"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Rain, colder to-day; unsettled Sunday; brisk southeast winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,991. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TRAIN IN RIVER; 25 OR MORE DEAD

Passengers on Canadian Pacific Trapped in Submerged Cars Near Espanola.

MANY REPORTED INJURED

Eastbound Train Plunges Down Embankment to River—Car Burns, with Injured Unable to Escape.

NORTH BAY, Ontario, Jan. 21.—Twenty-five persons and perhaps twice that number were killed this afternoon when four cars of a Canadian Pacific passenger train on the "Soo" Branch, leaped from the tracks and tearing down a steep embankment, plunged through the ice-covered surface of the Spanish River. Some were drowned, others crushed to death in grinding timbers. Worst of all, the maimed and crushed caught in the wreckage of one of the cars were burned to death.

The exact number of dead and injured is still unknown here to-night, as telegraphic communication has not yet been established with the scene of the wreck, but according to stories told by injured passengers brought to Sudbury it was one of the worst accidents in the history of Canadian railroads.

The injured who were taken to Sudbury Hospital include:

PARRISH, THOMAS, St. Paul, Minn.
DIER, MRS. GEORGE P., Boissevaen, Minn.
NIKOLA, MIKE, Max, N. D.
McDONALD, L., Minneapolis, Minn.
MANSFIELD, E., Montreal; injured internally.
BRODIE, D. M., Police Magistrate, Sudbury, Ontario; ribs fractured.
BULLARD, SAMUEL, St. Paul.
ODESMAN, A., Norway.
BELL, W. J., Sudbury, Ontario, manager Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company; injured head and chest.
DEELUCH, JOSEPH, Erin River, Mich.
WADE, J. H., Sudbury, Ontario.
RUSSELL, R., Hamilton, Ontario.

The train wrecked was known as No. 7, en route from Montreal to Sault Ste. Marie and Minneapolis. An official statement given out here says that it probably was due to a broken rail.

The engine, baggage, express, mail, and one second-class car remained on the rails, while one second-class, one first-class, a dining car, and a sleeper went down the embankment. The first-class car and diner went into the river. The sleeper and second-class car stopped on the embankment, the second-class car catching fire.

The wreck occurred about thirty-seven miles west of Sudbury, where the tracks cut into the side of a steep hill, which is skirted by the river. The forward part of the train passed over the break, whatever it was, in safety.

The day coach, which was the fourth from the end of the train, was the first to leave the rails. The train was running at the rate of about forty miles an hour and the momentum carried the car down the hill in a terrific plunge. About twenty-five passengers were in this car and it is practically certain that none escaped.

Two minutes after the first crash only the roof of the day coach showed above the floating ice in the river. The second-class car, the next in the train, smashed against the end of a culvert, or small bridge, and was crushed like an eggshell. Some of the passengers were killed outright, but others, caught in the wreckage, which almost immediately burst into flames, were roasted to death before they could be rescued. The stanch construction of the dining car saved its occupants. It followed the day coach to the very brink of the river, but every one on board escaped without serious injuries. The sleeper turned over on its side on the embankment. There were only some members of the train crew in the sleeper at the time, and they escaped with slight injuries.

Every man who was able to stand at once turned to the work of rescue. Snow was piled upon the burning second-class car, and the train crew and uninjured passengers did some heroic work in trying to rescue those pinned in the burning wreckage. Physicians were hurried to the scene from Sudbury as sooon as word was received, and a wrecking train with General Supt. Gutulius made record time from North Bay. Arrangements were made to bring a diver on a special train from Sault Ste. Marie to recover the bodies from the submerged car, and he is now at the wreck with a diving outfit.

Mrs. Haude of Sault Ste. Marie died soon after her removal from the débris.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—Vice President McNicol of the Canadian Pacific Railway late to-night issued this statement in regard to the wreck at Webbwood:

"The latter half of a train from Montreal to Minneapolis, which left Montreal on Thursday night, left the track on Friday afternoon about four miles west of Nairn, on the "Soo" branch, just east of the bridge crossing the Spanish River. The cause is as yet unknown.

"One coach struck the end of the bridge and was destroyed, another going into the river. About twenty passengers are reported injured, three or four seriously. They have been taken to Sudbury Hospital. Several bodies have been recovered from the wreck and more are supposed to be in the coach in the river.

"The dining car was only partly submerged and the passengers escaped. The sleeper turned over on its side.

"The General Superintendent is upon the ground with a large gang of men clearing the wreckage, and a diver is on the way from Sault Ste. Marie."

BASEBALL PLAYER MAY DIE.

Yale Man Who Was Injured Last Spring Is in Serious Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 21.—A blood clot on the brain caused by an injury received at baseball will cause the removal from college of Frederick King Boynton. He is a member of the junior class at Yale and lives in Los Angeles. He went to Charlottesville, Va., during the Spring vacation last year and was struck on the head by a ball in a practice game. He was knocked unconscious and did not recover from his injury, but returned to Yale after the Easter vacation.

It was thought that he would improve during the Summer vacation, but he grew worse, particularly after he returned to Yale this Fall. He was removed to the Yale infirmary a few days ago, where an examination confirmed the theory of the doctors that a blood clot had formed on his brain. Efforts have been made to remove the clot by absorption, but they have failed, and it is feared that the young man will never recover. It has been decided that further study will be impossible for him. He was a candidate for catcher on the Yale baseball nine for next season.

GLAD TO LEAVE HOBOKEN.

Pastor Who Has Put in Three Years There Departing Thankfully.

If a preached puts in three years in Hoboken he may feel easy, according to the Rev. William Ten Eyck Adams, pastor for the last three years of the First Reformed Hoboken Church, for by that he has already won a place in heaven. Mr. Adams is preparing to leave Hoboken. He says that two weeks hence, when he shakes from himself the dust and odors of Hoboken, will be a golden day in his life.

Mr. Adams went to the Hoboken pastorate from the First Reformed Church of Blythebourne, L. I., where he had been for fifteen years. The church had no rectory, and the pastor had to live in a boarding house. He endured that, but he sent his wife to live with her parents in Brooklyn. A member of the church agreed to give $1,500 if other members would make up an equal amount for a rectory, but the plan came to nothing.

"I am going to try to find a happier field of work," said Mr. Adams last night.

DOOM JAN POUREN.

Russian Court Condemns Him to Death—He Is Safe Here.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—A court-martial at Riga to-day condemned to death Jan Pouren, who was accused of murdering a Dr. Katterfeld in Kurland Province.

Pouren is believed to be the revolutionist who was arrested in New York in 1908 at the behest of the Russian authorities, who desired his extradition in order that he might be tried for a long list of alleged murders. He successfully resisted being sent back to Russia, however, and is believed now to be in the United States.

Vladimir Bourtseff, the Russian radical, said last night that Jan Janoff Pouren was not a leader of the revolutionary movement in Russia nor an active worker in the cause. He had become embroiled among other peasants in the outbreaks that followed the Japanese war, and had been accused of killing several adherents of the Government. In fact, said Bourtseff, these killings were acts of war and not murders. Pouren's case had been made a test by the Russian authorities. If they could succeed in securing his extradition, a long string of other extraditions of prisoners charged with political crimes would follow.

Pouren is now in this city, working as an electrician. He had not been informed last night of the sentence of death passed upon him.

Last year the Russian Government made repeated, though unsuccessful efforts to extradite Pouren, but he had a strong sympathetic following in this country, and succeeded in upholding his contention that he was sought for political reasons only.

HEIR TO ROCKEFELLER WAR.

Son of Oliver Lamora, in Adirondacks, Arrested for Deer Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Advices received here to-night from Saranac Lake indicate that Oliver Lamora, who won notoriety by his fight against what he considered the aggressions of William Rockefeller in the Adirondacks, has a successor in his son.

Oliver is now an old man. His son William has apparently continued the fight, for he was arrested yesterday on information given by employes of the Rockefeller property on the technical charge of complicity in the illegal killing of deer. Young Lamora, when arraigned before Justice Miller at Saranac Lake to-day, pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial, which was set down for Jan. 31.

The sympathy of that vicinity is said to be with him, and the general feeling reported is that it will be impossible to convene a jury that will convict him. John P. Kellas, a Malone attorney, represents the Rockefeller interests in the matter. Guy Chanter and Douglas Smith, employes of the Rockefeller estate, are the State's witnesses. Their deposition is that Fred McNeil shot a deer in Fallonsby Junior Pond at night on Sept. 20, and that Lamora was with him. McNeil is in Florida. Lamore says he will fight the millionaire to a finish, holding Rockefeller responsible for compelling his father to vacate his home at Bay Pond in order, as alleged, that it might be included in the Rockefeller estates.

FRAU JORN WON'T STAY HERE.

Came to Arrange Financial Matters with the Tenor, and Has Done So.

Frau Carl Jorn, wife of the Metropolitan Opera House tenor, and her twelve-year-old daughter, Marguerite, arrived from Germany on the Kaiser Wilhelm last Sunday and went to the Hotel Knickerbocker, where her husband has been living. The day before, however, Herr Jorn had moved to the Astor. They are still living in separate hotels.

It was said last night by friends of the tenor that Frau Jorn would return to Germany in a few days, having come over to arrange some financial matters with her husband which had now been completed satisfactorily to her.

Neither the tenor nor his wife could be reached by reporters. Herr Jorn has kept much to his rooms for the last few days.

FIRE AT ROOSEVELT CAMP.

Ex-President's Outfit Saved Only by Hard Work—5 White Rhinos Bagged.

WADELAI, Belgian Congo, (thirty-five miles north of Lake Albert,) Jan. 21.—A special native runner who has arrived here from Rhino Camp, the hunting headquarters of Theodore Roosevelt and his party, brings the news that the ex-President has killed three good bulls and two cows of the white rhinoceros family and much lesser game. The naturalists have collected many species of birds and mammals. Quentin Grogan, who was reported ill earlier, has recovered, and the others of the party are in excellent health.

Kermit Roosevelt is now engaged in an attempt to photograph a living white rhinoceros and hopes to be successful before the departure of the expedition for Nimule on Feb. 3. Nimule is to the north, in the Province of the Nile, and will be reached by boats up the River Bar-el-Jebel. The trip should occupy not more than two days.

The party had an interesting experience that had not been counted on upon their second day at Rhino Camp. A grass fire accidentally started threatened to burn up the whole outfit, which was saved only by the energetic work of all hands in clearing the grass immediately surrounding the camp.

PATERSON LEFT DARK BY BOILER EXPLOSION

Nine Terribly Torn and Scalded in and Around Edison Electric Plant.

PANIC IN FOUR THEATRES

Cars Stop, Mills and Stores Had to Close—Street Lights Out—Elevators Stuck 'Twixt Floors.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The explosion of four of the six big boilers in the Edison Electric Light Works on the Passaic River here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon left this city and Passaic without electric light or power for three hours. The sudden cutting off of the light caused panics in several theatres, and women were hurt in the rush that was made for the doors.

One man was hurt mortally and eight others were badly injured at the scene of the explosion. The man who will die is Emil Van Houden of 52 North Main Street. He was scalded by escaping steam. The others injured are:

CLAXTON, ISAAC, 19 John Street, skull fractured; General Hospital.
GALIGIO, TONY, 342 River Road, right leg torn off and head lacerated; St. Joseph's Hospital.
HILZMAN, GUSTAV, 29 Cross Street, burned, head and body lacerated; General Hospital.
MALONE, TONY, 31 Cross Street, head and body lacerated; St. Joseph's Hospital.
McGOWAN, GEORGE, 85 Vine Street, arm broken, face and head cut; General Hospital
PALLER, GUSTAV, 208 Fifth Avenue, head lacerated; General Hospital.
PARKE, FRANCIS, 331 Grand Street, ribs fractured, head and body severely bruised; General Hospital.
TROEVER, GEORGE, 30 Dewey Avenue, arms and legs broken and head badly lacerated; General Hospital.

Claxton, Malone, Parke, and Treover were employed in the Edison Company's works. Van Houden, worst injured of all, worked in the Geering Silk Dyeing Company, across the river from the scene of the explosion. He was stunned by flying débris and for half an hour lay senseless on the river bank receiving the full blast of escaping steam, which was shot across the river and almost parboiled him.

The other injured men worked in the dyehouse of Formanns, Stumpf & Sharpe, which adjoins the Edison works. They were at work in the yard and were buried under a mass of bricks and débris, which overwhelmed them when the heavy roof and part of the brick wall of the dyehouse were smashed in by the heavy pieces of iron—parts of the Edison boilers—which were hurled through the air as though they had been so much light cardboard.

The Edison employes were at work in the boiler house and were knocked unconscious by the explosion. They lay under a heap of débris, amid clouds of escaping steam, when rescuers reached them. In the dyehouse adjoining the victims of the explosion also lay unconscious amid the steam, which shot from the broken pipes in the boiler house through the aperture in the wall and roof made by the flying bits of metal.

The explosion shook surrounding buildings with a force which caused many to believe for an instant that there had been an earthquake. The Edison plant is situated in the heart of the mill district, and operatives in various silk mills were almost put in a panic by the noise, especially as it was followed instantly by the putting out of all lights, which had been turned on in most places because of the darkness caused by the rain-filled air and the heavy clouds which obscured the sky. Confusion and panic followed the sudden darkness in many places, and operatives were pushed about and trampled upon before cooler heads could restore order.

In the business section of the city the cutting off of all power caused discomfort to many. Elevators which depended upon electricity for power stopped in the office buildings, in many instances coming to a halt between floors. Hundreds of men and women throughout the city were trapped thus, and many of them had to remain in their cramped quarters until the power was turned on again about 7:30 o'clock.

In the Lyceum Theatre the going out of the lights was followed by a series of sharp reports like explosions, caused by the sudden stoppage of the electric current. In an audience composed mostly of women, there was an instant panic.

Screaming women ran frantically for the exits and in the excitement and hurry many of them fainted. Other women trampled over them in their terror, thinking only of reaching the doors. Quick work by the ushers quelled the panic before it had become widespread, however, and the audience finally left the theatre in a fairly orderly manner. No one was hurt. In three other theatres the audiences were alarmed, but serious stampedes were prevented.

The shutting off of light in the big department stores and factories caused them to close an hour or more before their usual time. Street lights, too, could not be turned on, and the city was left in complete darkness for several hours.

The trolley service was brought to a standstill, cars coming to a halt wherever they happened to be and remaining there while the employes of the Edison Company were working to repair the damage and get auxiliary boilers working. The result was that thousands of commuters returned from Manhattan to find their city in darkness and themselves compelled to walk home through the rain.

The area affected by the explosion included not only this city and Passaic, but all of the suburbs which depend for light and power on the big plant here. Nowhere did the cars run or was there light.

At the scene of the explosion a field hospital was established in the grounds of the Edison works. Man after man was carried out of the Edison plant or the dyeworks next door by the rescuers and laid on the ground to be worked over by the surgeons from the General and the St. Joseph's Hospitals until the overworked ambulances could get them to these institutions. All of the victims were brought out unconscious, and many of the rescuers, who included other Edison employes and men from the dyehouse, were scorched and scalded by the live steam which played over everything and threatened some of the men who were trapped under piles of brick and iron.

At the General Hospital it was said that Van Houden could scarcely live through the night. All of the other injured were burned and scaled, and some were seriously injured, but it was said that these would recover in time.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

TRAIN IS HELD UP CLOSE TO ST. LOUIS

Baggage and Express Cars Looted, but Passengers Are Not Disturbed.

FOUR MEN IN THE GANG

May Have Got Large Sum—Train Brought to a Stop by Display of Red Lights at Lonely Spot.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—A Missouri Pacific train from Kansas City for St. Louis was held up twenty-eight miles west of this city at 9:30 o'clock to-night by four masked men. The express car, which contained a large amount of money, was robbed.

The robbers selected a lonely point between Glencoe and Eureka for the hold-up. They waved red lights to stop the train. When the engineer had brought the train to a standstill two of the robbers climbed into the cab and covered the men there with their revolvers. The other two robbers uncoupled the express and baggage cars from the remainder of the train.

The engineer and fireman were compelled by the highwaymen to run the locomotive with the baggage and express cars several miles toward St. Louis. At a point near Valley Park the robbers compelled the engineer to stop. The bandits then blew open the safe in the express car, took the money, and disappeared.

According to the railroad officials here, the express car contained a large consignment of money.

It is believed that the robbers were aware of this fact and timed the hold-up so that they would meet this train in the wild country between Glencoe and Eureka. This stretch of country has been the scene of former hold-ups. The railroad tracks are overshadowed by high bluffs.

It was two hours later that the engineer was able to bring the damaged cars into Valley Park, and from there notify the Missouri Pacific Railway officials of the robbery. Chief Special Agent C. O. Tamen was informed of the hold-up and sent agents to the scene of the robbery. The Sheriff's office also was notified and a special posse of deputies dispatched to Glencoe.

The passenger cars were left standing on the track in the woods east of Glencoe. The passengers were undisturbed in their coaches and few of them were aware that a robbery was taking place.

RUINOUS FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris Subway Damaged—Inundations Also in Provinces and Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—With the Seine, the Rhone, the Ardeche and the Gard and their tributaries out of their banks, the floods in East and Central France tonight show no signs of abatement. Along the banks of all these streams much damage has already been done. Factories have shut down because of the inundation, and numerous small craft have been carried away and wrecked. Hundreds of persons are entirely homeless, and the Government is sending them supplies.

A large portion of the uncompleted north and south subway line here has been practically destroyed and the underground section of the Orleans Road is flooded. The electric factory, from which all the public clocks are worked, is inundated and all the clocks are stopped.

Several houses collapsed to-day near Fontainebleu and five persons were killed and many injured.

There has been a decided change in the temperature and a heavy snow fall in the Champagne region, where the waters are still rising. Lyons and other cities on the Rhone and its tributaries suffered.

COLOGNE, Jan. 21.—All the houses in the lower part of the city are inundated as a result of the floods. A tug has been stationed at the Rhine Bridge to afford assistance to passing steamers.

At Coblenz the flood has reached such proportions that the people have been forced to use boats in order to get about the city.

SIGMARINGEN, Prussia, Jan. 21.—Sigmaringen Castle, the original seat of the Hohenzollern family, is completely isolated as a result of the raging torrents. The entire town is surrounded by water and the outlying districts are flooded.

FLOOD THREATENS TRENTON.

Ice Gorge in the Delaware Breaks—Serious Freshet Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—This city faces a freshet that in all probability will prove one of the most demaging in its history. The ice-gorged Delaware broke early this morning just above the city and almost instantly the water rose to four feet above normal.

Many residents along the river bank collected their valuables and are now shivering in the streets. Similar conditions are reported in Philipsburg, Lambertville, and in towns along the Delaware south of this city. The river has been ice bound since early in December.

Flood in the Chenango Valley.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWICH, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Heavy rain which has been falling for twenty-four hours has melted the two feet of snow which covered the hills of Chenango Valley. The river is at flood stage, and the part of this village bordering on the river is already under water. The river is still rising, and the ice, which is moving out, threatens to cause a jam at the Lackawanna bridges.

ELEVEN KILLED IN AQUEDUCTEXPLOSION

Seven Others Injured When Lamp Sets Off Dynamite in Cold Spring Tunnel.

RESCUE WORK DIFFICULT

Gas Drives Back Contractor Rushing to Aid Injured—First Big Accident of the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Eleven men are known to have been killed and seven others badly injured, some of them mortally, in the premature explosion of about 400 pounds of dynamite in the tunnel of the great aqueduct for carrying water to the City of New York from the Ashokan Dam in the Catskill Mountains. Two of those known to have been killed are M. M. Lewis of New York City, Superintendent of the contracting firm of R. K. Everett & Co., which has the contract for the Cold Spring section of the aqueduct, and George Barnes, the foreman of the work, whose home was in Cold Spring.

The place where the explosion occurred was about one-half mile distant from Cold Spring, in Putnam County, and seven miles distant from Fishkill Landing. It is on the east bank of the Hudson River opposite Storm King Mountain, on the slope of another mountain known as the Breakneck. At this time, which is six hours after the explosion, it is considered as quite certain that eighteen men were in the tunnel drilling holes for the blasts when the accidental overturning of a lantern set the concussion caps off. R. K. Everett, President of the contracting firm, was standing near the mouth of the tunnel at the time and was himself hurled to the ground but not injured.

Men Were Ready to Leave.

The men in the tunnel were Italians and negroes, and were just ready to leave the place when the explosion occurrd. The custom is to quit work at 4 P. M., and immediately the tunnel is cleared the blasts, which this afternoon numbered about twenty-five, are set off by electricity. Mr. Everett, when he regained his feet following the terrific concussion, ran to the mouth of the tunnel and met two Italians who came screaming out of the hole severely injured.

Mr. Everett, of course, realized what had happened and tried to get out of the Italians something about it. They were too frightened, however, and kept screaming, both of them finally collapsing as a result of their injuries. In a few minutes three other Italians crawled out of the smoke-laden hole, all of them frightfully mangled, but, like the first, so dazed and weak that they were unable to give any information.

Mr. Everett tried to enter the death hole, but was driven back by the powder gas that was pouring out of it and had to give up the attempt. He hurried then to a telephone and got Drs. Holland and Thompson of Cold Spring to hurry to the place. In the meantime blowers were put in operation to clear the tunnel of the gases and the Aqueduct Police from the Cold Spring Station were ordered to the place, and they came as fast as their horses would carry them.

Rescue Work Begins.

The police assumed complete charge of the rescue work, and as soon as the tunnel was cleared of the gas they went into the place. A sight more horrible seldom meets the eyes of men. The dead were found beneath a mass of rock and debris, literally hammered by the force of the explosion into a bleeding mass of heads, limbs, and torsos. The bodies were placed in an improvised morgue near the scene of the disaster, while the injured were rushed to a hospital camp maintained by the contractors. The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained to-night, but it is believed that one of the workmen, carrying a torch, tripped and fell, igniting a fuse and setting off a series of charges of dynamite.

The squad of 18 men who were involved in the accident, having drilled the holes and placed the explosive, were trooping from the excavation, 11—those who were killed—in the rear, and 7, all of whom were foreigners, in the lead. As the 5 neared the mouth of the tunnel, there was a terrific roar, the countryside shook for a quarter of a mile around, and the foreigners in the lead were hurled senseless to the ground near the opening.

A hundred laborers rushed to the tunnel's mouth, and after dragging forth the injured, set to work clearing away the rock and earth to get at the dead.

As the nitroglycerin had been purposely set to shatter rock, it did not damage the tunnel's interior more than the contractors had planned, and after two hours' work the bodies were reached. The scene was such as to preclude the possibility of identification, except by a roll-call of the firm's employes, and the list of dead had not been announced to-night. There were exactly 18 men in the squad, however, the five wounded are accounted for, and it is certain that the number of dead will not exceed fifteen. Besides the three Americans, there were among the victims Italians, Hungarians, and negroes.

Cold Spring People Alarmed.

At Cold Spring, a village of about 1,000 persons, the force of the explosion was so great that the people ran out of their houses, thinking at first that it was an earthquake. The ecnoes that reverberated through the mountains, however, caused them to realize the mistake, and they knew that it was in somewhere near Breakneck Mountain, in the aqueduct. Then the whole populace started on a run for the place.

Under the direction of Drs. Holland and Thompson, the injured were hurried to the workingmen's shanties about three-quarters of a mile distant, some of them in a dying condition, and all of them suffering greatly from shock and powder burns. Nearly all of the injured were unscious.

There is no chance of the individual identification of many of the dead, so terribly were they mangled. The company did not hire the foreigners by name, but has a system of numbers by which these employes are known. Mr. Everett was asked for a statement, but said that he preferred to wait until a thorough investigation had been made before saying anything as to the probable cause of the disaster.

The tunnel where the accident occurred is being bored through solid rock in the base of the mountain, and when finished will be 900 feet in length. About 500 feet have been finished. The explosion is the first serious accident on any work connected with the great aqueduct contracts.

Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent who was killed, lives somewhere in West 157th Street, New York City. It is not known whether he was married.

THREE WEEKS' CRUISE TO PORTO RICO. Best sight-seeing, attractive rate, all expense tour of the season is to and around Porto Rico. S. S. Coamo (all outside rooms) Feb. 5th.—N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co., for booklet, 12 B. 310 Broadway.—Adv.

TAGGART ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Democratic National Committeeman May Lose Sight of Eye.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Jan. 21.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, was accidentally shot to-day while hunting with his private secretary, W. H. Norton, near Fayette, Jefferson County. Forty-two bird shot struck Mr. Taggart in the face, right shoulder and chest. Besides other injuries, it is feared that he will lose the sight of one eye.

Mr. Norton fired when a bevy of birds was flushed, the charge striking Mr. Taggart, who was in the heavy underbrush. He was immediately rushed to Fayette, where his wounds were dressed. He then left for Indianapolis on a special train.

EUROPE SEES NEW COMET.

One Discovered from Johannesburg Appears and Is Very Brilliant.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The comet discovered recently from Johannesburg was visible for several minutes last night from the observatories of Southern France and Algeria. It appeared with dazzling brilliancy.

WILHELMSHAVEN, Prussia, Jan. 21.—The new comet was last night visible to the naked eye from here.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Dr. Archenhold, Director of the Treptow Observatory, states that the newly discovered comet may be seen from here this evening.

BUY MORE SOFT COAL LAND.

Guggenheims Obtain Options on 80 Per Cent. of the New River Field.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 21.—Local representatives of the Guggenheim interests have procured options on 80 per cent. of the New River Coalfield, which comprises 200,000 acres, as part of a plan to combine the entire bituminous coal interests of Southern West Virginia, the Fairmont field, and the holdings of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

This, it is said, will give the Guggenheims control of about 75 per cent. of the soft coal of the country.

BALLOONISTS RUN INTO HOUSE

Nearly Tear Off Roof, but Land Safely After Ascending 10,500 Feet.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21.—Clifford B. Harmon of New York and George Harrison, following the close of the aviation meeting last night, descended safely from an ascension of 10,500 feet in the balloon New York, a new record for the Pacific Coast.

The two aeronauts landed at Holywood, a suburb. In the darkness they struck a house and nearly tore off the roof. Neither was hurt.

MORSE WORKS IN LIBRARY.

Warden Denies That the Prisoner Enjoys Special Privileges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Capt. William H. Moyer, Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was at the Department of Justice to-day, and entered a denial of the published stories that special privileges were being accorded to Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, who recently began serving a fifteen-year sentence in that institution.

Capt. Moyer says it is true that, after having been removed, the mustache of Morse has been allowed to grow again, but that was a privilege accorded to all prisoners. Mr. Morse, he said, was employed in the library, making up a catalogue of several thousand books which had not been indexed, and was being treated precisely as were all the other prisoners in the institution.

3,297 STUDENTS AT YALE.

Advanced Entrance Requirements Causes Decrease in Registration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—A total registration of 3,297 students, representing fifty-two States and Territories and sixteen foreign countries, is shown by the Yale University catalogue for 1910, issued to-day. The officers for the year number 496, an increase of 11 over 1909. Of these 125 are professors, 73 assistant professors, and 139 assistants.

The total registration shows a decrease over last year, owing to advanced requirements for entrance to the Law School. The enrollment in the graduate school is 398. The Japanese representation shows a decrease, while the number of Chinese students is the same as last year, 21.

DIPLOMA SELLER TRAPPED.

Police Called to Watch a Man Pay $60 for a College Degree.

Herbert Manchester of 145 West Ninety-sixth Street, who said he was registrar of a college, was arrested yesterday in the dining room of the Astor House. Robert Hernandez of 259 West 132d Street charges that Manchester sold him for $60 a bogus diploma purporting to be bestowed by the Lincoln-Jefferson University of Hammond, Ind.

Hernandez completed the negotiations for his quickly acquired college degree and then notified the police, who watched him receive the diploma, then made the arrest.

In the Tombs Court Manchester was held in $1,000 for examination on Monday. He is charged with grand larceny.

$11,500 FOR LOSS OF VOICE.

New York Woman, Formerly a Singer, Wins Damages from Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 21.—On account of injuries which resulted in the loss of her singing voice, Mrs. Emma M. Libaire, formerly soloist at the West End Synagogue in New York City, to-day won a verdict for $11,500 damages from the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company. She sued for $25,000.

Mrs. Libaire, with her sister, Mrs. John Glueck; Mr. Glueck, a Minneapolis brewer, and their two children, went for an automobile ride on Aug. 10, 1908. As they started across the railroad tracks at Cottage Wood Station an express train shot around a curve and crashed into the touring car. Mr. and Mrs. Glueck were hurled against the railway station, pinioned beneath their car, and killed. Their two children escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Libaire was entangled in the wreckage. The station caught fire, but she was rescued before the flames reached her.

"I earned $3,000 a year singing at the synagogue and at weddings and private entertainments in New York," Mrs. Libaire testified during the hearing of her case, "but now my voice is gone and my efforts to sing only bring the tears."

The railway company obtained a stay of judgment for forty days.

MEAT WAR GROWS; TRUST TO BE SUED

Government May Seek Indictment of Packers in Chicago Next Week.

NEW YORK IN THE BOYCOTT

Union Men Delay Action—Clubwomen Asked to Join—Boston Takes Up Movement—Strong in the West.

The meat boycott gained strength yesterday through the West, where it originated as a protest against high prices. It also spread through the South, and into the East. Boston welcomed the plan and a big mass meeting is to be held there to-night to gain recruits.

Efforts to spread the boycott in New York met with slight success yesterday. A movement was started to have the Central Federated Union take up the crusade by indorsing it to the 170,000 members of that organization. At a meeting of the Central Union last night, a delegate declared the boycott absurd, as it would only aid the other trusts without seriously affecting the meat dealers. On his motion the matter was put over for a week. The only body to indorse the plan was a small union of striking sausage makers, who were promised the support of a few clothing makers.

Mrs. Anita Comfort-Brooks, President of the Gotham Club, and a member of many other women's societies, announced her intention of starting a meat boycott among the women of this city.

Another phase of the struggle for lower prices developed yesterday in the announcement from Washington that the Attorney General had decided to take action against the so-called Beef Trust. Criminal and civil actions are contemplated and indictments may be sought in Chicago next week.

ACTION AGAINST BEEF TRUST.

Government Will Probably Seek Indictments This Week.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Beef Trust is to be prosecuted by the National Government. The Department of Justice evidently believes its existence is a leading factor in maintaining the present high prices of fresh meats.

The decision of the department to take action follows an investigation which has been conducted by its special agents for some months. Proceedings will begin before the Grand Jury at Chicago probably next week, and may be followed by civil actions.

The firms mentioned in connection with the matter include Swift & Co., Morris & Co., and Armour & Co., all big packing house concerns, and all of whom, it is said, are interested in the National Packing Company. The three first named concerns are commonly represented to control the national corporation for their common benefit.

The aim of the department has been to ascertain the relations between the several firms individually and the National Packing Company for the purpose of determining whether they have operated to control the prices of fresh meats. From the fact that proceedings are to be instituted, the inference is that the officials feel satisfied they have a good case.

One possible method of action may be that of a suit to dissolve the company under the Sherman anti-trust law as an organization operating in restraint of inter-State trade. Proceedings against individuals also may result.

The investigations conducted by the department had their inception in an inquiry into the practices of one of the Western railroads in making shipments for Morris & Co., which, it had been charged, amounted practically to rebating. These were gone into fully at the time and the conclusion reached that while they could readily be regarded as improper they actually had nothing to do with rebating. The practices complained of, however, were discontinued.

Promptly upon learning the decision of the Department of Justice to take action, Alfred R. Urion, head of the legal department of Armour & Co., left hurriedly for Chicago. Mr. Urion had been in Washington more than a week watching the developments, and it is understood he had some conferences with the Attorney General and the Department of Justice.

75,000 IN PITTSBURG JOIN.

Pledges Distributed in the Streets—Unions Lead the Boycott.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—The meat boycott in the Pittsburg district has grown to large proportions. It is estimated to-night that 75,000 persons within twenty-five miles of the centre of Pittsburg have already signed pledges to refrain from eating meat for thirty days. Next Tuesday is the day agreed on for the beginning of the movement by those connected with labor unions, who to-day took up the fight on a business basis.

A printed pledge was handed to many thousands of persons in Pittsburg to-day, and a large part of them signed it. The pledge reads:

> We, the undersigned, pledge our word of honor that from Jan. 25, and continuing for a period of thirty days therefrom, we will buy no meat of any kind. If at the expiration of the said thirty days there is not a material reduction in prices we further pledge ourselves to abstain for sixty or ninety days.

The Trades Council of Pittsburg to-day adopted the following resolutions:

> Resolved, That all members of local trades unions and organizations affiliated with them be called upon to declare a boycott against the Meat Trust by refusing to eat meat for a period of thirty days, unless there is a decided amelioration of the deplorable conditions regarding the price of this commodity, and that all members use their endeavors to influence their families and all persons not directly affiliated with organized labor to do likewise.

From almost all towns in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia come reports of the growth of the boycott.

Winfred Sauers of Haysville, near Pittsburg, came out of a butcher's shop this afternoon with a package of meat under his arm. He was set upon by five men, who had joined the boycott, and was badly beaten. His meat was given to dogs.

There were several fights about the meat markets to-day, between butchers and boycotters who had gone to market to prevail on others not to buy meat. One butcher, named Webber, in a north-side meat market was badly beaten when he tried to chase away two missionaries with a cleaver.

Thomas Toomey, out of work, who was arrested for stealing $12 worth of meat from a butcher's wagon, will probably be released through the crusade of the boycott leaders. When he was visited in his cell to-day he said:

"My children must have meat. I have six children. I am not going to let them starve. I cannot buy meat, but I can get it."

The butchers in the Diamond Market, the central market of the city, held a meeting this afternoon to discuss the boycott. One of the leaders, George P. Smith, said that whisky is the real cause of high prices. He said: "It is the farmers' fault that meat, and principally pork, is as high as it is, and the people can blame whisky. The farmer will not raise hogs which he has to fatten with corn when he can sell his corn to the distilleries for a much greater profit than he could realize by putting it into his hogs. It naturally follows that the demand for pork becomes greater and the supply less, hence the advanced prices."

Lee S. Smith, President of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, to-day made a public statement in which he expressed his regret that the average resident of Pittsburg could not afford to pay the present prices, and "hoped the present drastic measures would prove effective." Mr. Smith said the Chamber had under advisement a plan for building markets in different parts of the city, to be run by the city, where farmers and other producers could bring their cattle and produce, the city to buy it, to be sold to the consumer at only enough profit to pay the expenses of handling.

A meeting of the Chamber will be called early next week to devise means to make the fight against high meat prices more effective.

The union men estimate that eventually 450,000 persons in this vicinity, including the families of the men who pledge themselves to abstain from meat, will join in the boycott. The effect of the boycott, as the union men figure, allowing one pound of meat to each person, would mean that 450,000 pounds less meat will be eaten each day than has been the case. In the thirty days the figure would be 13,500,000 pounds. Figuring the price of meat at 15 cents a pound the loss in trade to the dealers in thirty days would be $2,025,000.

MEAT BOYCOTT HITS BOSTON.

Faneuil Hall Wanted for Mass Meeting—Delaware Joins Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Boston has been slow in joining the anti-meat movement. Provision dealers reported to-day that they had noticed but little diminution in their trade. But if the plans of Max Mitchell of the Civic Service House and Attorney Edward M. Shanley succeed, they will soon find a boycott on in earnest.

The first "No Meat" Club was organized to-day, and steps have already been taken to obtain either Tremont Temple or Faneuil Hall for a public mass meeting within a week. Attorney Shanley is the President of the new club and Attorney William Scharton is the Secretary. They were the first to start the local protest. While the community was discussing the reports from Cleveland, they called a handful of citizens together and founded an organization in the Carney Building.

It was voted that the club should work to develop a general boycott on meatstuffs, for the purpose of compelling the Beef Trust to offer meat at reasonable prices. This should be accomplished, it was said, by the organization of "no meat" clubs all over the city.

"If the citizens of Boston will form small clubs and then communicate with me," said Scharton to-day, "I feel confident that we can all get together in Tremont Temple within a week. Every man waits for the other fellow to start something. That is the weakness of the American people. They won't stand up and fight until some one leads. Well, we have made the start."

Secretary Chandler of the Twentieth Century Club stated to-day that he would be pleased to get in touch with the first "no meat" club, and shortly after noon Max Mitchell sent out invitations to these men to serve with him on a committee to discuss the meat boycott:

Edward A. Filene, David A. Ellis, Robert Treat Payne, Jr., Robert Woods of the South End House, Samuel F. Hubbard of the North End Union, Edward H. Chandler, Secretary of the Twentieth Century Club, and Henry Abrahams, Secretary of the Central Labor Union.

The labor leaders do not approve the idea. They assert that Congress alone should curb the tendency to raise prices of foodstuffs. President Murphy and Secretary Abrahams of the Central Labor Union are particularly opposed to the movement. They foresee an increase in the price of cereals if the boycott on meats assumes size.

The trades unions of New Haven, however, will probably take action on the cost of provisions, as a resolution is to be sent to the Trades Council at its meeting this week, placing the body in sympathy with the boycott on meat in the Middle West.

Secretaries of several labor bodies have already received letters from unions elsewhere asking them to see that their respective organizations take action on the meat question.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 21.—Following the crusade started by Judge Cochran of the Municipal Court to lower the price of meat, Emil L. Scharf of Washington, President of the Anti-Food Trust League, came here to-day and instituted a Wilmington branch of the organization, with J. A. Lambert as local director.

President Scharf announced that directors would be appointed in various Delaware towns and that a woman would be selected as State director. He said he had conferred with Senator Du Pont and Congressman Heald, who promised to coöperate in the movement. They returned to Washington to-night.

The petitions circulated by Judge Cochran, in which the signers pledged themselves to abstain from eating meat for thirty days, or until the prices shall be lowered, have been signed by 1,000 prominent citizens.

LIVE STOCK MEN ALARMED.

Say Boycott Will Hurt Growers Rather Than Packers.

DENVER, Jan. 21.—The spread of the movement to boycott meat has aroused live stock growers to a protest that meat abstinence will injure stock growers rather than meat packers. Directors of the Western Stock Show Association, composed of 500 Western stock raisers and business men interested in live stock production, to-night adopted resolutions which say in part:

> We condemn this movement as calculated to discourage an increased production of meat animals. We believe stockmen and farmers of the United States should have every incentive for increased production rather than discouragement. The present prices of meat are caused by the increased demand, due to the growing population of the country, and the low prices that have heretofore prevailed are responsible for the failure of the producer to keep pace with the increase in population.
>
> We call the attention of the public to the fact that on the production of live stock in a large measure depends the fertility of our soil, and consequently the production of agricultural crops.
>
> We assert that present prices for meats are not unduly high as compared with the advance in price on all food products.

The meat boycott will assume something of a National character soon, according to Samuel Dutton, President of the Western Hotel Men's Protective Association. The proposition of cutting down the consumption of meat will be brought before the Hotel Men's Association at a meeting to be held in Chicago on Jan. 31. It is proposed to form a National meat boycott association.

PIANO BARGAINS

The wealthiest people in New York are equipping their homes with PIANOLA PIANOS.

Almost every sale of a PIANOLA PIANO brings an exchanged piano to Aeolian Hall.

Wouldn't you like one of these instruments, with a famous name—in splendid condition—and at a very reasonable price?

These are REAL piano bargains—not cheap instruments with ridiculously high prices cut in half for effect. Nor are they worn-out second-hand pianos gotten rid of because musically unfit.

Easy Monthly Payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

362 Fifth Ave., Near 34th St.

OHIO BOYCOTTERS WARNED.

Packers to Make Hardest Fight on Them, Dealer Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—That Ohio meat buyers will bear the burden of the present meat boycott, which has spread from Cleveland to Toledo, Canton, Columbus, and a score of Ohio cities, is the declaration of packers' agents.

In Canton to-day Elmer E. Beard, a retail dealer, declared agents of the big packers had said that their houses would not reduce prices to retailers in Ohio.

"They told me they would not reduce prices one cent because of the strike," said Mr. Beard to-day. "They added that if they could not get the present market quotations for meat in Ohio they would sell their product in other States, and intimated, so plainly as to make their meaning clear, that they would make the communities of Ohio which join in the strike pay higher prices in the future for any losses the packers suffer now. That they will not sell to dealers who may reduce prices now also was intimated."

In the Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Science students joined the strike to-day, and signers in ten shops swelled the list of thirty-day meat abstainers by several thousand.

CHICAGO TO JOIN BOYCOTT.

Labor Bodies Take Up High Price Inquiry—The Beef Trust Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The legal battle between the Federal Government and the Beef Trust will open before the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago next Monday. The prosecution will be conducted by United States District Attorney Edwin W. Sims.

The statement of Attorney General Wickersham that the prosecution will be both civil and criminal doubtless means that the first move will be an injunction proceeding to dissolve the National Packing Company and to prosecute under the Sherman Anti-Trust law for illegal acts in restraint of trade, and, if criminal proceedings are decided on, to prosecute on the charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Organized labor of Chicago joined in the war on high prices of meat and other commodities to-day. The Chicago Federation of Labor will make a comprehensive investigation of the causes of the present high cost of living and a report will be made to a future meeting of the Central Labor body.

In addition to the Federation the Women's Trade Union League is preparing to take up the fight by recommending to its members that a boycott against meat be started along the lines of the movement in Ohio and other States.

Lower Prices in Milwaukee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—The meat situation in Milwaukee is turning for the better. To-day two retailers announced that they had cut the price of porterhouse to 10 cents a pound and other meats in proportion. Stews of beef and veal could be had as low as 7 cents. This was the first sign of a break in the situation, although the local boycott is not even formally in effect as yet.

Meanwhile the City Council is planning to investigate the problem. The market men at a meeting last night decided to ask such an investigation, as they believed that they were not being properly considered. The boycott, if put in formal effect, they say, would hit the retailers more severely than the packers, though the retail men say they are not responsible for the prices.

Restaurants Would Stop Meat.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—Owners of restaurants and boarding houses in this city have been taking a census of their patrons to see if the meat courses cannot be dispensed with in part if not entirely. It is proposed by some of the restaurant men to furnish fish two or three times a week and have vegetables only on other days, while others are suggesting to their patrons that meat be entirely abandoned for a while.

Many of those consulted have expressed a willingness to do without meat rather than stand an increase in the price of meals or board.

One restaurant keeper has served fruits for breakfast in place of meat and finds that his patrons are greatly pleased by the change.

MISSOURI GIVES AID.

Unions Join the Boycott—Restaurants Offer Vegetarian Meals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—The Building Trades Council, whose membership includes 12,000 men, will take up the meat question at its meeting on Wednesday. Already several of the individual unions in the council have taken action and joined the boycott.

Meat and provision prices in St. Louis to-day showed practically no change from the schedules of last week. Meat was no lower, and vegetables and cereal foods no higher, although dealers admitted that such changes might result when the strike of laborers began to show its effect throughout the city.

The price of eggs has dropped. They have taken several plunges downward in the last four days, and if it continues soon will be within reach of the moderately rich. The egg dealers, wholesale and retail, won't admit that it is the result of the attack of the consumers, but insist that the little spell of open weather is doing the work. Eggs which were tagged 45 cents a dozen four days ago are now marked 37 cents. They are selling 30 cents a dozen wholesale.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 21.—A recruit from an unexpected quarter was added to-day to the meat boycott. C. W. Bishop, proprietor of a leading restaurant in Kansas City, Kan., announced that beginning immediately the serving of meats in his establishment would be discouraged. Each patron of the restaurant at breakfast this morning received a card, at the head of which the following request was printed:

"Assist in the movement to reduce the price of meats."

A long list of vegetable dishes followed.

"I am in hearty accord with the movement to reduce the price of meat," said Mr. Bishop, "and I think my patrons will favor the plan. I cannot refuse to serve meat when ordered, but by placing before my patrons a substantial menu of vegetable dishes I hope to discourage the use of meats and in that way assist in the boycott."

That 80,000 people in Kansas City will join the anti-meat eating crusade during the next ten days is predicted by labor leaders here to-day.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 21.—The first anti-meat union, with more than 100 members, was formed to-day. The members will abstain from eating meat for thirty days. The conference of Seven Day Adventists of the Western States, now in biennial session, has established for members a restaurant, at which only vegetables and fruits are served.

SAYS WE EXPECT TOO MUCH.

Standard of Living One Cause of High Prices, Prof. Patton Thinks.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—That the constantly growing standard of living among Americans is partly responsible for the present high cost of living, and that in social co-operation lies the remedy, is the opinion of Prof. Simon N. Patton of the Wharton School of Finance and Economics of the University of Pennsylvania.

"The subject is one of many ramifications," said Prof. Patton, "and the reasons for existing conditions are manifold. Society has got itself in the complication, but not far enough to know what it is going to do, or to resolve upon a means of adjusting prices to fit all purposes.

"There is no doubt that the combinations controlling food and other commodities make the high prices. They are but taking advantage of natural conditions, and reaping the profit that could be disseminated among the consumers if they could bring themselves to act as a unit. Prosperity has wrought great changes in the mode of living in America, and shrewd business men have taken advantage of these changes. Their combinations to handle products in large quantities have not resulted entirely in evil to the people, although some classes have been less benefited than others."

TO LIST FOOD SUBSTITUTES.

Anti-Food Trust League Hires Corps of Experts to Choose Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—By engaging a corps of experts in household economics and the preparation of food products to devise substitutes for any article of food which may be boycotted because of high prices, the Anti-Food Trust League today took its first step in aiding the meat boycott.

While the organization disclaims any relation, more than a sympathetic one, to the movement to abstain from meat, its experts will soon be sending broadcast through the districts where the meat strike is on recipes and formulas for foods which are believed to be capable of offering as much nutrition as beef.

This same plan will be applied to the league's campaign against any article of food which may be decided to be too high priced. The corps of experts was engaged to-day because of the new condition which the beef boycott suddenly presented.

Hundreds of letters from people in various cities who have joined the abstinence movement are pouring into the league's headquarters asking for substitutes. The present plan of the league is to take up various foods and ask its members to abstain from their use for a given length of time. While this abstinence is on the expertly prepared substitutes will be recommended.

SOUTH TAKES UP MOVEMENT.

Labor Men in Atlanta and Memphis Favor Boycott.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21.—A pledge to abstain from meat in an effort to reduce prices was signed to-day by more than 200 Memphis union men and others.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Local labor leaders held a conference this afternoon to decide on calling a mass meeting of all labor unions relative to the meat boycott. William Van Houten, President of the Atlanta Federation of Labor, and Jerome Jones, editor of The Journal of Labor, urged the circulation of pledges to abstain from meat for one month.

BOYCOTT DISCOURAGED HERE.

Central Federated Union Hears It Would Only Help Other Trusts.

A movement to extend the meat boycott to New York was started in this city yesterday. Officers of the striking Butchers' Union appeared before the Central Federated Union last night to discuss the advisability of indorsing a general abstinence from meat, and Mrs. Anite Comfort Brooks, President of the Gotham Club and many other women's organizations, said she intended to call on the women of this city to start a similar movement.

Eugene Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that none of teh labor organizations had yet taken any steps toward such a boycott except the Butchers' Union, which regarded it as a possible opportunity to coerce the employers of about 100 striking bologna-makers here and in Brooklyn to recognize the union. The suggestion was to have come up before the Central Federated Union at its meeting in the Bohemian National Hall, 321 West Seventy-third Street, last night, with a request for indorsement by the 270 locals, representing about 170,000 members.

Instead, Rudolph Modist, delegate from the striking Butchers' Union, to the surprise of all, declared the proposed general boycott absurd, and asked the Central Union not to encourage it.

"The packers could await the outcome of such a boycott easier than we," he said. "They would simply put their meats in cold storage and wait three or four months till we got hungry for them. Then they would charge us more, because of the labor troubles and extra cost we put them to. Also, if we begin such a boycott, and stop eating meat, we shall only play into the hands of other trusts, the Milk Trust, Butter Trust and Egg Trust. We are bound to catch it either way. The only thing we can do is to ask the State Government to investigate the methods of the Beef Trust and to have justice done."

The matter was laid over for the next meeting.

Nevertheless, a milder and less comprehensive boycott was announced at the United Hebrew Trades, at Clinton Hall, yesterday, though this, too, it was admitted, was brought on by labor troubles rather than by the high price of meat. It began through a strike of seventy employes of two kosher sausage shops in East Houston Street, and though confined merely to the bologna branch, has since, according to B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, drawn into voluntary abstinence from bologna 65,000 members of the eighty-five Yiddish-speaking locals, who, consisting mostly of workers in the shirtwaist and garment trades, were wont to make their luncheons as a rule of that particular sausage.

Mrs. Anita Comfort-Brooks, in discussing her crusade, said:

"I think it is about time that we did something for the poor people. I have been living at a hotel for the last ten years, and so I do not know just how much women have to pay for meats, coal oil, vinegar, and such things; but I know it is too much. Why, a small steak for luncheon at a restaurant that used to cost 75 cents now costs $1.25.

"All this, as well as the exorbitant prices of eggs, butter, and other foodstuffs, I am going to try to remedy. I have no definite plan as yet, but I intend to have a meeting of leading clubwomen, housekeepers, and lawyers at my apartments in a week or ten days to discuss means of starting a meat boycott that shall ultimately involve not only a million housewives but if possible the women of the entire country. We shall have several physicians, too, to explain just how long people can get along without eating meat. I know that even now I personally live almost entirely on cake and candy. It is time that an end be put to the preying of the Meat Trust upon the poor, and when women get together, as they have proved in the shirt waist strike, results must come."

At the various packing houses the possibility of such a boycott was belittled.

"Beef is to-day proportionately one of the cheapest of food products," said L. Kirchenheimer, Superintendent of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. "It sells at from 9 to 11 cents for fancy cuts at present, while butter sells, I believe, at between 30 and 45 cents and eggs between 30 and 55 cents. That meat prices are not lower is due to the fact that farmers, allured by the high price brought by corn, sell their crop instead of raising cattle with it as in former years. Corn-fed cattle are very scarce."

Endless Chain of Boycotters.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—An endless chain of postal cards, requesting that no meat be used for sixty days by any member of the chain, has been started here. Each card bears the request that two duplicate cards be immediately mailed.

Pacific Meat Boycott Young Yet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—As yet the meat boycott has not attained much strength on the Pacific coast. Boycott resolutions have been presented before the labor unions in a few cities, but no definite action has been taken. It is reported that certain Tacoma preachers are planning to hold a union meeting next week to consider a meat fast.

Newark Unions Keep Out of It.

The Trades Council of Essex County, N. J., in Newark, last night, defeated a resolution providing for participation by it and affiliated unions in the meat boycott.

CUT MAY LEAD TO RATE WAR.

Erie and Lackawanna Lower Basic Freight Rate to Offset New Haven.

The controversy between the Eastern trunk lines and the New York, New Haven & Hartford regarding the rates made by the latter from New York to Chicago over its own lines and the Canadian Pacific, after a year of cessation, has taken on fresh vigor. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Erie Railroad have given notice that on April 1 they will reduce their westbound freight rates from the present 75-cent basis for first-class freight to a 69-cent basis, thus meeting the rate which has been in effect for more than a year by the Canadian Pacific Dispatch operating over the New Haven and the Canadian Pacific. These reductions do not affect the eastbound rates.

In lowering their westbound rates to meet the rates made by the New Haven and the Ontario & Western, these two roads are carrying out a threat made a year ago that unless some adjustment of the dispute with the New Haven was reached they would make corresponding reductions in their rates, thus doing away with the differential which the New Haven had established.

The reduction of the Erie and Lackawanna foreshadows similar action by the other lines running out of New York, unless a speedy adjustment of the whole question is brought about. There is a possibility that the New Haven, acting with the Canadian Pacific Dispatch, will undertake to maintain the differential, in which case a rate war similar to that which was carried on all last year over port differentials may follow.

The contention brought to the fore the whole question of differential rates between all rail lines to Chicago and the rail and water routes. There has been some hope entertained in railroad circles that this matter could be amicably settled, but the step taken by the Erie and the Lackawanna, it is thought, will lessen the chance of a general agreement.

Cornell Engineers Dine.

The Cornell Society of Civil Engineers had its fifth annual dinner last night at the Park Avenue Hotel, about 200 members and guests attending. Speeches were made by Dean Eugene E. Haskell of the Cornell College of Civil Engineering; John F. O'Rourke of the O'Rourke Construction Company, John N. Ostrom, Joseph A. Dickinson, and John G. Sullivan. John A. Knighton, President of the Cornell Society of Civil Engineers, was toastmaster.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

ATTRACTIVE WINTER TRIPS.

Improvements in through train service have annihilated distances and wonderfully stimulated winter travel from the cold of the North to the warm zones of the South.

The annual mid-winter migration to Florida and Southern California has begun.

To the popular resorts of the Southland, Florida and the Gulf Coast, the Florida Limited Trains via the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to Jacksonville and their connections, and the through sleeping cars to Charleston, Aiken, Augusta, Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Camden, Palm Beach, Miami, Knights Key, Tampa, St. Petersburg, New Orleans, and other points, afford attractive and convenient service.

To the resorts of Southern California, the Limited trains to Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with through service from Chicago and St. Louis to Los Angeles, offer exceptionally good service with only one change of cars.

Winter excursion tickets at reasonably low rates and with liberal return limits are on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket offices to all the resorts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Cuba, the Gulf States, California, and Mexico.

A thirty-day personally-conducted tour to Mexico and the Grand Canyon will leave by special Pullman train February 3. A seven-day tour to the New Orleans Mardi Gras by special train will leave February 4. Personally-conducted tours to Florida will leave by special trains on February 8, 22, and March 8.

For descriptive itineraries giving full information, and for time-tables and rates of fare, apply to Ticket Agents, or C. Studds, D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.

POSTAL BANKS PLAN ALARMS REGULARS

Leaders' Agreement with Taft May Cause Split, Giving Balance of Power to Insurgents.

BIG BANKS NOT ALARMED

Expect to Get the Deposits Eventually May Attempt to Keep Money Out of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The exclusive publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning of the understanding between the leaders in Congress and the Administration for the passage at this session of the Postal Savings Bank bill caused a tremendous stir here to-day. From New York and in a still greater degree from Philadelphia a flood of telegrams has poured in on members of both houses, asking whether THE TIMES's account of the situation was correct.

To many of these inquiries the reply was an emphatic affirmative, and the reply was often accompanied by the statement that the regulars and the Administration were in perfect accord on the programme. The intimation was even made in certain quarters that the insurgents would be "forced" to vote for the President's measures, though it is well known that with the exception of the Federal Incorporation bill the measures are enthusiastically supported by the insurgents.

The telegraphic correspondence of the big Eastern delegations, with their constituents, to-day reveals an interesting situation in the ranks of the regulars, and explains in great part the misleading impression that has been systematically circulated at the Capitol to the effect this year. The disclosure reveals a wide divergence even among the regulars as to the desirability of such a measure, and there is a possibility hitherto unforseen that division among the regulars may put the balance of power in the hands of the insurgents, who have all along supported the measure.

The point was made by a National banker in Congress that he favored the postal savings bank scheme; that he stood in that respect with the Senate leaders, Hale, Lodge, Penrose, and many others, and that he knew, as did many of his friends, that the leaders had determined to put the Postal Bank bill through at this session. Mr. Aldrich himself would like much to see this legislation wait until the whole monetary question is settled, but he has yielded to the President's demand for action at this session.

The split in the ranks of the regulars arises from the fact that the smaller bankers, or those whose sympathy is with the small bankers, are terror stricken at the idea of Government competition in the banking business. This competition, they say, will naturally be for the small accounts, as the deposits in the postal banks will for the most part be small.

The attitude of the big bankers is that in establishing postal banks the Government will in effect be acting as agent for them in collecting the money. The larger banks, of course, do not now receive direct the small deposits that will go to the postal institutions of the Government, but they expect that once the money is collected by the Government it will come to the big National banks in New York and elsewhere in the form of Government deposits.

The plan is at present for the postal banks to pay a low rate of interest—1½ or 2 per cent. on deposits. This money, according to the belief expressed in Congress to-day, will be put in the National banks at a rate of interest sufficiently high to enable the Government to pay expenses and recoup itself on the interest pledged to the depositors. But even then the banking interests believe that the Government will be supplying them much money at low interest, and that they will be the ultimate gainers of any legislation of this sort.

When these bearings of the subject are kept well in mind it is easy to understand the varied impressions that have existed among Senators and House members as to the real status of postal bank legislation. Among the real leaders on the regular side it has been known that the legislation would be put through. Among the other regulars, however, who might have been alarmed at that information early in the game, and so balked at the treatment Mr. Aldrich was planning to accord the President's programme, there was no inkling of the real plan, and, indeed, from these men the insurgents have received, as positive statements coming from Mr. Aldrich, the information that there would be no action this year on postal banks.

While many of the leaders are cheerful over the prospect before them, many in the rank and file are plainly frightened. This fear is voiced in many of the telegrams received by them from their constituents to-day. One well-known business man in Philadelphia sent a telegram in which he asked the question:

"Is this the kind of prosperity we are to get?" The question referred to the plan published this morning for establishing the Government banks.

With this division confronting the regulars, the insurgents are preparing a fight of their own. They favor the postal banks, but they are afraid of the very feature that recommends them to many of the leaders, the use of the deposits received from the people for cheap loans to the big New York banks. In order to prevent this, they will fight for the adoption as an amendment of a plan already proposed by Senator Borah. The plan is to provide by law that funds collected as deposits in postal banks shall not be taken out of the immediate neighborhood, but shall be deposited in the local banks. For this purpose State banks would be put on the same plane as National banks to act as Government depositories.

It is conceded, even by the proponents of this amendment, that in the end the money by natural economic laws will drift toward New York and into the hands of the banks there. But it is felt that by putting it at low interest into the vaults of the local banks the people of the neighborhood will have at least one chance to make easy loans before the stream sets toward New York. The insurgents realize that on this proposition, especially as it affects State banks, there will be much opposition. The Democrats, however, are by tradition bound to the support of any legislation favoring the State institutions, and it is hoped that local feeling everywhere will create a sentiment in favor of the amendment.

GOLDING AUTO IN A SMASH.

Hit a Trolley Car—Chauffeur Badly Hurt—Owner Exonerates Him.

An automobile belonging to John M. Golding of 1 East Forty-fifth Street, driven by E. C. Purdy of Irvington, N. Y., and occupied besides by Mr. Golding's chauffeur, Jack Clark, ran into a trolley car at Eighth Avenue and 125th Street, late last night, and Clark was thrown out on his head, getting scalp wounds and possible internal injuries. A policeman said afterward that from a block away he saw a young girl and a man jump from the tonneau of the car and ride off in a taxicab.

Neither the auto nor the car was much damaged by the collision. Clark was carried to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious. Purdy was locked up for assault and reckless driving, the assault charge being based on the fact that he had no legal right to drive the car, and the collision resulted in injury to Clark.

Purdy said he saw Clark driving the car at 113th Street, and realized that he was intoxicated. Therefore, he jumped in and took the wheel merely as an act of kindness to a friend. The police telephoned to Mr. Golding after the accident, and he replied:

"Clark can have my car any old time he wants it."

Columbia Gets Dr. Hawkes from Yale.

Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes, one of the best-known assistant professors at Yale, has accepted an invitation to take a full professorship in mathematics at Columbia at the beginning of the next school year in September. Dr. Hawkes was graduated from Yale in the class of '96. He was the tutor of Percy Avery Rockefeller, son of William G. Rockefeller, while the latter was in Yale.

SPEAKER FOR BALLOT REFORM

Wadsworth Also Advocates Biennial Sessions of the Legislature.

At the first meeting and dinner of the advocates of the principles of the short ballot, held at the Hotel Astor last night, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Speaker of the Assembly, announced that he not only stood for reform in the American ballot system, but wanted biennial sessions of the Legislature and the election of State Senators and Governor for four years.

He suggested also that the number of statutes passed each year should be reduced. Some system to stop the flood of legislation should be adopted, he said. He was also in favor of a plan to curb the activity of political machines.

The Chairman, Prof. Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, made a strong plea for the simplification of the ballot. Other speakers who advocated the same principles were Tristram B. Johnson, Elliot Goodwin, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, and Gov. Robert S. Vessey of South Dakota. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, and William Allen White of Kansas sent letters indorsing the movement. Before the meeting adjourned a committee of three was appointed to further the plan. They are George Haven Putnam, the publisher, who was elected chairman; Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, and Darwin R. James of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Association.

About 200 well-known politicians, economists, legislators, business, and professional men were present, and the organization took permanent form. The dinner was arranged by Lawrence F. Abbott, Horace L. Deming, Norman Hapgood, Richard S. Childs, Henry James Ford, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, Secretary of the National Municipal League, and Woodrow Wilson. The colonnades of the dining room were decorated with specimen ballots from several States, the four-foot New York ballot being conspicuous among the number.

Speaker Wadsworth said when it was suggested to him that the Board of Coroners in New York City be abolished, that he advocated that the Aldermen, as elective officers, should be abolished also. When the Constitutional Convention of the State meets in 1914 to amend State laws, he said, it would offer an excellent opportunity not only to simplify the ballot box, but to get rid of machines. While the number of bills introduced at Albany annually amounted to about 3,000, he thanked Heaven that only about 700 of them actually got through, and he thought that this number ought to be reduced about half. The only way to stop the flood of legislation, he said, was to have biennial sessions of the Legislature.

"We would have better legislation if the Legislature did not meet so often," he said. "The Senators and the Governor ought to be elected to serve four years. This is the only way to relieve the statute books of unnecessary and in some instances vicious legislation."

Under the present system, he said, there was no concentration of the legislative department. With forty State department boards and commissions there was no way to place authority. Many of their functions, he said, overlapped each other, and the average citizen was hopelessly confused when he attempted to find out what board or commission had jurisdiction over any particular matter.

Our system of government, he said, necessitates political machines and trafficking in patriotism. No political leader or boss can get away from it even if he wants to, he declared. Nine out of ten of the leaders would join in the present movement for the simplification of the ballot, he said, if they had the opportunity and would be glad to do it.

The speaker also made a plea for greater dignity in the party organizations.

MORE CITY ECONOMY.

Estimate Board Holds Up All Appropriations, Including $425,000 for Edwards.

The new Board of Estimate continued its policy of economy yesterday by refusing to approve all the requests for appropriations, but referred nearly all of them for further consideration.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards appeared in person to plead for $425,000 to pay the immediate expenses of snow removal, but it was laid over until next week.

The most interesting matter taken up was that of the fixing of the salaries of the men in the Sheriff's office in Queens County. It was taken out of the fee class by the last Legislature, and the salary of the Sheriff fixed in the budget for this year at $8,000. The retiring board, however, increased this to $10,000. Controller Prendergast brought the matter up yesterday, and declared that while he was in favor of allowing the increase he believed it should be made up by cutting off two $1,000 clerks.

Sheriff Quinn in reply argued that there are not enough clerks in the office now. But the two clerks were ordered removed.

Public Service Commissioner Eustis appeared to urge the appropriation of $31,000 for a new station at the West Farms terminus of the Subway. The present station, he said, is in bad shape. Action was deferred for a week.

"All right," commented Commissioner Eustis, "but you, as well as I, would hate to have a train go down to the street there and possibly kill 100 persons."

The proposed Bronx River park to extend to the new Kensico Reservoir was indefinitely shelved through the opposition of Borough President Miller of the Bronx. It has been estimated that this park would cost the city nearly $5,000,000.

A request for $500,000 to pay for additional library sites under the Carnegie donation was also referred. Similar action was taken with the resolution passed by the Aldermen appropriating $32,300 for the erection of an ambulance station on the west side.

FOR THE FLEEING CHAUFFEUR.

Auto Conference Committee Would Have a Jail Sentence Made Mandatory

A mandatory jail sentence for chauffeurs who run away after an accident will be part of the bill offered to the Legislature by the committee appointed some two weeks ago by a conference called by the National Highways Protective Society. A sub-committee on law whose duty it was to draw up the bill had a special meeting yesterday. It was easily decided that a mandatory sentence of from six months to two years should be made a part of the bill.

The question of the bail bond to be furnished by violators of the speed law was discussed, but no conclusion was reached. The committee thought, however, that the bond should be stringent enough to be effective. The matter of conclusive evidence as against prima facie evidence in speeding cases was also gone over in some detail.

The sub-committee will hold another meeting early next week. The members of this sub-committee are John C. Coleman, representing the West Side Association, A. K. Wing, representing the taxicab interests; John Ehrentrau, representing the automobile dealers; Lorillard Spencer, Jr., the automobile owners, and Col. Edward S. Cornell, Executive Secretary of the National Highways Protective Society, an ex-officio member of the sub-committee.

Col. Cornell said last night that yesterday's special meeting was harmonious, all the interests agreeing easily on the first essentials of the bill. It was the purpose of the sub-committee, he went on, to draw up a fair and liberal law, and it would be the aim of the National Highways Protective Society to see that it was strictly enforced in case it became law.

Habeas Corpus for Bamberger.

A writ of habeas corpus for Leon Bamberger, who has been on Blackwell's Island since July 2, was obtained yesterday from Justice Hendrick in the Supreme Court by Robert J. Hare, an attorney. Bamberger was convicted of conspiracy in the Court of Special Sessions and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500. The plea is now made that the court was without jurisdiction.

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GRAHAM CHOSEN FOR BALLINGER INQUIRY

Democrats at a Caucus Select Illinoisan to Take the Place of Lloyd.

THINK TAFT WENT TOO FAR

Neither He Nor Cannon Had Right to Interfere with Selections of the Minority, They Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—James M. Graham of Illinois was chosen by the caucus of the Democrats of the House to-night to take the place on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee left vacant by the resignation this afternoon of Mr. Lloyd of Missouri. His name will be placed before the House when it meets again on Monday by Champ Clark, and unless opposition develops from the Republican side, the war between the majority and minority over the personnel of the committee of inquiry will be finally settled.

The caucus to-night lasted for three hours, with the Chairman, Mr. Clayton, conducting proceedings. The discussion was protracted by the introduction of three resolutions. One by Mr. Ellerbee of South Carolina, of a somewhat inflammatory nature, was voted down. The resolution was to the effect that the Democrats should not submit to dictation from the Republicans. In the course of the argument Mr. Clark and Mr. Underwood, the Democratic leaders, took occasion to counsel a cessation of partisan hostilities over the selection of the successor to Lloyd.

Another resolution was offered by Mr. Sisson of Mississippi on behalf of the committee of seven appointed to decide what action should be taken by the minority, and provided that the caucus proceed at once to the selection of a successor to Mr. Lloyd. It was adopted shortly before adjournment by acclamation.

The part President Taft has taken in the matter of the personnel of the Investigating Committee was brought into the discussion by Mr. Livingston in an address and by Mr. Ellerbee in his resolution. Both contended that the President, as well as Speaker Cannon, had gone beyond his prerogatives in meddling with the Democrats' selection.

A resolution by Mr. Heflin of Alabama, expressing confidence in Mr. Rainey, was voted down because it contained references to the Republican Party which were considered untactful at a time when the majority was being asked to accept the minority's man. The sentiments in the resolution as affecting Mr. Rainey, however, were indorsed. Earlier in the evening Mr. Rainey made a brief speech in which he said he wanted no indorsement, as he had already received it from the caucus and from his own district.

The members of the committee of seven who signed the Sisson resolution were Mr. Sisson, Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Mr. Dixon of Indiana, Mr. Palmer of Pennsylvania, Mr. Rainey of Illinois, Mr. Rucker of Missouri, and Mr. Kitchin of North Carolina.

In the last few minutes of the session of the House to-day Mr. Lloyd asked to be allowed to withdraw his request made yesterday to be relieved from service on the investigating committee and immediately presented his resignation in due form. A point order raised by Mr. Morse of Wisconsin that Mr. Lloyd had no power to resign was overruled in a lengthy opinion by Speaker Cannon, in which he quoted precedents for a situation which has rarely occurred in the history of the lower branch of Congress.

Mr. Cannon held that inasmuch as the investigating committee is provided for in a joint resolution signed by the President, which is law, a resignation from it is not the same thing as a resignation from a committee of the House. In other words, the House had no authority either to accept or refuse to accept the Lloyd resignation any more than it could force a man to serve as a Judge, and Mr. Lloyd ceased to be a member of the committee with the submission of his resignation.

Mr. Lloyd said to-night, however, that as a matter of formality he would resign to the committee also when it meets in joint session.

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UNIONISTS CONTINUE GAINS OVER LIBERALS

Only a Few Votes Behind Liberal-Labor Combination in New Parliament So Far.

TEN SEATS WON YESTERDAY

Irish Control of Situation Seems Now a Practical Certainty and Home Rule Issue Looms.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The political tide continues to drift toward conservatism. Forty-eight constituencies declared their choice to-day, and the positions of the opposing armies to-night are practically where they were last night, with the Tories slowly forcing the Radicals backward. There is hardly a question that the Irish will hold the whip over Premier Asquith in the coming Parliament, and that it will be a critical and exciting session.

As indicated by the returns received up to a late hour to-night, the status of the various parties in the general elections in progress is as follows: Unionists, 184; Liberals, 159; Laborites, 32; Nationalists, 58. Gains: Unionists, 81; Liberals, 10; Laborites, 1.

The returns of to-day's voting, as so far announced, show that the Unionists gained ten seats and the Liberals none. The Unionist gain yesterday was nine seats.

In to-day's polling Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, was returned victorious over E. G. M. Carmichael, Unionist, for Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, and William Abraham, Laborite, was re-elected for Rhondda Valley by the enormous majority of 8,065. On the other hand, Joseph Albert Pease, the chief Liberal whip, has joined the prominent Government officials who have been swept off their feet, the Saffron Walden Division of Essex giving a majority of 272 for the Unionist candidate, Colonel D. J. Proby.

London University, which has been voting this week and completed its poll to-night, re-elected Sir Philip Magnus, Unionist.

Gain in Popular Vote.

The Unionists have made steady gains on the popular vote almost throughout England, and to a much lesser extent in Scotland and Wales, but all the parties and factions of parties claim the results are a vindication of their policies.

"Broadly speaking," says The Nation to-night, "the force and direction of the two great electoral currents is clear. The north stands out against the south—Scotland and Wales and Yorkshire, Lancashire and the northeastern corners of England against the midland home counties and the nearly solid southern coast."

The Unionists assert that the result is a victory for tariff reform. The Liberals deny it stubbornly. They declare that the feudal status of the counties is responsible for the Conservative gains, and charge the triumvirate—the landlords, the Church, and the publicans—with overaweing their dependents and followers by practicing widespread intimidation and threatening them with loss of work. From the opposition point of view, the conservatism of the country is due to the loyalty of the people to the House of Lords, their fear of Socialism, and a desire for protection.

The home rule question, with the Irish Nationalists the dominant party in the alliance in the new Parliament, will become invested with an importance it has not held during the campaign, when it was kept in the background, though Mr. Asquith declared during the contest that the Liberals would be free in the new Parliament, as they were not in the old, to support a measure for full self-government for Ireland purely on Irish affairs and subject to the maintenance unimpaired of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

The Irish people generally had construed the promises of Mr. Asquith to mean even more than this, and protests are being raised among the home rulers. It is probable, nevertheless, that a home rule bill will be introduced, but not pressed, at the coming session, and that the attention of the Government will be concentrated on the budget.

Places for Defeated Liberals.

Places for Joseph Albert Pease, the chief Liberal whip; Sir Henry Norman, Assistant Postmaster General, and Col. J. E. B. Seely, Under Secretary for the Colonies, whose constituents snowed them under, soon may be found; one by the promotion of Herbert Gladstone to the Governor Generalship of South Africa and the others by the shelving of some of the older Ministers by raising them to the peerage.

Prime Minister Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, Chief Secretary for Ireland Birrell, President of the Board of Trade Churchill, and other members of the Cabinet made speeches to-night in various parts of the country. These threw no new light on the situation, although Mr. Asquith's declarations lacked the confident ring which has marked them heretofore.

J. A. Bryce, brother of the Ambassador to the United States, supported by a large majority in Inverness; Randolph C. Lehmann, the famous oarsman, and Lewis Vernon Harcourt are among the prominent Liberals re-elected by the returns received to-night.

A notable Tory victory yesterday was the gain of the Scottish seat for Perthshire by John George Stewart-Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, eldest surviving son of the Duke of Atholl. Lord Tullibardine, who has served in Egypt and South Africa and won a D. S. O. and M. V. O., turned the previous Liberal advantage of 803 into a Unionist majority of 298.

In Londonderry City Shane Leslie lost to the Unionist candidate, the Marquis of Hamilton, eldest son of the Duke of Abercorn, who secured the narrow majority of 57. Leslie is the son of Col. Leslie, who married the younger daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York City. When young Leslie turned Nationalist he rechristened himsself Shane as more Celtic than the name which his parents had given him. Col. Leslie, who is a stanch Tory, promptly disowned his son.

Victor Grayson Beaten.

Albert Victor Grayson, conspicuous as a Socialist of the firebrand type, lost his seat for the Colne Valley division of Yorkshire, West Riding, to the Liberal candidate, C. Leach. Yorkshire returns continue to favor free trade candidates by large majorities, Joseph Walton, who has been a frequent visitor to the United States, and W. Holland carrying Barnsley and Rotherham divisions, respectively, by huge majorities, in the neighborhood of 7,000.

Additional returns from the thirty-five constituencies which were polled yesterday showed those seats distributed as follows: Unionists, 18; Liberals, 13; Labor, 2, and Irish-Nationalists, 2, or a Unionist gain of nine seats without a single loss. At the dissolution of the last Parliament the same constituencies were represented by twenty-one Liberals, nine Unionists, three Laborites, and two Nationalists.

The elections to-day continued to be enlivened by scenes of turbulence. Mr. Pease, after his defeat at Saffron Walden, was pursued by a hostile mob, and a prominent broker, Mr. Leon, who was likewise unsuccessful as a Liberal candidate, was greeted with groans and a general uproar when he appeared on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Timothy Healy, the famous Nationalist, had an experience similar to that of Mr. Pease when the result of his narrow victory in the north division of Louth, Ireland, was announced to-day. It required a large force of police to get him safely to his hotel. He suffered no greater damage than the loss of his hat.

Serious rioting occurred to-night at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, twenty-eight miles northwest of London. A crowd sacked a "dump" show, where foreign imports were being displayed as electoral object lessons. They piled the contents of the "dump" in the roadway and burned them and then smashed all the windows in the conservative club amid shouts of "Dump! Dump!" The police and the fire brigade had difficulty in preventing the mob from doing other damage. Many arrests were made.

UNIONIST PRESS REJOICES.

Says Country Has Deprived Liberals of Power for Socialistic Legislation.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Unionist press is already rejoicing that the Asquith Cabinet will be powerless to pass any revolutionary or Socialistic measures attacking property and that the power of the Extremist section of the Ministry, represented by David Lloyd-George and Winston Spencer Churchill, has been effectively curbed. It rejoices also that the Government will be compelled to pursue a policy of moderation under the tutelage of the Laborite and Irish Parties.

The Weekly Spectator says that to put the net results of the election in a sentence, the country has decided to deprive the Liberals of the power of doing harm through Socialistic legislatiton, and at the same time has declared its unwillingness to alter fundamentally the present fiscal system.

With the imperative task of passing two budgets early in the year, The Standard points out that it will be impossible for the Ministers to get a budget through unless they can square themselves with the Nationalists, and adds that it is well known that Irishmen strongly resent the Lloyd-George budget and that Mr. Asquith will have to pay a heavy price for their sanction.

The Morning Post devotes an article to producing election statistics to disprove the Liberal contention that the big manufacturing cities have declared against tariff reform. The newspaper says it may be true that they have not declared decisively in favor of a tariff, but taking the first sixteen cities voting they are divided pretty evenly between free traders and reformers.

The Daily Telegraph in an editorial contends that the polling fully justified the action of the House of Lords in referring the budget to the opinion of the country, and asserts that if Mr. Asquith dares introduce a bill to paralyze the House of Lords the latter house will certainly reject it. Then, The Telegraph adds, there must either be another dissolution in a month or two or the Government must seek power from the King to create at least 500 peers.

"Even on the unlikely assumption that the King would consent," says the newspaper, "where will the Ministers get their 500 peers? If selected from the commoners it would necessitate a miniature general election to replace them with possibly disastrous results to the Liberal Party, and if they pick up the new peers from by-ways and ditches it will make the House of Lords the laughing stock of the world."

ROOSEVELT TALKS OF FUTURE.

Intimated That He Might Desire to Enter Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Confirming the story of his readiness to retire from Congress in favor of ex-President Roosevelt, Representative Cocks of New York, who represents the Oyster Bay district where the Roosevelt home is located, added to-day that he had informally talked over the subject with Mr. Roosevelt. Representative Bradley, a colleague from New York, according to Mr. Cocks, is likewise willing to give way in the House to Mr. Roosevelt in the event the ex-President should desire to enter Congress.

"Mr. Roosevelt and I have talked over the question of his rounding out of his public career by service in Congress," said Mr. Cocks. "I called at the White House often during the Roosevelt Administration, and one night last February Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Loeb, and I were chatting over public matters. Possibly the Speakership also was discussed, but I am not clear as to that. The talk was entirely informal, and the President's expressions were given in a tentative way. Incidentally the fact that John Quincy Adams had occupied a seat in Congress subsequent to his Presidential term was brought up. Mr. Roosevelt believed that the holding of a Presidential office did not bar any man from later taking up other public duties.

"There was a reference to the possibility of his again re-entering a Presidential contest, but it was just passing chat, neither in jest nor in earnest, but I want to say to you that the Roosevelt friends are loyal supporters of President Taft. I do not think Mr. Roosevelt has made up his mind yet what to do."

BRIAND REBUKES CATHOLICS.

French Premier Says Attack on Schools Has Made Hardship for Poor.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Premier Briand intervened in the debate on the school question in the Chamber of Deputies to-night and was roundly applauded. In his speech he blamed the Church for reopening the agitation in France where the question was in a fair way of settlement. Rejecting the counsels of moderations by many Bishops, members of the clergy, and a great majority of the Catholics, the Premier said, the Church had launched a war upon the public schools of France by deliberately inciting the pupils to revolt and caused untold hardships among the poor by forcing parents to remove their children from the schools.

Nevertheless, M. Briand continued, France was confident she was in the right and would continue calm and patient under the assault. He did not propose a State monopolization in teaching, which would only be another incitement to strife, but the public school teachers who had been sweepingly condemned by rastoral letters would be protected and upheld.

The Premier lauded the public schools as free and broad in preparing children for real life, leaving to their homes the question of religious teaching, as against the Church schools, where, he said, the dogma overshadowed all. M. Briand said in conclusion that the public schools were a great achievement for the republic, whose resources would be loyally devoted to their development and progress.

IF PRESIDENT-ELECT DIE.

Henry's Resolution Gives Congress Power to Meet Such Contingency.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—To meet the possible contingency in the event of the death of the President-elect or Vice President-elect before their installation into office, Representative Henry of Texas introduced to-day a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment clothing Congress with complete power to deal with the succession problem.

The bill provides for the change in the date of the Presidential inauguration from March 4 to the last Thursday in April, as in the former Henry bill, which the House recently sent back to the Judiciary Committee, but it adds a clause designed to meet one of the points of attack that resulted in the temporary defeat of the former measure.

This clause directs that Congress either can provide for reconvening the Electoral College to fill such vacant places or some other statutory method as to who the successor shall be, as in the 1886 law of succession, under which the Secretary of State comes first, and then the other Cabinet officers in certain succession.

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN REJECT KNOX PLAN

See No Advantage for Themselves or China in Neutralizing Manchurian Railways.

SAY WE EXPECTED REFUSAL

Hints in Washington of Russo-Japanese Understanding and Growing Suspicion of Us in Japan.

TOKIO, Jan. 21.—The reply of the Japanese Government to the United States' proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways was handed to American Ambassador O'Brien this afternoon. It is a polite declination.

No intimation of the contents of the memorandum of reply is given, but the best information obtainable indicates that the communication is brief, and that the declination to accept the neutralization proposition is based on several grounds, the chief of which are that the American plan would be of no advantage whatever to Japan, would afford no advantage to China, and would not change the commercial situation in Manchuria, where Japan is adhering strictly to its pledges of an open door and equal opportunity.

It is understood that the reply is couched in terms of friendly appreciation of the American purpose, but it is not of an argumentative character, and its conclusions are not qualified.

An official of the Foreign Office said: "Japan's reply to the American Government's proposition has been handed to Mr. O'Brien, the American Ambassador. The answer is in the negative. The necessity for this action is regretted, but the reasons given are that the proposition was not regarded in any other light than a friendly suggestion which does not meet with the views of Japan."

The newspapers which are supposed to represent Government opinion say they are unable to understand why any special point was made for the neutralization of the Manchurian railroads, while those in other sections of China were not mentioned. It is pointed out that approximately one hundred miles of the South Manchurian Railroad passes through Japanese leased territory is absolutely Japan's property. Russia's consent to the proposition was indispensable, but Russia holding double the mileage controlled by Japan did not consent, and therefore, even though Japan had been willing, the entire proposition had to be abandoned.

The Russian Answer to Knox.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—Russia's reply to Secretary Knox's note proposing the neutralization of the Manchurian railways was delivered to American Ambassador Rockhill at noon to-day. The Russian communication rejects the proposal for the neutralization of existing railroads. It also states that the Russian Government considers the alternative proposition for its participation in an international syndicate for the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun line acceptable in principle, but because of the political and strategical importance of the enterprise and its bearing on the East Chinese Railroad, Russia will defer a final answer on this subject pending the receipt of information as to the principles of the American project. Russia reserves the right to pass upon all such projects as affecting its political, strategic, and economic interests.

The note of reply throughout is in a most friendly tone, and the American proposition is criticised strictly on its intrinsic merits. No reference is made to the diplomatic procedure of the United States or to the motive of that Government in submitting proposals.

The delivery of the Russian and Japanese answers to the note of Secretary Knox promising the neutralization of the Manchurian railways marks merely the beginning of protracted negotiations to determine the future status of Manchuria.

The proposal for the purchase of the existing railroads in Manchuria, as formulated by Secretary Knox, is considered here to have been put forward largely with the idea of again getting Russia and Japan on record, since its rejection was foreordained from the moment Japan was included in it.

The tenor of the memorandum indicated that Mr. Knox did not expect an acceptance of his proposition, but had based hopes on an alternative proposal for the neutralization of the Chinchow-Aigun and future railroads and building up a powerful organization, which would be in a position to support China when the date of the optional repurchase, 1913, arrives.

The Foreign Office here has been most keen to ascertain further details concerning the Chinchow-Aigun railway proposal, and an official has repeatedly sounded Mr. Rockhill, the United States Ambassador, concerning it, not so much to learn the general financial arrangement, since that admittedly is based on the Hankow-Mukden scheme, but whether the line north of Tsitsihar would be abandoned and whether Russia's special interests would be recognized in the building and operating of the northern sections of the railroad.

It has been pointed out that the line to the northward would be unprofitable and that Russia was in a position to block the crossing of its railroad zone, whereas the road from Tsitsihar to Chinchow would be a trunk line for heavy through freight, passengers, and mails.

Russia's final attitude on the question will depend largely on the spirit in which the United States approaches the question of the administration of Harbin. M. Kokovsoff, Minister of Finance, and M. Isvolsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are exasperated by the difficulties raised by this question. M. Isvolsky recently told Mr. Rockhill flatly that the United States would drive Russia to arms with Japan if it persisted in its uncompromising attitude concerning the Harbin adminstration.

Though the text of Japan's answer to the Knox proposal has not been received here, it is known to correspond closely with that of Russia. Russia and Japan, it is understood, interchanged texts of their replies before they were delivered.

No Surprise in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The State Department has not received official information of the action of Russia and Japan in rejecting the American proposal for the neutralization and internationalization of the Manchurian railways. Though the unofficial dispatches relative to the declinations receive full credence, pending the arrival of the texts of the refusals the officials of the department are unwilling to discuss the turn events have taken.

There is every reason to believe, however, that for several days, at least, the State Department has been fully aware of the general purport of the answers to be returned to Mr. Knox's proposal by the two Governments most vitally interested. It is possible, nevertheless, that the answers are more sweeping than was expected and that an impass not anticipated here may develop.

It appears that in making such a blunt proposal to Japan and Russia the Secretary of State, aside from his natural desire to secure for the United States, concurrently with other nations, free participation in Manchurian trade, sought to secure from Japan and Russia an exact statement of their present position toward the whole question of the open door. To the open door policy both Powers have repeatedly and with some emphasis declared their continued and sincere allegiance. The wish of this Government was to ascertain exactly what those declarations were worth in a practical test.

The position of both Russia and Japan seems now defined. According to dispatches received here this afternoon from St. Petersburg, Russia admits that political and strategic considerations forbid her to cede the power she has acquired in the Manchurian district. Japan's reply, though details are lacking, is taken to mean the same thing.

Should it come to light that in this whole matter Japan and Russia are acting on a secret convention agreed on some time ago no one would be surprised. In fact, it has been an open secret that in the present tangle at least there has been frequent and close communication between Tokio and St. Petersburg. Russia throughout has been following the lead of Japan, and in the refusals given to the American Ambassadors at the two capitals to-day is seen the handwriting of Japan.

The trend of Japanese sentiment away from this country has been evident since Mr. Knox's proposals have been made public. In the face of the school troubles in San Francisco and the ill-feeling over immigration questions on the Pacific Coast it has repeatedly been said, and with reason, that there was no cooling of the friendly relations between this Government and the Government at Tokio. What feeling there was of a hostile sort was confined in both countries to people of a rather limited community or class.

It is just here that a change seems coming which puts our future policy in the Orient squarely up to the State Department. A strong indication of this change is the recent interview in which Baron Hiyashi, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, drew a close parallel between the attitude of this country now toward Manchuria, and that of Germany, France, and Russia toward Japan's acquisition of Port Arthur at the close of the Chinese war.

When Japan got Port Arthur, it will be recalled, the three powers protested that her occupation of that port would imperil the peace of the Orient, and on that protest Japan withdrew from Port Arthur and Russia occupied a part of the ceded territory. It was that act which centred on Russia the animosity of the Japanese people that finally led to the Russo-Japanese war. It is suggested that the parallel drawn to that case by Baron Hiyashi is part of a move to antagonize Japan and the United States, and that it marks a trend far more serious than any indicated in the popular outbreak following the California difficulties.

RUSSIAN EMIGRANT INQUIRY.

Plans on Foot to Facilitate Direct Transport to the United States.

RIGA, Russia, Jan. 21.—M. Zaionchkoffsky, a member of the Council of the Ministry of the Interior, is now visiting Riga and other Baltic ports to study conditions of emigration to America. Plans to facilitate the emigration of Russians on Russian steamers have been laid before the Ministry, including a reduction of the passport fees and a simplification of the procedure necessary to obtain permission to go abroad, and a commission, under M. Zaionchkoffsky, is studying the project. At present the passport fees are so high that most emigrants cross the frontier by stealth and take passage on German or Austrian lines, regular agencies for smuggling passengers across the frontier being maintained.

The commission is studying a second project, for the establishment of a Russian savings and remittance bank in New York, Russian emigrants in America, on account of their ignorance of the American language and customs, being often at the mercy of unscrupulous agents when sending money back to Russia. The Russian Bishop of North America, Platon, advocated both projects during his visit to St. Petersburg last Autumn.

RUSSIA-JAPAN WAR TALK.

Passengers from East Tell of Hostile Activities on the Border.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 21.—News was brought by passengers on the Empress of Japan, which arrived from the Orient to-day, that there is much talk current concerning a probable second war between Russia and Japan. Lovat Frazier, foreign editor of The London Times, who is returning from Peking, said that there was great activity on the Russian border, garrisons being augmented and fortifications strengthened. Reports of espionage by Japanese have also been received.

From Korea news has been received that Japan was strengthening works near the border with both field and siege guns. Last month an attempt was made to blow up a fort at Vladivostok, and Russian newspapers accused the Japanese of the deed.

Cheap Spring Rates on Union Pacific.

The passenger department of the Union Pacific Railroad has announced that the same Colonist rates, which were in effect last year, will be put in effect again from March 1 to April 15, inclusive. These rates are $33 from Chicago, $32 from St. Louis, and $25 from the Missouri River, to far Western points.

CARDINAL BEFORE COURT.

Archbishop of Rheims Defends His Letter Condemning French Public Schools

RHEIMS, Jan. 21.—Cardinal Ludovic Henry Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, appeared before the bar in his own behalf to-day at the continuation of the suit instituted against him by the public school teachers, charging that in signing the episcopal letter warning Catholic parents against the public schools, he had designed to destroy the authority of the teachers.

The Cardinal read a statement, in which, after explaining that he would leave the discussion of the question of his legal responsibility in signing the episcopal letter to his counsel, he declared that for his spiritual ministry, except to God, he owed responsibility only to the head of the Church. He denied that the episcopal letter had been inspired by political considerations, adding:

"Its sole purpose was to warn Catholic parents of the danger to the faith and the morals of their children incurred in the use of certain textbooks and the method of instruction in the public schools. To complain that the public schools are becoming an instrument of dechristianization does not constitute an attack upon the political régime of France."

The defendant denied that the Bishops who signed the letter were enemies of the teachers, and said that they were only the unalterable enemies of instruction that was without God and against God. In conclusion he expressed the conviction that the court would recognize the Church's right to defend the faith publicly attacked. "France," he said, "will ratify this judgment because it comprehends that we are the real defenders of conscience and the champions of its most sared liberties."

President Suffering from a Cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—President Taft is suffering from a rather stubborn cold which he contracted a week or more ago.

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BROKERS DEMAND REFORMS

Exchange Members Aroused to Necessity for Radical Changes to Head Off Action by the Legislature.

The executive offices of the Stock Exchange wore a busier air yesterday than at any time since the A. O. Brown manipulation scandal of a year and a half ago which resulted in the expulsion of the two floor members of the firm under investigation. Although no special committee has been appointed to look into the manipulation in Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron stock which was responsible for Wednesday's collapse and the failure of three Stock Exchange firms, the Governing Committee and the officials of the Exchange held informal conferences all day yesterday, while the Committee on Insolvencies pursued its investigation of the events behind the failures.

The brokers in Wall Street feel keenly the stigma attaching to the charges of Hugh F. Criss, the specialist in Hocking, that his failure was due to "welching" on the part of the five houses behind the pool in the stock, and it was the general opinion yesterday that the Committee on Insolvencies, whose three members are among the most conservative members of the Exchange, would show no mercy in handling the charges that the pool members repudiated verbal agreements.

Meanwhile the movement for radical reforms on the part of the commission house element on the Exchange, brokers whose profits depennd upon the fees received from the public at large rather than the orders of the professional manipulators, has been given added impetus, and there was some talk yesterday of a concerted appeal to the authorities to fulfill at once the tacit pledge to the Hughes investigating committee last year of a thorough cleaning up from the inside.

James R. Keene was definitely connected with the manipulation yesterday by the statement of Receiver Hotchkiss of the failed firm of Lathrop & Haskins, whose representative on the floor had the placing of the pool orders, that copies of a poor agreement had been turned over to the Secretary of the Stock Exchange. This agreement was handled in such a way that it was complete only in the hands of the famous manipulator. As Receiver Hotchkiss explained, the members of the pool each signed a separate paper, all of which together constituted the agreement. This was given to Mr. Keene. Where these originals are now is not known, and as Mr. Keene is not a member of the Exchange the investigators are powerless to compel him to give them up. It is a question whether the copies would have weight in legal proceedings, but the Exchange officials have wide discretion in weighing evidence, and it is generally believed that the copies will be sufficient to back up the assertions of Broker Criss that the agreement existed.

The chagrin of the Exchange authorities over the publicity given to Mr. Criss's accusations of bad faith was shown yesterday in the silence imposed on him and every one else concerned in the case. Mr. Criss who had talked freely following the collapse of Wednesday, hadn't a word to say yesterday. He and a number of the brokers whom he charges with repudiating their agreements were before the authorities yesterday, and the strong sympathy felt for the specialist was shown by the reception he got when he reached the Exchange. Brokers crowded around him to wish him luck, and it was some minutes before he could make his way to the elevators.

At James R. Keene's offices yesterday, the denials of the previous day that he had anything to do with the pool were repeated in spite of the statements of Receiver Hotchkiss. It was also denied that Mr. Criss and the manipulator had quarrelled following the collapse of the Hocking bubble on Wednesday.

Augustus H. Vanderpoel of Thompson, Vanderpoel & Freedman, counsel for Roberts, Hall & Criss, said yesterday that it was too soon to discuss Mr. Criss's case, which he was still investigating. He said he had not yet decided whether or not suit would be brought against the brokers whom his client believes owe him for the stock he bought in their names. It was rumored yesterday that a number of the pool members had tried to make terms of settlement with Mr. Criss. It would be contrary to Exchange practices, however, for any settlement to be made until the charges have been investigated by the authorities. It was intimated yesterday that the investigation had progressed so rapidly that some public statment might be made by the officials of the Exchange to-day.

Leaders of the conservative element on the Exchange talked freely yesterday of their dissatisfaction with the policy which has been pursued by the present management of the Exchange since the report of the Hughes Investigating Committee was made public last Summer. While there has as yet been no attempt to organize, it was predicted by the managing partner of one of the largest commission houses in the Street yesterday that if the present scandal does not result in some action on the part of the Governing Committee to show the good faith of the Exchange in its intention of reform from the inside, a test of strength may be expected at the election of Governors this Spring between the commission house and odd-lot brokers who believe they represent the legitimate functions of the Exchange and the operators and floor traders, who are chiefly blamed for the practices which have brought discredit on the stock market.

The Governing Committee is made up of forty members, divided into groups of ten, one of which goes out of office each year. It would take four years to reorganize the entire committee, but the advocates of reform have no doubt that if a rebuke to the present policy could be administered in the voting this Spring a change of attitude would follow. There has always been a marked fear among Exchange members to openly criticise the powers in office, and, as one of the leaders of the conservatives said yesterday, it will be very difficult to get an opposition movement established openly. Last Summer there was a strong movement in favor of some of the recommendations of the Hughes committee, but it came to nothing, because of the general dread of antagonizing the Governors.

One of a group of members which was discussing the present situation yesterday spoke of the whole matter of eliminating the sources of such scandals as the Rock Island and Hocking episodes as one of necessity. "The Hughes committee," he said, "made the most intelligent and reasonable recommendations that could possibly have been expected. That nothing has been done by the Exchange authorities after practically everything in the way of reform was left in their hands by the investigators gives the legislators at Albany ample excuse for interference, and interference by legal enactment can hardly be hoped to be either gentle or intelligent."

NEW TURN TO BANKRUPT LAW.

First Time a Creditor Ever Carried a State Lien to Higher Courts.

An appeal on a unique point of bankruptcy law, as it is affected by State law liens, has been taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Sharon Graham, as counsel for R. N. Asterley, a chattel mortgage creditor of the bankrupt Watts-Mumford Press, which was sold at public auction yesterday.

Asterley had a chattel mortgage for $5,000 on the $40,000 press equipment of the bankrupt company, but was forced to take the position of an ordinary creditor by a decision of Judge Hand because of a failure to register the chattel mortgage promptly at the end of the year.

This is the first time the relation of State law liens to bankruptcy cases has ever been taken above the Circuit Court in any jurisdiction.

Medal for Policeman Ryan, Life Saver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Joseph Ryan, a New York patrolman who saved a man from drowning at the foot of South Street, that city, on Oct. 19, has been awarded a life-saving medal by the Treasury Department.

SAVES FAMILY FROM RIVER.

Capt. Johnson, His Wife, and Baby Fell Overboard When Barge Was Rammed.

The towline holding the coal barge Seth Low at the end of a string of three barges behind the tugboat Dewitt Boyce from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Riker's Island and broke when the barges were near Little Hell Gate yesterday afternoon. The Seth Low went adrift in the strong current in the East River.

Close behind the string of barges was the tug Interstate in charge of Capt. Daniel Marshall. Marshall tried his best to avoid the barge, but sheer off as he would he could not prevent the bow of the tug from ramming the Seth Low on the starboard side.

The barge listed to port and its load of coal began sliding overboard. Capt. William Johnson, his wife, Mary, with their six-weeks'-old daughter, Helene in her arms lost their footing on deck and were plunged into the icy water of the river.

Johnson is a powerful swimmer, and his first thought was for his child. A few strokes brought him to where the baby floated, and catching the infant in his arms he swam to the barge, which had partly righted itself, and tossed the little girl aboard upon the coal. A few more strokes brought him to his wife, and he got her to the barge also and assisted her to climb to safety. Then he followed.

On board the Interstate all hands had been trying to get a line to the barge, and this was accomplished with the aid of Johnson. His wife and baby were taken on the tug then, and with Johnson steering his wrecked barge the tug towed it to a pier at 120th Street.

From there Johnson, his wife, and the baby were assisted to the headquarters of the Harbor Squad police at 126th Street and the river front, and Dr. McDonald was called from Harlem Hospital. He took all three to the hospital, where late last night it was said that Mrs. Johnson and the baby were getting along nicely. Johnson had not suffered at all, and remained at the hospital merely to be near his family.

DEMAND EXCEEDS BOND ISSUE

Syndicate Underwriting Lackawanna Steel Has a Surplus of Applications.

Applications here and abroad for participation in the syndicate being formed by Speyer & Co. to underwrite the $20,000,000 of Lackawanna Steel bonds were said yesterday to be in excess of the amount for which the syndicate is to be formed. The issue will consist of $10,000,000 first consolidated mortgage fives and $10,000,000 5 per cent. debentures, subject to the subscription rights of the stockholders.

The first consolidated fives are to be offered to the stockholders at 85 and the debentures at 95. Payments are to be 25 per cent. at the time of subscription and the balance on March 1. To provide for the conversion clause in the debentures the stockholders will be asked to authorize an issue of 7 per cent. preferred stock, the present outstanding stock of the company becoming common stock.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The centre of the storm that developed in the Gulf States Thursday moved to the Middle Atlantic States during Thursday night, and during Friday its centre remained about stationary over Virginia.

During the last twenty-four hours this storm caused higher winds on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and general precipitation east of the Mississippi River.

A marked fall in temperature has taken place in the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States, with freezing temperature as far south as Central Georgia. In the North Atlantic States the temperature has risen.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk and high, shifting to northwest Saturday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to brisk west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk and high southeast winds, shifting to west and northwest, with unsettled rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Colder, with rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior Saturday. Sunday, unsettled, rain or snow in the interior, brisk southeast, shifting to west and northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled, probably rain and colder Saturday. Sunday, unsettled; moderate to brisk west and northwest winds.

New England—Rain in south and rain or snow in north portion Saturday, colder. Sunday, unsettled; brisk and high southeast winds, shifting to northwest Saturday night.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as folows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	32	41	4 P. M.	46	50
6 A. M.	33	45	6 P. M.	45	50
9 A. M.	32	46	9 P. M.	43	49
12 M.	39	49	12 P. M.	39	51

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 89 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CONGER TO GO DEEP; OLD GUARD ALARMED

Asks Lawyer Noted as Relentless Prosecutor to Conduct His Case Against Allds.

MAY DRAG IN OTHER NAMES

Insurgents Likely to Have Decided Influence—Accuser Asks His Constituents to Withhold Judgment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—It was learned to-night that Senator Benn Conger, who early next week will be called upon to appear before the Senate and explain his charge of official corruption against Senator Jctham P. Allds, President pro tem. and majority leader of the upper house, has opened negotiations with one of the foremost criminal lawyers in the State, a man who is known as a skillful and relentless prosecutor, with a view to having him conduct his case.

When Senator Conger said he felt convinced he was the "goat," that he had no doubt his political career was at an end, and the man he had accused of misconduct would be exonerated, the "old guard" element in the Senate became jubilant. It took this as an indication that Senator Conger would make no serious effort to substantiate his charges in order to have the affair done with in a hurry, even though the investigation should end in his expulsion from the Senate.

To-day the apparent change of front on the part of the accuser has given rise to a feeling bordering on panic in certain quarters where heretofore there has been exhibited much anxiety lest the scope of the inquiry should be made broad enough to drag in other names besides those already involved. If there should be a full and open investigation and Mr. Conger's statements should be substantiated, it is almost certain that, under the sort of cross-examination the lawyer Senator Conger is conferring with has shown himself capable of conducting, there will be little left to tell when he gets through.

The Committee on Scope and Plan will report to the Senate on Tuesday under the resolution which created it. It is expected that almost immediately after this report has been acted upon by the full Senate, the Legislative stage will be cleared for the investigation.

It would be futile to venture a prediction as to the time the investigation will occupy. This will depend largely on how deep the probe is sunk and on what rules are laid down for the presentation of charges by Senator Conger and the defense by Senator Allds. All of this will be provided for in the report of the committee. Senator Brackett and Senator Grady, who are on it, were on the committee which prepared the rules that governed the trial of Justice Warren B. Hooker before the Legislature under an action for removal in 1905. At that trial the rules of evidence established for courts of record were adopted, and it was provided that the Lieutenant Governor, as presiding officer, should decide on all motions made and questions raised either by counsel or members, unless twenty members should ask that the question be put to a vote.

It is believed that as far as these rules are applicable they will be followed in the investigation of the Conger charges. The Hooker trial was held in joint session of both houses, comprising in the aggregate 200 members. Thus under the rules, one-tenth of the sitting legislators could compel a roll call on a motion or a ruling. If the same proportion is adopted in this case five members will be able to take away from Lieut. Gov. White the power to settle disputed questions in his own way and compel members of the Senate to go on record and assume responsibility for the rulings. Thus the little clique of insurgents through which the Conger charges reached publicity, and which cannot be regarded as unduly friendly to the accused President pro tem., will have vested in it a power which if tactfully used may enable it to exert a decided influence on the conduct of the investigation.

Lewis E. Carr, counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, who has been engaged by Senator Allds to take charge of his case, was one of the leading counsel for Justice Hooker when he was tried.

Senator Allds left for his home in Norwich early to-day for the purpose of going over his files and bringing to the Capitol such books and papers as may be of assistance to him in his attempt to prove to the Senate that he was not involved in any of the money transactions which, according to Senator Conger, were carried on with his personal knowledge for the purpose of defeating legislation injurious to certain bridge companies in which Mr. Conger was interested.

Wait, Says Conger.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Asking his constituents in Tompkins County to suspend judgment as to his part in the imbroglio with Senator Allds pending the Senate inquiry, Senator Conger said to-day that he had nothing to retract and would not shirk responsibility for what he said.

"All I ask is that the people of Ithaca and Tompkins County withhold judgment pending the result of the Senate inquiry," he said. "The hearings will be public, and the whole matter will be threshed out. I do not wish to say what the charges are, neither do I wish to shirk them.

"An effort seems to be going on to create a sentiment in favor of Senator Allds, and for that reason I am particularly anxious that the people here at home should suspend judgment until the case is laid before the Senate."

Senator Conger explained that he and Senator Allds had merely been excused from attending the sessions of the Senate, pending the inquiry.

"Not much significance attached to that," said he. "We have simply been excused, and we are at liberty to attend the sessions when we wish."

LONG BRANCH SEEKS REPOSE.

New Yorkers Down There Ask Court to Oust the Salvation Army.

Theatrical and business folk of New York who maintain cottages at Long Branch, where they seek rest and recreation, are up in unison against the Salvation Army. Yesterday they appeared before Vice Chancellor Eugene Stevenson at Paterson and prayed that an injunction be issued restraining the army from interfering with the social activities or the peace and quiet of Long Branch.

In their affidavit the petitioners say the Salvation Army has opened a home on Ocean Avenue and has filled it with children from the slums of New York and Philadelphia. These children romp on the grounds of Long Branch homes, they say, ring bells, shout and make other noises, and go about poorly dressed. The women of the corps are continually parading and singing hymns on the beach, driving residents to cover. It was also alleged that men and officers of the army have been seen playing croquet clad in scant bathing costumes.

Lawyer Thomas P. Fay of Long Branch, appearing for the petitioners, said the Salvation Army was not a charitable corporation at all, and was formed for purely business reasons. He complained that it owns and publishes The War Cry, manufactures fountain pens, makes uniforms and caps, conducts an insurance department, and owns $7,000,000 worth of real estate in New York City.

The Salvation Army, he concluded, did not furnish lodgings as a charity, and in view of these statements he asked the court to issue an order forbidding the army to operate in Long Branch.

Vice Chancellor Stevenson at this point become ill and was forced to adjourn court. Argument in the case will be heard before him on Feb. 4 at Jersey City.

Suffragettes Here to Honor Alice Paul.

The Votes for Women Committee in New York is planning a meeting here in honor of Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia, the suffragette who was arrested and imprisoned as a result of the disorder attending the Lord's Mayor banquet in London. She arrived here on Thursday.

SANFORD WILL IS FILED.

Bulk of Yale Professor's $1,000,000 Estate Goes to His Children.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 21.—The will of Prof. Samuel S. Sanford, late Professor of Music at Yale University, was admitted to probate to-day. The value of the estate is believed to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. With a few minor bequests it goes to his two children and their issue. His daughter, Katherine Cecil Sheffield of New London, is to have part of his silverware, his gold dinner set, half of his jewelry, and the Sanford homestead in this city. His son, Henry Sanford, is to have the remainder of the silverware and the house and lot at 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York. In case the valuation of the two houses should be unequal it is desired that the legatee having the more valuable property shall pay in cash one-half the difference to the other.

Jane Armstrong Painter, housekeeper for Prof. Sanford, is to have $1,000 a year during life, and Eleanor Georgianna Painter is to receive $750 outright and $250 every three months during life.

The residue of the estate, both real and personal, is left in trust to four Trustees—Henry Sanford, a son; George Sheffield, son-in-law; Henry C. Shelton, and Samuel C. Shaw, both of this city. One-half of the income of the estate is to go to Prof. Sanford's daughter, and on her death to her issue, not of her first marriage. The other half is to be paid to his son, and on his death to his issue. Should they die without issue the estate is to go to relatives.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK CLOSED

Discrepancy Found in Accounts of the Treasurer of Southbridge Savings Bank

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—Deposits of $2,368,799 were tied up to-day when the Southbridge Savings Bank was closed, by order of Judge Loring of the Supreme Court, who issued an injunction following the discovery by Bank Examiners of an apparent discrepancy between the deposit ledger and statement of deposits as submitted by John A. Hall, Treasurer of the bank.

Treasurer Hall's whereabouts were unknown here to-night. He has been absent since yesterday afternoon, when he was seen boarding a car bound for Springfield.

Experts will be put to work on the bank's books at once. No statement as to the amount involved has been made by any responsible official.

Mr. Hall has been Treasurer of both the bank and of the town of Southbridge for about fifteen years. As town Treasurer he is under $40,000 bonds. He was born in Southbridge forty-one years ago, and has always lived here.

Greenhut and Company
Dry Goods

Special
Men's Real French Chamois Gloves,
$1.00
value $1.50

Men's New 1910 $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Shirts, 95c

A shirt sale that will establish a new value-giving epoch and surpass all selling records. There are three hundred dozen Shirts behind this announcement—the handsomest, dressiest and smartest patterns ever shown outside of the exclusive shops. The values are bonafide, and we guarantee them to be even better than we state in this advertisement. We cannot publish the maker's name, but every shirt bears the trademark.

Combined there are more $2 and $2.50 Shirts than there are $1.50 Shirts, so you see it's an extraordinary value-giving occasion.

The materials include woven madras, printed Madras, French Percales, Russian Cords, Cheviots in an unusually broad range of seasonable patterns. Plaited or plain bosoms; attached or detached cuffs.

Main floor, Greenhut and Company, Saturday.

6th Avenue, 18th to 19th Street. Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

REORGANIZED
Smith Gray & Co.
Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

These great crowds are making rapid inroads into the magnificent Smith Gray stock, big as it is, but there will be double value down to the last garment. "Procrastination is the thief of time" and money too in this case.
Better not delay too long.

$25, 28 & 30 Suits & Overcoats..... $15.00
$32 & 35 Suits & Overcoats........ $20.00
$38 & 40 Suits & Overcoats........ $25.00
$42 & 45 Suits & Overcoats........ $30.00
Some very special $48, 50 & 55 Overcoats........ $35.00
All Fur-Lined Coats Reduced ⅓.
$18 to 25 Suits & Overcoats (broken lots) $12.50

Smith Gray & Co.
Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
Broadway at Bedford Av.
Two New York Stores:
Broadway at Warren St.
Across from City Hall.
5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street

The Closing Out Sale
of their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Excepting the Rare Book Department
Offers bargains in books of all kinds
Call early and secure them

Until removal to their new building, Fourth Avenue and 30th Street, specially low prices will be made on Rare Books and Autographs.

Is There Anything About New York City That You Do Not Know?
The EAGLE ALMANAC
(NEW YORK'S RED BOOK)
will tell you. It is the only Almanac published that specializes on local affairs.

This year's Eagle Almanac is the 25th edition. What a change in 25 years! Automobiles, flying machines, North Pole discovered, and hundreds of other events that have marked the quarter of a century just past, are shown in the present volume.

Street directories and valuable maps of all boroughs and Long Island.

The Eagle Almanac for 1910 is a book you will wish to preserve for years.

50 Cents Bound in Cloth
ALL NEWS DEALERS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Distinctive Service for Men.

THE CONVENIENCE OF THIS LOESER MAIN FLOOR STORE FOR MEN, with its quarters apart from the women's sections of the Store, and its special men's entrance from Elm Place, is very generally realized now.

But the SPECIAL SERVICE afforded here to men is only fully realized by those who test the Store in many different ways.

Whether it be Suits, Coats, Shirts, Neckwear, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves or anything else in men's wear—the Loeser effort is always to secure the most satisfactory article that can possibly be sold for the money. And the closer your examinations and comparisons the surer you are to find differences in values that join you to the good company of steady Loeser customers.

Here is some interesting Saturday news that we think men will be glad to read:

Bulletin for Wise Men.
Winter Overcoats
Brought to These Very Interesting Prices:
$15 Overcoats at $10.50. | $25 Overcoats at $16.50.
$20 Overcoats at $14.50. | $30 Overcoat at $22.50.

IT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD that all of these Overcoats are of the kinds that we sell regularly for the full prices. We will be glad to be judged by them in that way.

The cloths and the styles and the service in these Coats make them what we consider the BEST Coats that can be made to sell for $15 to $30.

When you can buy an Overcoat of this standard and keep nearly a third of the price in your pocket—it is worth considering, isn't it?

The Overcoat proposition, interesting as it is, will not divert attention from the fact that

Every Fancy Winter Suit Is Reduced.
A radical movement—but it is a sure way to keep our stocks as fresh each season as we like to see them.
$18 and $20 Suits Are $12.50 | $20 and $25 Suits Are $14.50
$25 and $28 Suits Are $16.50.
And Men's $5 to $7.50 Separate Trousers, $3.75 & $4.75
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Another Word of the
Four $3.50 Shirts To Measure for $10.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED on each Shirt—but you must order four to get it.

Our chief idea is that more men ought to know the excellence of Loeser Custom Shirts—and if they buy here for $2.50 the Shirts that they cannot equal outside of Loeser's even for $3.50 each they will be likely to look to Loeser's when they need more Shirts.

It seems a sound sort of way to introduce this special feature of Loeser service for men.

These Shirts will be made of new imported madrases—not old patterns, but the smart new designs, offering you 135 different patterns for selection. They will be made in plain negligee or stiff bosom styles and in every detail up to the standard of our regular $3.50 custom Shirts.

Not only that, but HAND EMBROIDERED INITIALS done in silk and of good size will be put on a sleeve of each Shirt without extra charge.

Plaited bosom Shirts will be made, if desired, at an extra charge of 35c. a Shirt. One of the especially appreciated features is the pearl buttons which are put on removable tapes, so that when the Shirts are laundered they can be easily removed.

Four $2.50 White Dress Shirts to Order at $8.
Four $3 White Dress Shirts to Order at $10.
Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

The "Kingsboro" Umbrella, $2.98.

SO MANY MEN want for general use an Umbrella costing about three dollars that we made up our minds to see if we could not develop a BETTER Umbrella than had ever before been sold at that price

After some months of experimenting with several makers, we now present the KINGSBORO as distinctly the best Umbrella we have ever seen at $2.98. We shall expect to continue it in our regular stock and at that price.

The covers are of a yarn dyed union silk taffeta that comes from England and is finished with a durable tape edge. The best 8-rib paragon frames are used, and we are particularly well pleased with the variety and character of the natural wood handles of the conservative sort.

For good looks, durability and general satisfactory service we commend this Umbrella to every man.

Of course, we guarantee it for a year from the time you buy.
Main Floor, Front.

The Wise Man Will Buy His Next Winter's Supply of Underwear.

MANY MEN have already taken advantage of this remarkable offer and have laid away supplies for a season ahead. You will do so, too, when you realize the full advantages of this exceptional sale.

The Underwear is of the Norfolk and New Brunswick make. The garments are "seconds"—garments which the chief inspectors of the factory set aside because they suffered some slight imperfection in the course of making. Were it not for the fact that we told you, you would probably never discover the faults. But they are responsible for the fact that

$1 and $2.50 Garments Are 79c. and $1.19.
They are of medium and heavy weight merino in the natural gray and white colors. Shirts are in sizes 34 to 50 inches. Drawers are in sizes 30 to 50 inches.
Men's 25c. Socks at 12½c. Fancy and embroidered Socks of lisle thread.
Men's 50c. Socks at 25c. Fancy and embroidered lisle thread Socks in a wide variety.
Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

Shoe Comfort for Men.
SERVICE, TOO, and the best time to prove the latter fact is NOW and in the months to come.
Every man realizes the comfort of Shoes that are easy on his feet; that hold their shape, and that keep his feet warm and dry in stormy as well as in pleasant weather.
We were months in testing out the lasts on which these Shoes are built. We were unusually critical in selecting the leathers. They have qualities of special excellence not easily matched at the prices.
$3.50 and $5 a Pair.
There are various models that men will like.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Special Invitation to Men To Visit the Rug Sale.

MEN who come to Loeser's to-day will find a special volume in the Rug Room. They will find a very large and choice gathering of Oriental Rugs, as well as thousands that represent the best work of American looms. They will find that prices are:

Fourth to Half Less Than Usual Prices.
We offer a brief price survey to-day—just to illustrate the sort of savings possible all through the stock.
$12 Shirvan Mats at $7.75
$16 Tabriz Mats at $8.75
$30 Kirman Mats at $16.75
Cabistans and Shirvans.
$27.50 to $35 Values at $15.50 to $24.50
$55 to $65 values at $35 to $45
$75 Cabistans at $50 and $55
$60 to $75 Oriental Runners at $35 to $48
$95 to $200 Afghan Carpets at $73 to $125.
$25 Axminsters, 9x12 Feet, at $16.85.
$40 Wiltons, 9x12 Feet, $27.35.
$53.50 Wiltons, 9x12 Feet, at $42.50.
Third Floor.

WIDOW LEFT IN WANT BY FATAL BRAVERY

She Has a Judgment for $5,500 from the Railway That Killed Husband and Can't Collect.

RECEIVERSHIP SETTLED IT

His Death Due to Trying to Save a Woman from a Car and Worry Over His Permanent Injury.

One of the most pathetic cases recently come to light of privation resulting from the tie-up of accident judgments against the New York City Railway in the Federal Courts, was discovered yesterday in the plight of Mrs. Josephine Nolan, a woman past middle age. Her husband, George Nolan, died on Jan. 11. In April, 1906, he was struck by a Third Avenue Railroad car. He was injured and was not able to work again, though he tried. Worry over the future of his family, after he had recovered a judgment against the railway company, ended in his death.

Mrs. Nolan, with the judgment for $5,500 against the railway, is unable to collect anything, and is having a struggle to make both ends meet in the support of herself and her 8-year-old son.

What makes the Nolan case stand out among the hundreds of cases where accident victims, whose claims antedate the receivership, are unable to enforce any recovery, is the fact that Nolan received his injuries in trying to save the life of a woman who was about to be run down by the car that maimed him. She was Mrs. Sarah A. White. On the day of the accident Nolan was crossing Third Avenue at 113th Street, and saw a car bearing down upon Mrs. White, who apparently was unconscious of her danger. He sprang to save her and both were hit by the car.

Mrs. White was killed outright. Nolan's skull was crushed. After weeks in a hospital he tried to work again for the Manhattan Fireproof Company, where he had been employed as a skilled mechanic for many years. He found that he could not work at his machine. His employers told him to rest longer and see if he could not get back into shape for work. Nolan did so, and from time to time went back to his machine, only to find that his working capacity had gone. Finally, last November, his employers were more sent for him, and he went to the fireproofing plant. He tried to start up his machine. They heard him cry:

"I can't work any more, I can't work any more," and he fell to the floor.

He was taken home, and failed rapidly till he died. The doctors said he was killed by the fear of penury and worry for his family, as much as by anything else. At all events he spoke of nothing else during the last weeks of his life, and as one of his last acts made a will, leaving his propetrty to his wife and child.

The "property" consisted of the $5,500 judgment which he had obtained in the Summer of 1908 against the New York City Railway, at the same time that the heirs of Mrs. White recovered $5,000. Neither judgment, however, has any immediate prospect of being paid, because the accident judgments against the New York City Railway are held up by litigation in the United States Circuit Court, in an effort to have them thrown out entirely, in so far as they antedate the receivership, when the foreclosure sale occurs.

The final decision has not yet been rendered in this litigation, but the holders of accident judgments have not had much to console them thus far.

PUZZLED BY THE MAYOR.

He Tells Civil Service Board Not to Consider Him in the Willis Case.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission took up yesterday the case of William A. Willis, the $6,000 a year executive secretary of the Mayor's office, who was put in the protected class by ex-Mayor McClellan. On the presentation of a letter from Mayor Gaynor, in which he declared that he had not requested the board to return the place to the exempt class, the Commissioners postponed the matter for a week. The Mayor's letter read:

> The Municipal Civil Service Commission:
>
> Sirs: I have never asked your board to take such action, (as to the change.) I request that the Commissioners be very careful about making any changes in the Mayor's office, as they were appointed by the Mayor and their tenure of office depends on his will. I therefore particularly request that they act upon their own judgment solely, and not be influenced by any consideration of what would be pleasant to the Mayor.
>
> I am now employing and paying my own private and confidential secretary, as I found no place here in which to put him, all of the places here having been put on the classified civil service list, excepting that of chief secretary. If that be the law, I am entirely content with it.
>
> Sincerely yours,
> W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

When this letter was read, Daniel F. Murphy, representing Willis, said:

"If the Mayor did not ask this reclassification, I should like to ask who did?"

President McGuire and the other members of the new board seemed to be put out at the turn affairs had taken, but it was ruled that the question was not pertinent.

"That seems to be beating the matter about the bush for a certainty," said Mr. Murphy. He added that he would suggest the matter be adjourned, as he had a court engagement. This was done.

After the meeting adjourned President McGuire said that the commission was itself entirely responsible for bringing the matter up.

TEST FOR ALLEN WALLACE.

Wife Calls Him a Drunkard and Incompetent—Commission to Examine Him.

Phoenix Ingraham, Philip F. Donohue, and Dr. David Edson were appointed a commission yesterday by Justice Gerard in the Supreme Court to examine into the mental condition of Allen Wallace, a wealthy alleged incompetent. The application for the commission was made by Dr. E. L. Keyes, uncle of Frances Wallace, wife of Allen Wallace.

Mrs. Wallace in her affidavit says that her husband is an habitual drunkard. The couple have a daughter, Anna Marie, [illegible] years old. Wallace receives the income from a trust fund of $750,000 under the will of his father, who died last September. He previously received an allowance of $10,000 yearly.

Dr. J. Ramsey Hunt and Dr. Samuel W. Gerard, who examined Wallace, have deposed that he is an habitual drunkard. The Wallaces have spent the last five years abroad, principally in Rome and Paris.

TIRED OF PAYING ALIMONY.

D. J. Densmore Asks to Have Decree of Separation Set Aside.

D. James Densmore, son of James Densmore, a typewriter inventor and stockholder in many large companies, is seeking to revoke a decree of separation granted to his wife in 1908, under which he has to pay her $3,000 a year and contribute $1,000 each to the support of two daughters. Justice Giegerich signed the decree. The decree was upheld in the Supreme Court and Densmore has appealed to the Appellate Division.

His wife, whom he married in 1891, was Mlle. Alier Vignier, daughter of Prosper P. Vignier of Geneva, Switzerland. Mrs. Densmore is now living in Paris with her daughters.

MAILED KISSES BY REQUEST.

Lazelle Made Crosses Because Miss Faurie Thought Them "Nice," He Says

Harry Lazelle, the broker whom Edith Faurie is suing for $75,000 for breach of promise of marriage before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, was on the stand again yesterday. He told the jury that he thought he never would be allowed to serve on a jury, as he would never convict a man on circumstantial evidence. He said he had been too near that position himself.

He then told of the death of his mother. She had locomotor ataxia, and he lived with her in a boarding house. One night he went out. The maid who attended her had gone away too; when he returned he was told that his mother had fallen. She had been sitting near an open window. She died on the way to the hospital.

"How long were you out that night?" asked the broker's lawyer.

Lazelle leaned forward and buried his face in his hands. Then he stepped off the stand and turned his back while he wiped his eyes. A moment later he was himself again and his examination was resumed.

A letter placed in evidence dated Sept. 6, 1905, at the bottom of which were six crosses.

"What do those crosses represent?" asked the plaintiff's lawyer.

"Those represent kisses," answered the witness. "She wanted me to put them all around the edge of the paper. She said they looked nice."

"How much did Miss Faurie weigh when you met her?" Lazelle was asked.

"She was always a pretty good size," said Lazelle. "About 180 I think."

"Was she good looking?"

Lazelle glanced at the plaintiff.

"I don't think she's so bad looking now," he said.

"Why didn't you let her marry one of the men she told you she wanted to?" he was asked.

"I told her to go ahead whenever she felt like it," answered Lazelle.

Lazelle told of an occasion when she refused to leave his office, he said, until he had her arrested. He said she came there demanding money which she said he had taken from her. He hadn't, he said.

The case will be continued.

PROMOTER PLEADS POVERTY.

Thompson, Formerly In Big Enterprises, Too Poor to Pay Bankruptcy Fee.

Percy Thompson, a promoter of 160 Broadway, who describes himself as a citizen of the United States, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to pay the $30 entrance fee to the bankruptcy court. His liabilities are $28,555, the nominal assets $2,173, and actual assets $773. He has promoted half a dozen corporations in the last six years whose capital stock aggregated several millions of dollars.

He was formerly President of the American Adhesion Traction Company, capitalized at $500,000. He sued the company for services and obtained a judgment against it in Kings County for $14,773 on Oct. 18 last, and he has put this in his schedules as an asset at actual value of $773. He has 597 shares of stock of the same company, which are pledged for loans. He has four shares of stock of the Gerard Ozone Process Company, of which he was Vice President, but they are also pledged. The only other asset is a note of $1,000 of no actual value.

Mr. Thompson was also President of the International Towing and Power Company, formerly President of a warehousing company, and of several other companies. Most of his liabilities are for borrowed money. Among the creditors are Alexander H. Twombly, $6,500; estate of John W. Nute, St. Louis, $5,200; William Runkle, $2,500; Charles F. Smillie, $2,187; A. A. Boyer, $1,500, and Continental Finance Company, $650.

He owes two doctors $303, and $268 to the Staunton (Va.) Military Academy for schooling of his son.

Dr. Huntington Left $119,171.

The appraisal of the estate of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, who died last July, shows that he left an estate valued at $119,171, consisting entirely of personal property. Deductions amounting to $3,630 are made, leaving the net personalty at $115,540. The bulk of the estate was left to Dr. Huntington's family. The residue, amounting to $11,909 goes to Grace Church.

The Unearned Increment

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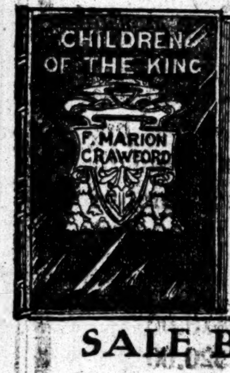

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MACKAY SAYS POSTAL WON'T BE ABSORBED

Monopoly or Government Ownership Will Begin, He Thinks, When Company Goes Out.

NO CHANCE OF ANOTHER LINE

Testimony Offered Legislative Commission to Show Reduction in Telegraph Rates Under Competition.

Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, occupied the witness stand almost the entire day at the hearing in the City Hall yesterday of the commission appointed by the Legislature to inquire into telephone and telegraph conditions, and freely explained the organization and operation of the Postal, the Western Union's rival. Mr. Mackay read a statement in which he insisted that the Postal has never been allied with the Western Union and that it has no such intention. The day that the Postal ceases to compete against the Western Union, he predicted, would witness a telegraph monopoly, unless the Government took the Western Union under its wing, as it would cost too much to establish another rival as strong as the Postal.

Mrs. Mackay went with her husband to the City Hall, and, during the morning session, sat with the audience, listening to his testimony. At recess she was introduced to Senator Davis, Chairman of the commission, and the other legislators who are sitting with him. Senator Davis talked with Mrs. Mackay about woman suffrage, on which she did not hesitate to express her own views, and then invited her to take a seat on the rostrum with the commission at the afternoon session, and she did so. She remained an attentive listener to her husband's testimony until, late in the day, the commission's inquisitor, Ephraim J. Page, announced that he was through with the Postal's President.

The commission will not sit again until next Friday, when it will have before it some of the officials of the Frontier Telephone Company, a rival of the Bell Company in Buffalo. Senator Davis said yesterday that the commission is through with its inquiry so far as can be determined at present. Asked what the commission had found in its sessions here, he replied:

"I am not prepared to say what significance may be attached to any of the information gathered. It is too early to predict whether or not we shall recommend that the companies throughout the State be placed under supervision of the Public Service Commission."

The Senator expects that the commission's report of its investigations, everywhere in the State will be ready to submit to the Legislature by March 1.

When Mr. Mackay took the stand he replied, in answer to questions, that he had been President of the Postal Company since the death of his father, in 1902. He then asked permission to read his statement, explaining that it went into features of the company's career which he would like to bring before the commission. This statement read:

Previous Competition Not Serious.

"Early in the year 1881, the Western Union Telegraph Company, under the leadership of Jay Gould, acquired control of all the commercial telegraph lines in the United States. The smaller companies that had previously been built up had proved unprofitable and impossible of permanent maintenance, every one of them having been founded upon mistaken notions of living on local business and of various so-called improvements in methods of transmission, reduced rates, rebates, and other forms of bidding for business, which soon proved to be ruinous; or upon a speculative plan not designed to be permanent, but to do the most harm in the shortest time for the purpose of being 'bought off.' The most available routes for the construction of telegraph lines between principal points had been occupied.

"Under such circumstances, it was a common belief on the part of the public, and also of many of the best informed telegraph managers and employes, that competition in the business was at an end; that no capital would be found to undertake the building of new lines, and that no telegraph officers having the necessary experience and ability to conduct the business successfully would hazard their reputation by entering upon so hopeless an enterprise.

"The 'Mutual Union,' the 'American Rapid, the 'Bankers and Merchants',' the 'Baltimore & Ohio,' the 'Southern,' the 'Board of Trade,' the 'Pacific Mutual,' and the original 'Postal,' were among the most extensive and important of the corporations that were formed, and all were competing with each other as well as with the Western Union Company in the most wasteful manner.

"In this almost chaotic condition of affairs of the telegraph, my father, John W. Mackay, came into the control of the property bearing the 'Postal' name. Having his own ideas of the usefulness of the telegraph, he set about to establish a competitive telegraph and cable system on a permanent basis, and he did so.

"The Postal Company began a stormy existence by being met with a war of telegraph rates. Prior to its entry into the telegraph field, the rates were very high, which in addition to the service rendered by the monopolistic company was the subject of universal complaint.

Rivalry Lowered Rates.

"The following table setting forth the rates before and after the telegraph war, whereby millions of dollars annually were saved to the people of the United States from the reductions, speaks for itself:

		Present rate.
New York and Arkansas.........	$1.00	$.60
New York and California.........	1.50	1.00
New York and Colorado.........	1.25	.75
New York and Idaho............	1.50	1.00
New York and Kansas...........	1.00	.60
New York and Louisiana........	1.00	.60
New York and Minnesota........	1.00	.60
New York and Montana..........	1.50	.75
New York and Nebraska.........	1.00	.60
New York and North Carolina...	.75	.50

"In short, a detailed comparison of the present rates with those in force in the early eighties would probably show reductions from 20 to 50 per cent., which can only be attributed to the competition of the Postal Telegraph Company.

"The company went ahead and constructed various lines and made various connecting-line contracts and purchased the property and franchises of the Michigan Postal Telegraph Company and a line between Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and acquired, through purchase of stock, the lines of the Pacific Mutual Telegraph Company, the Board of Trade Telegraph Company, the Pacific Telegraph Company, and various other companies, besides building a great many lines itself in different parts of the country.

"It has been absolutely necessary to maintain the corporations of which ownership was acquired as separate corporate entities and to form new corporations in States where the property was not already owned by a local corporation, and to have each company own and operate the property in the State in which it is organized. This policy has been necessary for a number of reasons, among them being that new telegraph companies were obliged to build their lines on highways (the Western Union having practically monopolized the rights of way along railroads under exclusive contracts with railroads) and were frequently compelled to condemn rights of way. In a great many States city ordinances are granted only to domestic corporations, and only domestic corporations may condemn rights of way.

"Having been forced to establish local companies, we feel that it is our legal duty to operate them, not as mere dummies, but as going, solvent, bona fide corporations, owning and operating their own property and keeping their own separate accounts. Therefore these various companies have entered into contract relations with each other, under which each company receives its proper proportion of the tolls on the inter-State business handled by it, which proportion is based upon and is commensurate with the work performed by it in connection with such handling.

Proposes to Stay Independent.

"As to maintenance of competition, I wish to state that the Postal Company has been free and independent from the time of its organization in 1886, and proposes to remain so. It has not the slightest influence or control over the American Telephone and Telegraph Company or the Western Union Telegraph Company. It took no part in the recent purchase of the Western Union Telegraph Company by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and was not consulted and knew nothing about it until after it had been accomplished. The Postal Company will now have to compete with both of them instead of competing with the Western Union alone, as heretofore.

"The recent statements in the press that the change of name of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company to Transcontinental Telegraph Company is a part of the combination is incorrect. Confusion has resulted from the fact that we have a company known as the New England Telegraph Company, while the Bell Telephone interests have a company known as the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, with which company we have nothing to do. We are proceeding now to change the name of our company, the New England Telegraph Company, to Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, so that the business may continue to be done in the Postal name.

Only Restraint on Monopoly.

"The Postal is the only company that has ever succeeded in competing with the old land line telegraph monopoly, and it has done so for twenty-five years. If the Postal Company were united with the telephone and Western Union there would never be another competing telegraph company, because no telegraph company can succeed unless it reaches every State and every important city and town, and not only would that require a vast sum of money, but it would be physically impossible, inasmuch as in many of the great cities there is no room left in and under the important streets, and entrance could not be obtained. Between many of the important commercial centres as, for instance, between New York and Philadelphia, it is impossible now to find another right of way on the highways for a through line. The Postal Telegraph Company will be the last competitor in telegraphy, and when that competition ceases there will be a choice only between monopoly and Government ownership.

"We have no objection," said Mr. Mackay in conclusion, "to being placed under the Public Service Commission if that is desired by the State. I would, however, call attention to the fact that the telegraph business is very different from the telephone business, in that our records show that about seven-eighths of the telegraph business in New York State is inter-State, over which, I suppose, the Public Service Commission would have no jurisdiction. Nevertheless, if the State desires it, we have no objection."

An Understanding on Rates.

When Mr. Mackay had finished with the statement, Senator Davis asked him if he did not think that a reduction of rates charged for messages would result in more business for the company.

"The rates are very fair now," replied Mr. Mackay. "There is an understanding in a general way as to rates, just as there is between railroad companies. The competition is as to the handling of the business."

Mr. Mackay remarked that, while English companies charge lower rates, they do not have to cover such great territory as the Western Union and Postal Companies do in this country, and, besides, he said, English companies are being run at a loss.

"How do you account for the English companies operating at a loss while you make a profit?" asked Senator Davis.

"I put that down to American ability," was the reply.

Concerning control of telegraph companies by a commission, Mr. Mackay said he thought it might be proper for a public service commission to regulate the issue of bonds and stocks of the companies. He considered that, if experienced telegraph men comprised the commission, there could be no objection to the commission having power to control the construction of new telegraph lines. Otherwise, he said, he did not believe there ought to be any such authority vested in a commission.

Mr. Mackay estimated that 8 per cent. was a fair profit for a telegraph company to realize on its investment. He invited the commission to call at the Postal's cable headquarters at 20 Broad Street and witness the operation of the system. The commission accepted and will make the trip within two weeks.

FILLING PARSONS'S SHOES.

Congressman Bennet Talked of as the Likeliest to Succeed Him.

Local politicians, principally the Republicans, were talking yesterday of little but who is likely to succeed Herbert Parsons as Chairman of the New York County Committee. Opinions seemed to centre about Congressman William S. Bennet. despite the declaration that the new Chairman would not be one of the committee appointed at the meeting of the County Committee on Thursday night to consider the matter.

It was generally conceded that the choice will be a "Parsons man."

Another possibility of frequent mention yesterday was Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, who is a strong "regular" both in National and State affairs.

CHANLER BOOM SUIT FAILS.

"No Cause of Action," Says the Jury of Press Agent Clark's $20,000 Claim.

"No cause of action" was the verdict of the jury yesterday in the suit brought by William F. Clark to recover $20,000 from Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler for publicity work in connection with the Chanler Presidential boom of 1907. The jury was out an hour. The trial had occupied ten days.

Justice Bischoff made a scholarly charge to the jury, which dealt with the various aspects of the law of agency. Many lawyers were present to hear the charge, and copies were ordered of the official stenographer. One attorney remarked:

"It was such a discussion of the law of agency as one might expect from the Dean of a law school making an exhaustive address before a National convention of lawyers, yet so simple and lucid that a jury of laymen could comprehend it."

The Times's Cathedral Photographs.

The photographs printed on Page 3 of the picture section of THE NEW YORK TIMES issue of Jan. 16, entitled "Within New York's Great Cathedral," (Cathedral of St. John the Divine,) were photographs copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

SHONTS SUBWAY TALK STIRRED MR. MORGAN

Hurry Telephone Call for an Explanation Elicited That Chairman Was Misquoted.

INTERBORO TO COMPROMISE

Prepared Now to Make Some Concessions to Provide New Transit Facilities—Shonts and Willcox Confer.

President Theodore P. Shonts of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company went to the Public Service Commission yesterday for a talk with Chairman Willcox concerning the possibility of getting the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the commission nearer together on the matter of subway and elevated extensions. Mr. Shonts was accompanied by Andrew Freedman, an Interborough Director, who had arranged the interview. The two men were with Chairman Willcox for an hour and a half.

Mr. Shonts was in a much more conciliatory mind than that in which he spoke before the meeting of the Interborough-Metropolitan stockholders a few days ago. In fact, the interview was arranged with the avowed purpose of straightening out matters between Mr. Shonts and the commission, and one of the first things that the President of the Interborough-Metropolitan told Chairman Willcox was that he had never said the things attributed to him about the Public Service Commission and the relation of J. P. Morgan & Co. to the financing of the Interborough's subway extensions. Mr. Shonts considered himself a misquoted man.

Thereby depends an interesting tale of the happening about the office of the President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company since the stockholders met last Tuesday afternoon. It was learned on reliable authority yesterday that soon after the newspapers appeared in the street quoting Mr. Shonts as having said that Morgan & Co. stood ready to provide $100,000,000 for Interborough subway extensions, if the commission would only let the Interborough build. Mr. Morgan himself telephoned to Mr. Shonts demanding an explanation.

There was a subsequent interview which is said to have been stormy, but it wound up by an explanation from Mr. Shonts that he was misquoted in all of the newspapers but one. On the day of the meeting of the stockholders of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company there were reporters present from five or six different publications. They all reported Mr. Shonts in the same way. The next day one newspaper presented a circumstantial account of the meeting, in the course of which it was said Mr. Shonts commented upon the harmony between the Interborough and the Public Service Commission. The facts regarding the alleged connection of J. P. Morgan & Co. with the Interborough's subway extension were printed by THE TIMES yesterday.

A long explanation of these circumstances was made by Mr. Shonts and Mr. Freedman to Chairman Willcox of the commission yesterday. It also developed that the Interborough was preparing to make some further concessions to the commission's views as to its subway programme. No definite conclusion was reached with respect to any of the details involved, but it will not be surprising if a new proposal is received from the Interborough before many weeks have passed.

One of the things in which it is probable that the Interborough will make some concession is the question of extending the Brooklyn lines. The Public Service Commission is anxious to have further facilities offered, and believes that they could be properly offered in connection with the Interborough' present Subway to Atlantic Avenue. On many of the conditions of Subway Contract 1, as the contract was called under which the existing Manhattan Subway was built, there is ground for much discussion between the commission and the Interborough Company, and more conferences will be held in the near future to determine how far the terms of this contract shall be modified in arranging for the Interborough's proposed extensions.

The Public Service Commission took official cognizance yesterday of the statement made by Mr. Shonts at the meeting of the Interborough stockholders concerning the congestion of traffic in the Subway. It ordered an investigation of traffic conditions, with a view to ascertaining whether or not an order shall be issued compelling the company to run trains enough to provide seats for every passenger, or, if that is impossible, to operate the maximum number of trains and cars that can be run in the Subway. The scope of the hearing will be broad enough to cover any phase of the Subway management related to operation, which the commission may seek to inquire into, and it is probable that Mr. Shonts will be called to the witness stand to tell of his own observations of the traffic congestion. Chairman Willcox and Commissioner Eustis will conduct this investigation.

STUDENTS AS CENSUS TAKERS

More Than a Hundred Columbia Men to Try for the Jobs.

When the competitive examination for census enumerators is held on Saturday, Feb. 5, a squad of Columbia students will be on hand to qualify for the places. More than one hundred Columbia men agreed to try for the job of enumerator at a meeting in Earl Hall yesterday afternoon, at which Alexander Cumming of the Census Bureau outlined the work.

While the law requires that enumerators shall be engaged for the full eight hours of every day during the period from April 15 to 29, Mr. Cumming promised the students a concession in the form of permitting them to attend their college lectures, providing the men devote their remaining hours of leisure to gathering the census. Mr. Cumming also emphasized the assertion of President Taft in his letter to Secretary Nagle, that politics would play no part in the selection of enumerators, the selection to be made, he declared, solely on the basis of merit.

The job will pay from $40 to $50 to each enumerator. If chosen the Columbia students will work in the Manhattan district.

MEROPOLITAN HOLDING ON.

Intends to Pay Franchise Taxes of Leased Lines to Save a Split.

Following an adjournment yesterday of a hearing set down before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, relating to the lease of the Eighth, Ninth, and Fourth Avenue car lines by the Metropolitan Street Railway, it became known that there is a prospect of these lines being retained in the Metropolitan system, for the present at least. Petitions were filed on behalf of the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Companies and on behalf of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, which owns the Fourth Avenue line, asking that the court either direct the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway to pay up the back franchise taxes accrued against these lines or else to return them to their own stockholders.

This was about a month ago, and since that time the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway have asked instructions of the court regarding the payment of the franchise taxes upon all the surface lines, remarking, as they did so, that it would be much cheaper to pay these taxes now than to wait until all the suits have gone to judgment. Yesterday's hearing was to have been upon the applications of the leased lines for separation, but Judge Lacombe in adjourning it remarked that the same questions were involved as in the application of the receivers concerning the payment of the taxes, and that therefore he would hear them both "next Friday."

It is known that the receivers do not want to see the surface system further disintegrated, and are disposed to pay up the taxes if the court will authorize them to do so and will allow the issuance of receivers' certificates for that purpose.

JOB FOR GREAT OAK JOHNSON.

Head of the Order of Acorns Made Deputy Fire Commissioner.

Joseph Johnson, Jr., best known as "the Great Oak" of the Order of Acorns, who has figured prominently in local political campaigns in recent years, was appointed Deputy Fire Commissioner by Rhinelander Waldo yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Patrick A. Whitney to be Commissioner of Correction. Mr. Johnson served under ex-Controller Metz as an expert accountant in the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics at a salary of $4,000 a year. He resigned when the new administration began. His new place pays $5,000.

Johnson organized the Acorns for the campaign of 1903, and helped largely in the election of Mayor Low. He next appeared as manager of Bishop Potter's Subway Tavern at Bleecker and Mulberry Streets. In the campaign of 1905 Mr. Johnson and the Acorns supported McClellan. In the National campaign two years ago it was reported that the Great Oak was behind the Taft and Chanler League, but his connection with the organization was never definitely established. Last Fall Mr. Johnson was one of the principal organizers of the association for New York, which erected the Miss Purity statue in Times Square, backed by John F. Galvin, the Tammany candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. He also conducted the side show in Union Square in opposition to the Committee of One Hundred's Chamber of Horrors, known as the Acorn Musee.

The only other appointment of importance announced yesterday was that of Charles Hibson, an authority on real estate, as successor to Mortimer J. Brown as head of the Real Estate Division of the Department of Finance. Mr. Hibson is an organization Republican and a personal friend of Herbert Parsons.

'USELESS ALDERMEN' RETORT.

Going to Ask Mitchel Why He Doesn't Resign from a Useless Body.

Alderman Smith, Chairman of the board's Committee on Affairs of Boroughs will call a meeting of the committee on Monday at which President Mitchel will be asked to explain his expressions at the dinner of the Twenty-four Karat Club on Thursday night, when he declared that the Aldermen are useless and should be abolished. In discussing the subject yesterday the Alderman said:

"We will meet primarily to consider the resolution introduced before the board by Alderman Drescher asking the Board of Estimate for an explanation of its declaration that it intends to hold up all public improvement matters indefinitely. We have summoned President Mitchel to appear before us to explain this, and we will also take occasion to ask him what he meant by his statement to the jewelers. If he proves to be sincere we will ask him why he doesn't resign the Presidency of a useless body."

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PURITY QUALITY

SPECIAL GRAND JURY WILL TAKE UP MILK

Whitman's Assistants Who Have Watched State Inquiry Will Present Evidence.

GOFF TO CHARGE JURORS

To Determine if the Donnelly Act, Under Which the Ice Trust Was Fined, Has Been Violated.

The question as to whether there has been among the milk dealers of this city a criminal arrangement in restraint of trade has reached the point of a Grand Jury investigation. Next Tuesday morning Justice Goff, sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, will charge the special Grand Jury that has been hearing election cases since the first of the year to make a milk inquiry.

District Attorney Whitman has watched the developments of the milk investigation conducted by Special Deputy Attorney General Coleman, and Assistant District Attorney De Ford has attended the hearings for some days past, both in this city and later in Albany. Deputy Assistant District Attorneys Ellison and Stickney have been assigned by Mr. Whitman to help Mr. De Ford in presenting evidence to the Grand Jury.

This evidence will be largely documentary, and it is not thought that the investigation will last many days.

It is understood that it will be the purpose of the investigation to discover whether or not the milk interests have violated the Donnelly Anti-Monopoly act, under which the Ice Trust was convicted.

It was Justice Goff who charged the Grand Jury that indicted the American Ice Company in June, 1908, and one of those who represented Attorney General Jackson at that time was Mr. De Ford, the present Assistant District Attorney. The foreman of the special Grand Jury is Evert Jansen Wendell, who was foreman of the Grand Jury in the Ice Trust case.

The examination of the officers of Borden's Condensed Milk Company in the State investigation before Referee Brown was postponed from yesterday to Jan. 26. H. Snowden Marshall of the firm of Battle & Marshall, retained to represent Borden's, said that his firm was ready to co-operate with Special Attorney General Coleman in bringing out all facts and figures.

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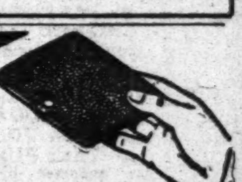

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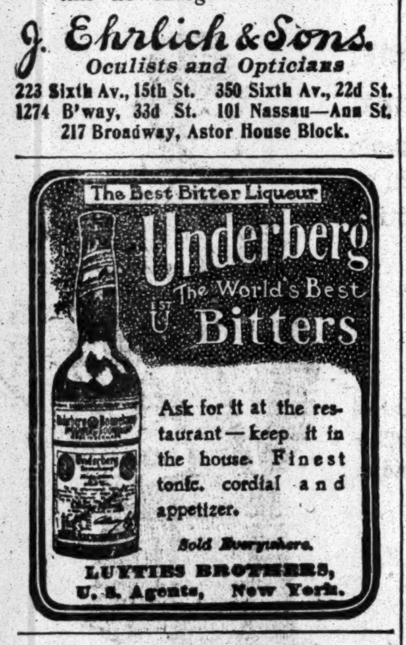

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THAW CASE CALLED DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR

State Bar Association Upholds Report Denouncing Steps Taken to Obtain Murderer's Release.

EXPECTS HIM TO GO FREE

Change in Law Ruling Out Insanity Plea is Advocated—Senator Root is Elected President.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—In a report which scathingly rebuked those who have attempted to bring about the liberation of Harry K. Thaw from the Matteawan Asylum, the Special Committee on the Commitment and Discharge of the Criminal Insane to-day recommended to the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association amendment of the habeas corpus law. It is suggested that the law be so amended that a person confined in a private asylum may ask for a writ of habeas corpus at any time and without supporting affidavits, but that a person confined in any State hospital for the insane, or a State hospital for insane criminals, or a State hospital for insane convicts, may make an application for a writ of habeas corpus only upon a written, verified petition accompanied by a certificate made under oath by two qualified medical examiners in lunacy. These examiners must make affidavit that the person is sane and give their reasons, and then the application for a writ may be made to any court having jurisdiction. After that the case would take its usual course.

"To emphasize the need for this remedy," says the report, "reference should be made to a well-known case which has been in the public eye for long, where a murderer, having escaped the consequences of his crime by the plea of insanity, is trying to escape the consequences of his plea by means of a continuous performance in habeas corpus. No stronger illustration of the abuses in our system of criminal jurisprudence can be had than by recalling the circumstances of this case. Sympathy for an unfortunate and misguided family ought not to deter us from the recital.

"A youthful débauché of great wealth, trained to believe that his money gave him a right to freedom from all restraints, whether imposed by law or the rules of decency, inheriting an abnormality of mind likely to develop into homicidal acts, leading a debased and ignoble life, without a thought of the responsibilities which wealth imposes upon its owner, commits a foul and cowardly murder in a public resort. If he were sane, there could be no escape from the penalty of death. His only defense is insanity. After a long and seemingly needless delay—and delays in haling murderers to the bar for trial bring the administration of the criminal law into disrepute—he is brought to a trial, which, by reason of the manner in which it is conducted, degenerates into a disgraceful farce, and a confused jury finds itself unable to agree.

"A second trial, conducted properly and with dignity, results in a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, and thereupon the prisoner is sent by the court, as required by the statute, to a State asylum for the criminal insane. From this he plans to get free upon successive writs of habeas corpus, which he purposes to apply for so long as his purse will enable him to pay zealous counsel and unscrupulous experts. We say unscrupulous experts, for, to the shame of the medical profession be it spoken, the expert who at one time swears him out of jail on an opinion of insanity attempts at another time to swear him out of the asylum by an opinion of sanity. So forgetful are the murderer's family of their duty to society, their obligation to uphold the law, that they aid and abet the plot, and instead of leaving him to his fate, as it is their duty as citizens to do, they claim, forsooth, that he is an object of persecution.

"Among the numerous Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, the chances are that there is at least one whose head is not able to control his heart, and the only problem in this murderer's quest of freedom is to discover who that particular Judge is. There may be a number of proceedings, but he will at last be found, and then, upon a petition to him, presented by counsel persona grata, and backed up by the testimony of medical experts, whose favorable opinions can be bought for cash, the path to freedom will be cleared of all obstacles. It is a mere question of time and money when this particular murderer will be set free to direct his homicidal inclinations against some other citizen who has already fallen or may hereafter come under his displeasure. And everything done according to the forms of law!

"Such things ought not so to be. How can they be prevented without doing injustice to an unhappy individual whose criminal tendencies show him to be a victim of heredity and environment? The normal man does not commit crime. The commission of crime is evidence of abnormality. Such is the modern view. But the logic of the law makes a sad slip when it permits the conclusion that the man who has done a foul deed must be acquitted as innocent if his mind was not working on what we call sane lines.

"Has not the time come in the development of our system of penology to relegate to the realm of the obsolete the assumption that an insane man cannot commit crime? In other words, ought we not to abolish the defense of insanity and leave as the one issue to the petit jury, did the accused do the forbidden deed? If he did not, he is innocent; if he did, he is guilty, and with the state of his mind at that time the jury has nothing to do. The point we make here is that, however legally right under existing legal concepts, it is really wrong, sociologically wrong, to find a man not guilty on the ground of insanity.

"No one will contend that the insane murderer should forfeit his life. The question we put is, why should he not forfeit his liberty? Why should he be acquitted on the ground of his insanity and then be allowed to go at large on the ground of his sanity? He has proved himself to be a dangerous man. Society must protect itself against the danger of a repetition of his homicidal tendencies.

"If these views be sound, they could be put into effect with but little change of the statute law. Replace section 20 of the Penal Code by the following words: 'Insanity or other mental deficiency shall no longer be a defense against a charge of crime; nor shall it prevent a trial of the accused unless his mental condition is such as to satisfy the court upon its own inquiry that he is unable, by reason thereof, to make proper preparation for his defense.'"

On motion of Simon Fleischmann of Buffalo the report was amended so as to allow an incarcerated person the right of one writ of habeas corpus as a matter of course, the restriction being observed on the application for a second writ. As amended the report was adopted.

The following are members of the committee, with the Judicial Districts they represent: John Brooks Leavitt, First District; Frank Havey Field, Second District; A. Page Smith, Third District; Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Fourth District; S. Mortimer Coon, Fifth District; Lynn J. Arnold, Sixth District; Henry G. Danforth, Seventh District; Clark H. Timerman, Eighth District, and William C. Osborn, Ninth District.

Failure of lawyers throughout the State to agree on a remedy for abuses which have resulted from attorneys soliciting personal injury cases and from corporations effecting settlements before attorneys can be retained caused the Special Committee on the Abuses of the Contingent Fee to report "that a stronger sentiment on the part of the bar than now exists in favor of some appropriate form of legislation regulating the contingent fee practice must be created and expressed in order to insure fitting legislation."

Addresses were made to-day by James F. Tracey of Albany, ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, and Miss Cristal Eastman of Elmira, Secretary of the Commission on Employers' Liability. The ticket presented by the Nominating Committee yesterday, headed by Elihu Root for President, was elected at the afternoon session, after which the meeting was ended.

LYNCH TALKS WITH UMPIRES.

National League Executive Plans to Give Them More Power.

The campaign of President Thomas J. Lynch of the National League to have a staff of umpires which will be as far above reproach as possible began in earnest yesterday when the new executive had a conference in his private office with Umpires Johnstone and Klem. Mr. Lynch is collecting evidence which gives him a lot of inside information on the trouble makers in the National League. So next week in Pittsburg if he presents some amendments to the rules in relation to the jurisdiction of the umpires over the players he will have a fine lot of material to back up his argument. It looked significant to many baseball men to have Mr. Lynch in consultation with Johnstone and Klem just before the meeting of the Rules Committee.

It was just about a year ago that the National League amended its rules so that an umpire could not fine a player, but could order him to the clubhouse, not allowing him to loiter in the grandstand or around the bench. There has been some talk that President Lynch is in favor of having the old fine system put into effect again, for he believes that when a baseball player is hit in the pocketbook the blow reaches a vital spot. It is understood that many phases of umpiring were discussed at yesterday's conference, and as these umpires have been invited to attend the meeting of the Rules Committee in Pittsburg next week they may be asked to air their opinions at that conference.

It was also said yesterday that Johnstone and Klem are satisfied with the contracts which were submitted a few days ago and will be the first two to sign up for the season. President Lynch has decided not to give out the names of the umpires to whom contracts were sent until he hears from them. He plans to have a staff of eight indicator holders, and will also arrange for two substitutes, who may possibly work in other leagues, but who will be ready to jump into the National League if their services are needed.

No one connected with the New York Nationals will be at the meeting of the Schedule and Rules Committees in Pittsburg. Manager McGraw plans to be in the city until about the middle of February, when he will go South. Passage for many of the Giants' recruits has been booked on the Proteus, a Southern Pacific Line boat, which sails from here on Feb. 12. Secretary Knowles has been out of the city for a number of days, and it is said that he is in the South arranging for exhibition games to be played on the way back to New York. Mr. Knowles will accompany the recruits on the steamer trip, but Mr. McGraw and many of the veterans will go South by rail. The Proteus is scheduled to reach New Orleans on Feb. 17, and the squad is expected to arrive at Marlin, Texas, about Feb. 20.

Much interest is centred in the big squad of pitchers which Manager McGraw will take South to try out. This bunch includes Bell and Daily of Springfield, Ill.; Drucke of Dallas, Texas; Dickson of Birmingham, Holmes of Waco, Scott of Johnstown, Penn.; Temple of Norfolk, Parson of Marion, and Klawitter of Shreveport.

Isbell to Manage Wichita Club.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Frank Isbell has played his last game as a member of the Chicago Club. American League Clubs have waived claim to the veteran player, and he will be a combination of bench and playing manager for his Wichita team next season.

Prospects of Trenton Club.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., Jan. 21.—Manager George W. Heckert stated here to-day that the Trenton Tri-State League team will be financially backed during the 1910 season. Stock subscriptions to the amount of $3,100 from business men of Trenton have been secured, and but $400 more is needed. He proposes raising $1,500 additional, which will serve as a fund to pay expenses until the club begins to earn money. Heckert has not yet selected his players, but will do so in a short time.

Campbell Is Kingsley Captain.

William P. Campbell of Essex Fells has been elected Captain of next year's Kingsley School football team. Campbell has played left end on the 'Varsity the past two years, and last season developed into an interscholastic star. He is preparing to enter Yale.

SCHOOLBOYS MAKE FLIGHTS.

Oscar Schleger's Biplane Sails 96 Feet Before Striking a Wall.

A competition of model aeroplanes was held at Public School 77, Manhattan, yesterday, and it developed a brand-new type of biplane as well as a broken pair of spectacles for one of the spectators. More than 600 boys witnessed the contest, and some hundred adults were also present. There were eighteen entrants.

Oscar Schleger was the winner with a biplane of triangular type, the first of its kind ever shown. His machine flew 96 feet, and, so far as appearances went, could have gone further except for the fact that a wall obtruded itself in the path of the aeroplane. Frank Crowe's monoplane of the Blériot variety flew 72 feet, which was sufficient to land him in second place. Frank Hader, with an aeroplane of the Langley type, got third place, with a flight of 56 feet.

One of the machines, which went pirouetting through the air instead of making the straight flight intended, dashed into the spectators grouped at the centre of the room, and before it could be caught broke a pair of glasses for one man and started an incipient riot among a number of women.

Official Athletic Almanac Interesting.

Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac, which has just been published, appears in a more interesting form than any of its predecessors. It is the seventeenth year that James E. Sullivan has edited the book, and nothing worth noting in the world of athletics seems to have escaped his attention. Amateur records and statistics of the year's doings in the department of track and field sports, as well as swimming, are very complete. Winners of all the American championship events, as well as sectional championships, are given in full, and the performances at universities, colleges, and schools have received particular attention. All the important dual meets are also recorded.

The almanac will be found interesting from a foreign standpoint, as it contains all amateur records of nearly all countries that encourage athletic competition. A complete resume of the first international meet in 1895 is given, as well as all dual meets between Oxford and Cambridge vs. Harvard and Yale.

Special attention has been given to illustrating the Far West this year, and many pages of pictures are reproduced of scenes at the A. A. U. championships held at Seattle last August.

Amateurs to Compete on the Mat.

Three of the strongest amateur teams in New York will clash in a meet to be held at the clubrooms of the German-American Athletic Club, 323 West Thirty-eighth Street, on Friday evening, Feb. 11. The contestants will be representatives of the German-Americans who will face a combination team of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association and Norwegian Athletic Club. Several Amateur Athletic Union champions, Gunderson, Wortmann, Fleischmann, and Peterson, are on these teams, and interesting struggles should result. Capt. Dietrich Wortmann is preparing the German-Americans with great care, and expects to carry off the premier honors.

Billiard Players in a Sketch.

Baseball players and pugilists are not alone in their aspiration for footlight honors, and while none of them have attempted "Othello" or "Hamlet," yet some of them have won merited applause on their talent as well as their popularity. But they have no corner on the vaudeville situation, for now the billiard players are among the contestants for public favor, and three champions—Calvin Demarest, Albert G. Cutler, and Harry P. Cline—have invaded the two-a-day field in a vaudeville skit by James Madison, entitled "A Night in a Billiard Parlor."

Boxing at Northwestern A. C.

The Northwestern Athletic Club, which occupies the old Tiffany Mansion at 167th Street and Westchester Avenue, Bronx, has selected Saturday nights for its regular weekly boxing entertainments, and will open its season of 1910 with an all-star show to-night. Only bonafide members showing their cards for 1910 will be allowed to witness and partake in the entertainment.

Record for High School Swimmer.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—H. McDermott, a High School swimmer, established a new American record for the 100-yard breast stroke in a match last night. His time was 1 minute and 17 seconds, clipping 2 seconds off the previous record.

MAY PUT EDISON CAR ON LINE IN THIS CITY

Receiver Mayer of the Twenty-Eighth Street Line Is Favorably Imprssed.

AWAITS MANHATTAN TEST

The Inventor Already Has Received an Order from Alaska for Six of the Storage Battery Vehicles.

Thomas A. Edison received an order in West Orange, N. J., yesterday for six cars similar to the one with which he conducted experiments there on Thursday to show the practicability of applying his perfected storage battery to street car traffic. These cars will be operated on the Tanea Valley Line in Alaska. They will be shipped as soon as they can be manufactured.

The order was the result of the demonstration yesterday, but larger results are confidently looked for in an order from the receivers of the Twenty-eighth Street Crosstown Line in New York. Tests of the car, it was announced yesterday, are to be made on the Belt Line in West Street, Manhattan, before long, and if they prove as successful as did the first one here a large order is expected.

Joseph B. Mayer, receiver for the Twenty-eighth Street Line, and H. P. Taylor, the chief engineer, were in West Orange yesterday, and rode on the car which was used in the tests. The heavy rain that was falling at the time was useful in determining that the car behaves well under adverse weather conditions, and the railroad men expressed themselves as convinced that it is just the car they want to replace the horse cars. The crosstown line is running few cars now, enough to hold the franchise, and Mr. Mayer declared that in the new car he saw a means to make the operation of the property profitable.

"There are 165 miles of horse car lines in New York City," said Mr. Mayer, "and of that mileage barely half is in use. A small car of this type, weighing as little as this car does and possessing its other advantages, ought to be just the thing that will make the operation of the lines a success."

VETERAN RETURNS TO TURF.

Green B. Morris Establishes a Stable of Five Two-Year-Olds.

Green B. Morris, whose name headed the list of winning owners in 1902, when horses raced by him earned $98,350, is one of the old timers who will return to racing with a string of two-year-olds that may give him a prominent place before the end of 1910. At the yearling sales Mr Morris picked up some cheap thoroughbreds from the consignment sent to the market by O. H. Chenault, and one of them has already won for him at the Jacksonville meeting. His winner is Edmond Adams, son of Russell and Memorial, for whom he paid $400.

Others in the string are John Kilgore, a chestnut son of Russell and Option, purchased for $500; Nora Emma, a bay daughter of Russell and Blitzen's Sister, which cost $200; a chestnut son of Russell and Ethel T., bought for $300, and a brown son of Boanerges and Statira, which cost $250. For $1,650 Mr. Morris bought five yearlings, and at such prices he ought to be well repaid if one of them should develop into a useful racer. Edmond Adams has already won, and Nora Emma, another that has started at the Jacksonville meeting, has shown that she should develop into a good one.

One of the best horses raced by Green B. Morris was Strathmeath, winner of the American Derby of 1891 and of the Twin City Handicap of the same year. It was in the days of Strathmeath that Mr. Morris received a check for $20,000 from the late D. D. Withers that he carried about in his pocket until it was nearly worn out. He was asked why he did not place it in a bank, or have it cashed, and his answer was that D. D. Withers was better to him than any bank.

In 1902, when the horses raced under the Morris colors earned $98,350, among those in his string were Cunard, Sombrero, Vitellius, Old England, Modrine, Bedeck, Craven, Golden Age, Star Chime, Janice, Woodford Lass, Slave, Money Muss, and several other good ones.

BUTLER HORSES IN STAKES.

Turf Star and Some Youngsters to Run for Yonkers Horseman.

Some time ago it was definitely announced that James Butler would race a considerable stable of horses during the coming season, and the publication of the entries of the stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club and the Brooklyn Jockey Club indicate that he will be a liberal nominator during the season. While some of the horses that will perform for Mr. Butler were engaged in futures before he made the purchases there are other stakes with a later closing that have attracted his attention.

The three-year-old filly Turf Star, which raced for E. R. Bradley in 1909 is the only one not a two-year-old that has appeared in the lists thus far published, but three different two-year-olds have been nominated, and in the stakes yet to be published others will be shown.

Turf Star, a filly that raced well as a two-year-old, is a chestnut daughter of Nasturtium and More Than Queen. Turf Star is engaged in the mile and a sixteenth of the Gazelle of the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the mile of the Mermaid at Sheepshead Bay.

In the five-and-a-half furlongs of the Manhanset, at Gravesend, the Butler nominations are a chestnut son of Belvidere and Madge Stuart and a chestnut son of Stalwart and Domino Noir. For the selling stakes, the Hanover and the Bedford, a chestnut colt by Woolsthorpe and Her Ladyship has been named.

The two-year-olds were bought at the Sheepshead Bay sales last Summer. For the Belvidere-Madge Stuart colt Mr. Butler paid $2,000. The son of Stalwart and Domino Noir cost $1,700, and strangely enough the colt that is engaged in the selling stakes cost more than either one when he was purchased for $2,600. Another of the yearling purchases of Mr. Butler was Compliment, a chestnut son of Or. Wells and Adeek, for which he paid $1,200.

GAYNOR, HE'S FOR WALKING.

Gives Cordial Credentials to Old Friend Weston, About to Walk Again.

Edward Payson Weston, the veteran long-distance walker, called upon Mayor Gaynor at City Hall yesterday. They have been friends for a long time. The Mayor is an enthusiastic advocate of Mr. Weston's method of exercise, and they chatted together for some time. Before leaving, Weston received from the Mayor a letter of introduction to the Mayor of Los Angeles, Cal., whence he is to start on Feb. 1 on another transcontinental walk. He expects to arrive in New York on May 17. Here is the Mayor's letter:

Jan. 21, 1910.

To the Mayor of Los Angeles:

This will introduce to you my long time friend, Edward Payson Weston, who intends to walk from your city to this city, and if you give him a good send-off we will give him a good greeting when he arrives here. By teaching by his example the taking of outdoor physical exercise he is a benefactor to the human race, and should be treated as such. Sincerely yours.

W. J. GAYNOR.

William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, called upon the Mayor yesterday, and they had a long talk over traction matters. Neither cared to go into the details of the conversation.

The Mayor took an early train for St. James, where he will stay until Monday.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1910.

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

Underlying Secretary Knox's proposal that the railroads owned by Russia and Japan in Manchuria should be neutralized by international agreement was the assumption that the Western Powers and China and Japan might discover that a common interest, the interest of all of them, would be served by such an arrangement. Mr. Knox argued that it was desirable that the question of the Manchurian railways should be eliminated from Far Eastern politics; he put emphasis upon the necessity of continuing and confirming the principle of the territorial integrity of China, as set forth in Mr. Hay's note; and he dwelt upon the importance of assuring, in fact, the "open door" and equality of trade opportunities in Manchuria. It has not seemed, and it does not now seem, that he was unreasonable in assuming that there might be a community of interest in these matters. It proves to be otherwise.

The rejection of his proposal by Japan and by Russia is disappointing, but it brings this advantage, that we have now a clearer understanding of the respective interests of the Powers in the Manchurian question. We discover that, so far from having a common interest, the Powers concerned appear to have conflicting interests, or, at least, interests not easily reconcilable.

For instance, Russia frankly avows interests very different from our own, and "reserves the right to pass upon all such projects as affecting its political, strategic, and economic interests." Our "interests" in Manchuria, other than those of a commercial nature, are quite negligible. We have no strategic or political ends to serve save when we use those words in respect to the privileges of trade and commerce. Manchuria has been in the past a valuable market for our commodities. We are naturally desirous to preserve that market. We regard with anxiety the continuance of conditions which might easily imperil it. When Russia imports questions of imperial policy and questions of military strategy into the discussion, it at once becomes evident that the basis is shifted far away from the realm of Mr. Knox's wholly pacific suggestions.

Japan courteously declined to enter into the proposed arrangement for three reasons, as to only one of which we are free to continue the argument. When she says that the American plan would be of no advantage to her, we are compelled to admit, of course, that she is the best judge of her own interests. When she declares that it would not in any respect change the commercial situation in Manchuria, where she adheres strictly to her pledges of the "open door" and equal opportunity, we must assume, of course, that she gives that assurance in good faith and in the same spirit we accept it. The Government of Japan will understand, however, that our privilege of keeping a watchful eye upon whatever goes on in Manchuria cannot be withheld or denied. A general policy to which she is publicly pledged may, nevertheless, in its practical application, be found not wholly satisfactory to us, and we must reserve the right to safeguard our commerce. The possible advantage to China of the American plan is manifestly open to argument. We are convinced that the neutralization of the railroads would serve the interests of that empire, not only now, but to a much greater degree in the future. The territorial integrity of China is not assured, it is distinctly menaced, by the continuance of existing conditions in that part of the empire.

We believe that the interests of Great Britain, of Germany, and of the United States in this question are practically identical. They would have been served by the formation of an international syndicate to own and control the Manchurian lines of Russia and Japan, which is the same thing as saying that they are in some measure jeopardized by the continuance of conditions which Russia candidly informs us involve her strategic and political designs. We may surmise, as well, that Japan is actually in the same position, though it is not expressly avowed in her reply. Now that the truth is out, everybody can see that the question is one of some gravity and of much delicacy. It is possible that now we shall enter upon a policy of drifting, but Russia and Japan will understand, of course, that that will not at all preclude the attitude of watchfulness on the part of the Western Powers which favored the American plan. A drifting policy, though not in theory very satisfactory, may suffice so long as our commercial rights are respected. The test of its sufficiency and of the validity of the pledges long ago given can be easily applied. Our Consular representatives, our merchants, and our Government will not lack the information upon which, if necessary, further proposals can be based.

GRABBERS AND OBSTRUCTERS.

Everybody disagrees with everybody regarding everything touching on and appertaining to rapid transit, with a single exception, and upon that there is a like unanimity. Everybody agrees that it will be five years after work is begun before the situation is relieved by the operation of another subway. Work cannot be begun until the talking is over, but Mr. Shonts and Mr. Willcox conduct their joint debate as though there were no limit to it, or to public interest in it. As matter of fact the interest is altogether in the subways, and the public is indifferent to the merits of the personal aspect of the business. Besides, both are talking to the galleries, and neither is altogether frank in the appeals which both are making to the dear public.

It is not to be expected that Mr. Willcox should say how cheaply he would sell the franchise if he had to, nor that Mr. Shonts should say how high he would bid. It is a fair retort and highly humorous for the Public Service Commission to make Mr. Shonts's thrilling ride on his Subway the basis of an inquiry with a view to an order that he should provide a seat for every passenger—but nobody expects even that order to perform the impossible. Great as is the discomfort on the Subway, the city would be immeasurably more uncomfortable without it.

The public recognizes its champion in Mr. Willcox, and is willing that he should drive as good a bargain for the city and for the farepayers as he can, but above all things it wants the bargain made instead of talked about. The epithet "franchise grabber" hardly advances the debate. The franchise was won in fair competition, not grabbed, and it is as bad to obstruct a fair franchise proposition as to grab one. The chief obstacle to rapid transit progress is the idea that the existing contract is in some way improvident. There are those still who think it a very good contract, all things considered, and who will continue to think so until Mr. Willcox produces a better one. He will be entitled to great credit if he performs that feat, but time is of the essence, and too much delay in the name of guardianship of the public interests will not be popular.

In view of the temper which both debaters show, and the necessity for the lapse of years after their talking is done before relief can be hoped for, the attention of all interested in this absorbing topic may be addressed to the points made in the letter which we published yesterday urging the policy of developing the facilities we have, while awaiting those which we hope for. There is a larger supply of unused tracks between Manhattan and the boroughs to the east than there are total tracks to New Jersey in existence, and the tracks which are in use are not used to best advantage. Miles of haul and minutes of time could be saved in interborough travel by development of facilities already in possession. Harmony and co-operation will produce quicker and greater results than any amount of talk and abuse. Public opinion will not support either Mr. Willcox or Mr. Shonts in exorbitant demands. The case calls for fair negotiations and calmness of temper on both sides, and it is receiving something different. Get together, gentlemen.

HOUSECLEANING.

The Republicans of the Senate have an ugly job before them. They are likely to be tempted to get rid of it in what will seem the easiest way, and, if they stop there, their party is in danger of very serious damage.

There will be plenty of plausible excuses for the easy way. Senator Allds is accused of an offense committed long ago. His accuser can hardly prove guilt in which he does not share, and he has already shown a natural desire to belittle the matter. With an unwilling chief witness, exposed to peril on his own account, the investigation will be difficult and its fruits doubtful. If, in these circumstances, the majority decide to brush aside the limitations which would be observed in a court of law, and to open an inquiry into the general conditions existing at the time of the alleged offense, there will result a good deal of scandal and some injustice, since some of the active men of that day are dead. On the other hand, the Republican Senators must be conscious that they, the judges, with the party they represent, are on trial before the tribunal of public opinion. Every argument, however reasonable on its face, for restricting the investigation, will arouse a certain degree of suspicion. The Senators will encounter in the public mind the perfectly natural assumption that if they fail to hunt down corruption and to punish it, their failure will be due to cowardice, to fear of what exposure and retribution would cost to themselves and their party. Whatever they do or refuse to do, their plight is unfortunate.

We do not know of any one competent to advise them in that plight. The essential thing, which cannot be got rid of, is that the actual circumstances and the general record of the Legislature make the crime alleged to have been committed extremely probable. The utterances and bearing of Senator Conger since the affair has become public would be cynical if they were not so naïve. He seems to think that the occurrence to which he carelessly referred in a confidential talk with fellow-Senators was not so very bad because it was one of many going on at the time, as if a habitual offender were less blameworthy than an occasional one. And he is apparently more impressed by the betrayal of confidence among his companions than by the fact that a bribe had been offered and taken. Against public indignation, which is general and is bound to get more intense and heated, the failure of such an accuser to prove his accusation would be no defense at all either for the accused or for the majority in the Legislature.

The best that can be hoped by the majority is that when Mr. Conger comes to testify he may be forced, however unwillingly, to disclose some specific facts, to give names and dates and circumstances, which will enable the Senate to fix a definite responsibility. It is not probable that this will occur, but it is possible, if the inquiry is conducted in a thorough and aggressive fashion. Even if it cannot be shown that Senator Conger and Senator Allds participated in the criminal transaction alleged in a manner and to a degree that would warrant their expulsion, it may be possible to establish such moral certainty as to their conduct as would justify severe censure, followed by their displacement from committees and their political ostracism. Certainly every fair means should be exhausted to expose the truth as to the conditions Mr. Conger says existed at the time the alleged transaction took place, and to punish those responsible for such conditions. From that duty the Senate cannot escape on the plea that specific crime cannot be established and specific penalties enforced. What the trial—for it is in reality a trial—will disclose of most importance is the attitude of the majority toward a state of corruption that admits of little doubt. If the Republican Senators do not convince the people that they are trying sincerely to clean their house, they will be relieved of the task at the next election.

WHAT WILL THE EXCHANGE DO?

Another bad venture having gone wrong on the Stock Exchange, there is the usual demand to know what the Exchange is going to do about it.

The least the Exchange can do or should attempt is to make rules embodying the best practice, and punish infractions of them. It cannot, and should not attempt to, assure that prudence may be dispensed with in operations where it is more necessary than elsewhere. But it can forbid the use of its organization and its name by mere thimble-riggers intending to make money out of the public by conscienceless deceptions.

In the most recent shocking example a stock capitalized at $7,000,000 had a discreditable dividend record and was selling near par. There was a fairy tale about hopes of an oil well, or a diamond mine, or something equally good upon the premises. It was open to anybody to appraise these tales and the property for themselves. The collapse of the rigged price is just as significant—and insignificant—as its rise. It proves much about human nature, and nothing about the financial situation. It remains to be seen whether it proves anything about the Exchange. It will prove nothing if the Exchange promptly and thoroughly dissociates itself from the scandal. And if the Exchange fails so to do it can rely upon being itself deodorized by the Legislature. In any case the incident hoists another sign of "danger" in an excellent place for such a warning.

A TAFT POLICY.

> I urgently recommend to Congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates for election to the House of Representatives and committees in charge of their candidacies and campaigns file in a proper office of the United States Government a statement of the contributions received and the expenditures incurred in the campaigns for such elections, and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of Congress.

On the support which the policy of the President can get in Congress The Chicago Tribune is making an investigation. Its correspondent reports that a majority in each House Committee and doubtless a majority of all members of each House are ready to vote for a bill applying the principle of the President, when it comes up—and that it will never come up. The committee to which it was referred finds great difficulty in getting meetings. When a meeting is got there is much else to do. There are a hundred ways to kill the measure which its professed friends will use. Yet we venture to say that there is no other recommendation made by Mr. Taft the honest application of which would be of greater or more lasting benefit to the country.

MR. JOHNSON'S FAUX PAS.

Mr. Jack Johnson has made a false step at a critical moment. It is generally known that Mr. Johnson is pledged to meet Mr. Jeffries in an athletic encounter at or near San Francisco on the next anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This duel will be fought, it is fondly expected by many patriots, about the time the foremost living exponent of American athletics will arrive from foreign parts, on the Pacific Coast, prior to a triumphal march eastward. The code of the duello is now an obsession with Mr. Johnson. When one gentleman invites another gentleman to combat it is proper to name the weapons in accepting the invitation. Mr. Johnson would always, unhesitatingly, name fists, and would be justifiably annoyed if the person extending the invitation insisted on rapiers.

But with a challenge to drink the conditions are different. The gentleman who suggests liquor, intending to pay for it, reserves the privilege to designate the fluid. This custom holds everywhere in the best society, and Mr. Johnson, by insisting on wine, which is one of the synonyms of "fizzy water," an expensive drink, when his associate at the bar had set his mind on beer, made a grievous error, which we attribute to mental confusion. Mr. Johnson has not long been in the very best society. Well known and highly esteemed in his own circle as a heavyweight, the eyes of the world were not fixed upon him until he contracted to meet Mr. Jeffries for 75 per cent. of a purse of $101,000 and a third of the profits of the moving pictures. We state the terms on the supposition that Mr. Johnson expects to win. He may win, of course. One of the two men is reasonably sure to win.

Mr. Johnson must be careful about his steps. Popularity is flickering. The rules of polite society must be observed. An invitation to drink beer means, precisely, beer. When Mr. Johnson's host remarked that he remembered the time when Mr. Johnson was glad to get beer, he, too, was impolite. A good memory is taboo in social life. Mr. Johnson has a right to rise, to climb, as it were, on the stepping stone of his dead self, to loftier things. But, if he would keep the good-will of the multitude, he must remember his manners.

A CHEAP SCHLEPPENCOUR.

Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas has been saying things, in his effective way, about extravagance. At a banquet of jewelers in this town Thursday night he intimated that we were all more or less "smirched by Mammon." Mr. Davis is a plain-spoken man, who lives in a plain way, though his speech is often extravagantly ornate. Moreover, his facts are sometimes awry. We direct his attention to The Sun's graphic account, cabled from Berlin, of Kaiser Wilhelm's schleppencour, which is a social function of great impressiveness.

Twenty American women were at the schleppencour. To most of them, doubtless, a schleppencour was new and strange. They and their German sisters, and many women of other nationalities, had been long preparing for this function. The dressmaking and millinery establishments of Berlin and Paris had been working overtime to get up the frocks. Yet the correspondent announces that on the average the dresses cost $400 each. Think of it! Mr. Davis, like Mr. Upton Sinclair, would have said $4,000. There are tales extant of American evening gowns costing $35,000. Yet here were gold and white brocade robes, trains embroidered with silver, a sea-green charmeuse with roses, diamonds, and pearls, white satin with intricate designs in jewels, Venetian and point lace, shimmery velvet trimmed with gold, and all for a modest $400 apiece.

It is the Kaiser's example, of course. A short residence in Berlin induces folks to try to make their money go as far as possible, for nobody can tell what may happen to-morrow. This example of truly republican simplicity at the imperial court will strike a responsive chord throughout the world, and send a shiver through the shops of New York. Even the actresses will wear $400 gowns after this, and save their money. The pearls were not real, of course, and there must have been flaws in the diamonds, while the gold brocade was probably silver gilt. But the show was "spectacular."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Forestry Is Not Sentimental.

Commissioner Whipple, in his effort to save the State's forest lands from denudation, has done well to address himself directly to the sawmill operators, the paper pulp manufacturers, and the big consumers of lumber. He has done well, also, in making his appeal to them, not as to the ruthless enemies of the woods, as they too often and too long have been, but as to men who have a more direct, if not a larger, interest than anybody else in the phase of "conservation" which concerns the supply of timber.

To ask these men to join in the protection of existing forests and in the planting of new ones is not to ask them to go out of business or even to lessen their activities; it is to ask them to help in taking the measures which must be taken if they are not to find their occupation entirely gone a few years from now. It cannot be too often stated that scientific forestry is entirely unsentimental. Its exponents look at the mature tree as coldly as does any devastator of woodlands, and views it simply as part of a ripe crop—as something to be cut down and used.

But when the scientific forester cuts down one tree he plants another—or two. He remembers that there is a to-morrow and prepares for it. And he utilizes instead of wasting. He is the lumberman's very best friend, and the lumberman should love and help him, not look at him as an unpractical, moony person, who goes around screaming, "Woodman, spare that tree!" A good many lumbermen know better than that, nowadays, and Commissioner Whipple's appeal will not be in vain.

Governors Get a Shock.

One curious result of the second great gathering of State Governors at the National capital has been the raising of a momentous question—do Governors outrank and take precedence of Senators at dinners and other official functions of a formal nature? The raising of the question has been by the Governors themselves, and they did it because, without asking their opinion, President Taft settled it, and settled it against them, when he invited them to dinner. According to reports this action of his which reversed that of President Roosevelt on a previous like occasion, was deeply resented by the Governors and had not a little to do with their decision to hold their next meeting, not in Washington, but in a State capital—to wit, Springfield, Ill. "What are Senators," they ask scornfully, "that we should give them precedence—we, who not infrequently make them without assistance from anybody?" And they insist that Senators are merely legislative agents of their States, while Governors are great executive officials, with a direct mandate from the sovereign people.

These are doubtless considerations of weight, but, with all due respect for Gubernatorial majesty, there are others that seem to tip the scale against them. The Senator deals with larger matters, of National and international import, than the Governor; he frequently attains to long terms of continuous service in a permanent governmental body, and he is largely independent of the popular impulses and caprices that so often make and unmake Governors. The latter, too, bear conclusive evidence against the justice of their own claims by their constant treatment of the Gubernatorial chair as an elevation from which to rise—by a long step—to a Senatorship. Senators much less often become Governors, and that change, unlike the other, is never held a promotion.

Just the same, it is a fine thing to be a Governor, and an especially fine thing to be a good Governor. No wonder they were a bit hurt when they reached Washington and found there a disquieting number of men who loomed above them. They were not used to the experience and they resented it.

A Success Easily in Reach.

Only in a single dispatch, and that one from the estimable and beautifully named, but not very large or celebrated, town of Naugatuck, Conn., has there been revealed appreciation of the fact that, however it may be with other high prices, the price of butter can be brought down to a reasonable point just as soon as people are willing to use a little sense.

For meat there is no adequate substitute, and he who refuses to buy it enters upon a course of starvation, more or less mitigated, of course, but still real, and sure to produce disastrous consequences if it is kept up long enough. The case of butter, now, is different, for, while that, too, is an excellent food, it can be perfectly replaced by another, oleomargarine, which is not less wholesome, less palatable, or less nutritious—which is, indeed, precisely the same thing in every material respect, and is different only in that it can be more cheaply produced in larger quantities and sold at a lower price.

It is not stated that the Naugatuckers, or the Naugatuckese, or the Naugatuckians, whatever they may call themselves, have turned from the substance which is at present outrageously "high" in one sense unless it is even more outrageously "high" in another, to its humble but honest rival. To do so would be much wiser than to go without a needed source of calories. In this instance, the only sacrifice required is that of a stupid prejudice, and, since an iniquitous law imposes a ten-cent tax on oleomargarine artificially colored precisely as most butter is artificially colored, the wise thing to do is to buy the uncolored product, upon which the tax is only one-fourth of a cent. It is no better, but it is just as good, and it looks as well—or would except for a delusion that in the case of butter yellowness and excellence necessarily go together. They by no means do, either in real butter or in the so-called imitation.

Doing Real Flying.

Los Angeles has reason to be content with its aviation meet. Nobody has been killed or even hurt, several records have been broken, and receipts have more than paid expenses.

Perhaps the most important result of the meeting has been in the way of supplying proof that the aeroplane is no fair weather machine, but can safely venture out when the winds are high. The frequent demonstration of that fact at Los Angeles will go far toward removing lingering doubts as to the practicability of the aeroplane for something approaching the needs of ordinary transportation. It can certainly do more than circle a limited course, and it can do it in anything that would be called ordinary weather.

Hereafter there will not be much interest in any aerial races which are not 'cross country. That is real flying—the rest is only "stunts." And it is a notable fact that not one accident has yet occurred in the course of a 'cross-country flight. They have all occurred while making the quick and frequent turns required in circling a restricted course.

THE ORGANIZED CONSUMER.

The Meat Trust Boycott Stirs an East Orange Man to Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It gives me great pleasure to note what you say in this morning's issue about the proposed boycott by our large cities on the Meat Trust. Being a householder and a family man, this comes home to me as probably nothing of a similar character ever has. Why can't the people in New York City and the immediate vicinity aid in this crusade as some of the other people in this country are doing? We hear a great deal about organized capital, organized labor; why not have the organized consumer? Why should not the man who pays the bills rise in his strength—that is, the strength of the majority of the people—and show these fellows, who are getting rich quick from the necessities of the people, that the ordinary citizen still has red blood in his veins, and, with a word, can demand fair prices for his butter, eggs, and meat, and still allow the actual producer, wholesaler, and middleman a fair profit?

There is one grain of hope in the fact that very shortly we will have a Congressional report on the actual cost of producing these staple articles. I am ready with the next man to step in and organize or assist in organizing a boycott similar to the one now in progress all over this country, even if I do live in East Orange. A CONSTANT READER.

New York, Jan. 21, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among those people in Cleveland who protest against the high prices of meats are members of labor unions. A friend of mine has just shown me a bill he paid for fixing his slate roof, the roofer being of the "union" persuasion—eight hours at 75 cents per hour, $6. And the steamfitters are asking an advance of from $5 to $5.50 per day. Consistency is a jewel. R. A. DIX.

New York, Jan. 21, 1910.

Not a Standard Oil Butter Annex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading "Standard Oil Butter Annex" you publish in your issue of to-day a Bayonne (N. J.) item serving to revive the repeatedly contradicted absurdity of the manufacture of butter from petroleum by the Standard Oil Company and calculated to mislead in the statement that "the company, (Edible Product Company,) formerly the New York Lard and Butter Company, is closely connected with the Standard Oil Company."

There is and has been no connection between the Standard Oil Company and the New York Lard and Butter Company or its successor.

CHARLES T. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary Standard Oil Company.
26 Broadway, New York, Jan. 21, 1910.

THE BRIBERY SCANDAL.

The Republican Senate Is Not an Unbiased Tribunal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the humiliating situation in which the people of the State of New York find themselves through the charges of Senator Conger against Senator Allds, I believe that what the people will above all things desire and demand is that rigid and equal justice shall be done to both accuser and accused after a full and fair investigation. And to this end I beg respectfully to submit the following:

(1) That, admittedly, Senator Conger, who makes the charges, was among those who directly profited by the crime alleged, and knew at the time that he was profiting thereby; and that

(2) The crime so alleged to have been committed many years ago was known by the accuser then to have been committed, and that he has ever since kept silence until now.

I hold no brief on either side. I have seen Senator Allds but once, and that was more than five years ago. Senator Conger, to my knowledge, I have never seen. But I believe that the people in withholding or passing judgment will not overlook the foregoing considerations.

But I see by last evening's newspapers, I confess with much regret, that the Republican caucus of the Republican Senators of the State has determined that the investigation of the matter shall be made by the Republican Senate sitting as a Committee of the Whole. I believe that the humiliation of the people of the State will, if possible, be vastly increased by this determination. This certainly is not the fair and unbiassed tribunal to the consideration and determination of which so grave a question should be submitted. Both accuser and accused are members of the Republican majority controlling that body. Senator Allds, the accused, has but recently been selected by his party associates in control of that body as the leader of the Republican majority thereof. That this majority in this case will not put away their party bias and judge the case solely upon its merits is not for me to say. But I gravely fear that the people of the State will have serious apprehensions upon this point. The public history of this State in the last twelve years is not free from so-called investigations of the same kind fully justifying such apprehensions.

I believe that the people of this State, and justly so, will demand a fair and unbiassed tribunal, and will not be satisfied with the judgment of a tribunal of any other kind. MACGRANE COXE.

New York, Jan. 21, 1910.

A STATES' BUILDING.

House of Governors Revives a Plan for This City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest your editorial articles regarding the House of Governors. Permit me to suggest to you, and through you to the Governors, the desirability of having New York City, the metropolis of this country, the meeting place of the Governors.

Three years ago I brought forward a plan for a States' Building to be erected in New York City by the combined States and the National Government, in which would be housed departments for each State to exhibit her natural resources, a National theatre, National art salon, clubrooms for the various State societies in New York, where would be found all periodicals of the State, and a meeting place and headquarters for residents of the various States when in New York City, and since the probability is strong that the meeting of the Governors will become a fixed practice, I would add to our States Building a Governors' Hall for the use of the House of Governors.

This plan came to be known as the "Michigan idea," as Michigan is my native State, and it was at a Michigan society meeting of which I am one of the trustees that this plan was suggested. This idea was "featured" in the Sunday Detroit Free Press, and received favorable comment in many of the New York papers, including The Times. With the thought of crystallizing this idea, a number of the State societies appointed committees to confer, of which general committee I was made Chairman and Mr. Ralph Folks—now Alderman—was Secretary.

Such a building would be a monument of the States in this, their greatest city, and by an appropriation of $250,000 by each State and $5,000,000 by the National Government sufficient money could be raised to erect this architectural monument. It could be presided over by an Executive Committee appointed by the House of Governors.

The auditorium could be used by the State societies for their annual banquets, at which time the various topics foremost in the minds of the people would be discussed by prominent citizens, and thus focus the sentiment of the topics of the times for the benefit of our lawmakers. The State societies would then have a real object, and something besides just the mere talking over of community interest.

The late Bishop Potter and many other prominent men were hearty in their support of this general idea. WILLIAM J. WORDEN.

New York, Jan. 20, 1910.

Explanation for Purple Cow.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to offer a few straws of assistance to "W. J. L." who seems to be floundering in the light waves of the stormy problem. Why is a purple cow?

To begin with, there is a great deal in the temperament of the cow that would suggest to certain artists a purple treatment. A quiet, unassuming animal of unobtrusive brown and brindle tints, she offers more encouragement to aspiring impressionists than, let us say, a black mare, whose glossy coat might in reality reveal flashes of purple light.

An artist who paints purple cows does not, as "W. J. L." suggests, paint from his soul, for this may truly be as white as could be pictured in the unprofessional imagination. He paints from his brain, and we have the word of a great man of letters that brains are often purple. WALLACE D. BINGHAM.

New York, Jan. 17, 1910.

HEREDITARY.

Feller makes his money an' he works his way through school,
Chooses his perfession or his business, as a rule;
Picks out his own sweetheart, as he gits along in life,
Follers his own notions when he marries him a wife;
Chooses his abidin' place, whatever state he please,
Uses his own judgment in all matters such as these,
But I've allus noticed in my travelin's aroun',
Feller gits religion an' his party handed down!

Don' know why it should be, but it's nearly allus so,
Methodists from Methodists 'most everywhere you go;
Baptists keep on Baptists, as their ancestors before,
People seekin' Heaven in th' faith their parents bore;
Doctors come from farmers—ain't no rule to govern that,
(Never git Republicans from some old Democrat!)
Democrats from Democrats, 'most all th' way aroun',
We all git religion an' our party handed down!

Still, I ain't a-kickin'—I'm Republican am I,
Church-ways I'm Episcopal—don't know exactly why;
Got it from my parents, who inherited of it,
An' I haven't ever worried much about th' fit.
Got so much to think about of things I really need,
Saved a lot of trouble when they picked me out a creed,
Might been Prohibitionist, if lef' t' choose aroun',
Glad I had religion an' my party handed down!
J. W. FOLEY.

A CLAUDE MONET SOLD FOR $4,600

Seventy-Nine Pictures of the Late Cyrus J. Lawrence Collection Bring $49,255.

THE DAUMIERS INTERESTING

Ex-Senator W. A. Clark Pays $1,550 for "A l'Hotel Drouot"—Monet's "Grotte de Port Domois" Brings $3,050.

The seventy-nine pictures of the collection of the late Cyrus J. Lawrence sold at Mendelssohn Hall last evening under the auspices of the American Art Galleries brought $49,255. The highest price was for a Claude Monet, "Vetheuil, Spring," which sold through Otto Bernet, agent, for $4,600. This was the softest in tone of the Monets—a quiet river, with marshy banks, a few trees, and a village half out of sight. Two other Monets brought high prices, "Vetheuil, Winter," $2,600, and "Grotte de Port Domois, Belle-Isle, 1886," $3,050.

The Daumiers were perhaps the most interesting pictures in the sale, being less well-known in this country. These in the Lawrence collection are the first ever sold in its long experience by the American Galleries. The Daumiers brought the first prices in four figures of the evening. The first sold was a lithograph, "Line Sketches," and brought $75; a colored print, "Les Advocats," brought $150, and two other lithographs sold for respectively $30 and $35. The lowest price of the original wash drawings of the artist was $700, for "Lawyer Arguing His Case," and the highest price was $2,600, for "Les Curieux a L'Etalage." Ex-Senator William A. Clark paid $1,550 for "A l'Hotel Drouot."

Following is the list of the pictures, artists, buyers where given, and prices:

The Village of Ormay—E. Boudier; J. O. McDermott	$30
Venice—William Gedney Bunce; William Macbeth	40
Landscape, (Fan Shaped)—Camille Pisarro; Durand Ruel	115
Street in Cairo—Narcisse Berchere; Mr. Bernet, agent	85
Gossips—Theodule Ribot; Mr. Chester	105
Tiger and Bird—August Lancon; Mr. Pendleton	100
La Spezzia—William Wyld; Mr. Bernet, agent	105
Street Scene—Isle of Jersey—Jean Francois Raffaelli; R. Gimple	135
Fishing Boats—Claude Monet; W. H. Crittenden	240
Early Spring—Martin Rico; Dr. P. J. Ottinger	220
Head of a Child in Large Hat—Pastel—Mary Cassatt; Durand Ruel	400
Marine Moonlight—Hendrik Willem Mesdag; E. Blumenstiel	190
Enfant Tenant Une Bomme—Mary Cassatt; Mr. Bernet, agent	425
Mother and Child—Pastel—Mary Cassatt; Durand Ruel	425
Mother Feeding a Child—Pastel—Mary Cassett; Durand Ruel	650
Line Sketches—Honore Daumier; Mr. Mori	75
Les Avocats—Honore Daumier; K. Sinclair	150
Les Avocats—Honore Daumier; Durand Ruel	900
Lawyer Arguing His Case—Honore Raumier; Durand Ruel	700
Les Pieces de Conviction—Honore Daumier; Durand Ruel	1,020
Les Avocats—Honore Daumier; Mr. Chester	875
L'Altelier de L'Artiste—Honore Daumier; Mr. Chester	1,225
A L'Hotel Drouot—Honore Daumier; Senator William H. Clark	1,550
Les Curieux a L'Etalage—Honore Daumier; Eugene Glaenzer	2,600
In the Park, Paris—Stanislas Lepine; Mrs. Charles B.	270
Street Scene in Alcala—E. Sanchez Perrier; C. W. Watson	125
Early at the Covert—John Lewis Brown; Mr. Charles	180
Gypsy—Louis Mettling; Mr. Pendleton	110
A Wood Nymph—Henri Fantin-Latour; A. L. Webster	1,500
Watching the Sheep—Francesco Paolo Michetti; Hugh Murray	100
Landscape and River—Leon Victor Dupre; Mrs. Leary	350
Port of Trouville—Louis Eugene Boudin; Mr. Chester	350
The Convent School—Francois Saint Bonvin; W. W. Seaman, agent	1,300
Low Tide—Louis Eugene Boudin; Mr. Chester	500
The Meet—John Lewis Brown; Mr. Chester	210
Parisian Rag Pickers—Jean Francois Raffaelli; Mr. Pendleton	200
The Pet Lamb—Francesco Paolo Michetti; Mrs. Charles	180
On the Beach at Trouville—Louis Eugene Boudin; Mr. Chester	875
Halt of a Caravan—Narcisse Berchere; Mr. Sinclair	180
Port of Honfleur, Low Tide—Johan Barthold Jongkind; W. W. Seaman, agent	1,250
River Scene—Stanislaus Lepine; C. W. Kraushaar	350
Scene in Morocco—Frederick A. Bridgman, N. A.; Bernet, agent	800
View of Bordeaux—Louis Eugene Boudin; Chester	450
Mother and Children—Pierre Puvis De Chavannes; Durand Ruel	1,850
Mignonne—Theodule Ribot; Chester	1,000
Bassin de la Vilette—Stanislas Lepine; Chester	700
Village by the River—Louis Eugene Boudin; Mrs. Charles	825
Avant la Course—Hilaire Germain Edgar Degas; Chester	2,300
Caresse Maternelle—Mary Cassatt; Durand Ruel	450
La Quai a Sable—Alfred Sisley; J. Morton	1,225
Mother in Red Dress with Child—Mary Cassatt; J. Morton	1,025
Vetheuil, Winter—Claude Monet; Schuyler Schieffelin	2,650
Vue de Moret sur Loing en Marne—Alfred Sisley; Chester	1,100
Hiver en Pontoise—Camille Pissaro; Mrs. Charles	1,100
Grotte de Port Domois, Belle Isle, 1886—Claude Monet; Mrs. C. A. Van Rensselaer	3,050
Vetheuil, Spring—Claude Monet; Otto Bernet, agent	4,600
Falaises a Dieppe, Temps Gris—Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	2,700
Au Jardin—Mary Cassatt; Durand Ruel	950
Lady at Her Toilet—Angelica Kauffman; Dr. P. J. Ottinger	800
Summer Landscape—L. Golthals; Bernet, agent	180
Piazza Del Popolo, Rome—M. Canaletto; Miss Pruyn	800
Chasseurs—John Lewis Brown; Durand Ruel	450
Dewey Arch, September, 1899—Jean Francois Raffaelli; Chester	375
Place de la Trinite, Paris—Jean Francois Raffaelli; R. Gimpell	325

The storm prevented a large attendance. In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray.

$525 FOR A LANG YAO VASE.

Porcelains and Old Chinese Bronzes of Lawrence Collection Sold.

A Lang Yao gallipot of the K'ang-hsi period, 8 inches high, brought the highest price of the afternoon sale of the Lawrence collection at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The gallipot was enameled with a monochrome glaze of sang de boeuf, the mottled tints of that Lang Yao porcelain. The name of the buyer was not given. The porcelains made up the greater part of the collection sold during the afternoon with a few old Chinese and Japanese bronzes, cloissonne enamels, and other miscellaneous pieces. The total returns were $14,904.

Sir William Van Horne was present and made purchases, also H. C. Curtis, Horace Harding, R. N. Voorhis, Caril de Silver, Col. Woodward, and C. I. Hudson. The latter paid the second highest price of the day for another Sang de boeuf vase, Lang Yao, in amphora shape, for $525, and a beautiful oviform apple green jar, K'ang-hsi period, for $475.

A sang de poulet, pear-shaped vase, hard paste, Ch'ien-lung period, brought $350; a Ch'ien-lung, foie de boeuf bottle-shaped vase and a Lang Yao gallipot in bottled red and caladon went to Mr. Harding for $225 and $210 respectively. An apple-green oviform jar, K'ang-hsi, went to M. F. Scoville for $250.

Mr. Lawrence's wonderful collection of Barye bronzes will be sold this afternoon, preceded by a lot of Eastern faience and followed by a few drawings and dry points and water colors and wash drawings by John Steeple Davis.

BIG THRILL IN NEW PLAY BY ARMSTRONG

With a Reformed Crook as the Hero of an Interesting and Amusing Story.

H. B. WARNER PLAYS WELL

Miss Laurette Taylor and Several Others Score in a Very Good Cast.

ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE, a play, in four acts, by Paul Armstrong. Wallack's Theatre.

Handler	Harold Hartsell
Smith	Albert Elliott
Blickendolfenbach	Loudon McCormick
Bill Avery	Edmund Elton
Doyle	Frank Monroe
Mrs. Webster	Maude Turner Gordon
Mrs. Moore	Sallie Bergman
Robert Fay	Frank Kingdon
Rose Lane	Laurette Taylor
"Blinky" Davis	Edward Bayes
"Dick the Rat"	Charles E. Graham
Lee Randall	H. B. Warner
William Lane	James E. Wilson
Red Joclyn	Earl Brown
Bobby	Donald Gallaher
Kitty	Alma Sedley
Williams	E. Coddington

After a surfeit of melodramas in which nothing much happens in the first act, which give you a few tense moments in the second, and which peter out with a thin and unconvincing "and they lived happily ever after" in the third, it is really refreshing to come across a vigorous story-telling play of the type of Paul Armstrong's "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE," acted at Wallack's last night. For the piece, though obviously designed to be popular with the multitude, which indeed is a very good thing for any piece to be, is interesting from start to finish, with a particularly good, big, whacking thrill reserved for almost the last minute before the final curtain falls.

For this part of his story, at least, Mr. Armstrong is under obligations to O. Henry, a fact duly and properly recorded on the programme. A good deal of genuine cleverness, however, marks the play throughout, with some interesting characters and situations, very interestingly realized and played by the actors. And Mr. Armstrong's play, whatever its original intent, can scarcely fail to create some sympathy for the so-called crook, who, even if he wants to lead a decent life, is prevented from doing so by his arch-enemy "the copper."

Now, as Handler, the Warden, says in this play, they may all be in love with their work and ready to ply it at every opportunit. even without a chance of a reward, but so noble is the reformation, as ou see it on the stage, so beautiful the new tenderness developed, and so sympathetic the appeal, that no one except a policeman or a Warden would be satisfied to see Jimmy Valentine and his pals lose out in the game they are playing with Doyle, the detective. It used to be the villian who was "still pursuing," but here it is the plainclothes man, who, in effect, at least, is the villain of the piece, as the sympathy is all against him. Which, when you come to think of it, is not so very surprising in a country where the dignity of the law isn't always quite so dignified as it ought to be.

Jimmy Valentine, before the play has opened, had saved a young woman from an attack by a ruffian on a train, throwing the fellow through window, so that he sustained injuries from which he subsequently died. But, of course, the girl does not know the name of her rescuer, and never sees him again until they come face to face in Sing Sing, where she is visiting with some philanthropically inclined ladies, escorted by the Lieutenant Governor of the State. At this time Jimmp is doing time for an alleged safe robbery, innocent, of course, by his own account, though he has the reputation of being the only man in the country who can get a combination by means of his sensitive finger tips.

When the love story is at its height, when Jimmy, now the trusted employe of a bank, has duped the detectives for the last time, and when it appears that he is about to earn his reward in the hand of the banker's daughter, a child is locked in the safe, there must be quick action to save her, and Jimmy with an old confederate is ready for the job, and rushes to the rescue. And as the pair work, with all the fervor and joy of the old occupation, the detective stands by, sardonically smiling, now that he has realized a life-long ambition and caught Jimmy at work red-handed.

Of course the detective softens, as any man, even a "copper," would before such cleverness and heroism, and with the girl who loves the reformed crook standing by in tears to plead for mercy. So there is a happy final curtain.

Melodrama, of course, with occasional strain upon credulity if you like to quibble about small details in a well-told tale, but full to the brim with excitement, and with some splendid little comedy touches to relieve the strain. It is amusing to see Dick the Rat, one of the crooks, open with a hairpin a lock that a gray-haired inventor has worked over for fourteen years, and it gives you a good laugh to hear Jimmy proposing to make Red Joclyn, the bank watchman, if he will agree to lead the simple, honest life. The ladies of the Gate of Hope Society intended to be amusing, are not that, however, nor are the scenes in which they figure worth the time they take, especially the one in which they offer new employment to Jimmy. This is getting perilously near to burlesque, which even in a free-and-easy story play, is to be deplored.

But take it all in all "Alias Jimmy Valentine" is exceedingly good entertainment.

And good acting helps a lot with H. B. Warner, charmingly natural throughout, appealingly manly, with a suggested sense of humor, and a fine suggestion of the darker undercurrent in the life of the reformed burglar. A capitally written part of a young girl, head over ears in love with him, is as capitally acted by Laurette Taylor, while Frank Monroe gives a vigorous sketch of the dogged, determined detective who is sure of his prey. Earl Brown, Edmund Elton, Edward Bayes, Charles E. Graham, James E. Wilson, and Frank Kingdon are others who play with especially good effect.

Countess Leiningen-Westerburg Here.

The Countess Hilda Leiningen-Westerburg of Hamburg arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln. The Countess, who is making her first trip to this country, comes to visit friends in Boston.

MME. HOMER AGAIN IN 'ORFEO.'

Reappears at the Metropolitan, Recovered from Her Illness.

Mme. Homer, seemingly completely recovered from the illness which has kept her from singing for the past two weeks, reappeared at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening in the title rôle of "Orfeo," to which she lent all the grace and beauty of action and voice with which she had invested the character when the opera was revived here some weeks ago. Mme. Gadski has made several changes in her costume, which are in the nature of improvements. Miss Sparkes is now singing the part of Amore, originally allotted to Miss Alten.

The audience last night was very large and displayed enthusiasm at all opportune and some inopportune occasions. It might be suggested that Miss de Swirsky should be satisfied to take her recalls in front of the curtain at the end of the act rather than at the close of her dance.

Cavalieri Reappears at Manhattan.

Mme. Cavalieri, who has not been seen or heard here for some time, reappeared at the Manhattan Opera House last evening as the Venetian courtesan in "Les Contes d'Hoffmann." Miss Trentini and Messrs. Lucas, Renaud, Crabbe, and Nicola were in the cast. The audience was a large one.

Mary Adele Case Weds W. M. Beam.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Mary Adele Case, a singer, whose engagement to Claus Spreckels last year was broken off as a result of parental opposition, was married last night to William M. Beam, a nephew of former Secretary of the Navy Victor Metcalf.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard and their daughter, Miss Muriel Morris, are leaving Tuesday for Newport, where they will spend several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary are sailing to-day on the Carmania for an extended motor trip abroad. Mrs. Cary was Mrs. Marie D. Frost.

Mrs. William Whitehead Ladd will give a luncheon of seventy-five covers to-day and another on Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Mrs. John H. Iselin will entertain this evening with a theatre party for Miss Charlotte Wyeth, the débutante daughter of Mrs. George Edward Wyeth.

Mrs. Henry Siegel gave a small luncheon yesterday for Mrs. Edward Morris of Chicago at her residence, 26 East Eighty-second Street.

Mrs. William C. Cox gave a bridge party yesterday afternoon at 170 West Seventy-fifth Street. There were twenty-five tables.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burton Thompson of Philadelphia have come to town for an extended visit.

The Yale Glee Club will hold its annual concert in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 4.

Enrico Caruso and Fritz Kreisler will be the artists at Mr. Bagby's musical morning next Monday.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Sir Daniel Morrison sail to-day for the West Indies on the Royal Mail steam packet Clyde.

SZECHENYIS COMING HERE.

Ministers Jackson and Hitt Also to Sail on the Amerika.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Count and Countess Széchényi and daughter will sail for New York aboard the Amerika from Cherbourg Sunday.

Others on the same vessel will be John B. Jackson, the new American Minister to Cuba, and R. S. Reynolds Hitt, the new Minister to Panama.

BIG STEAMSHIPS ON CRUISE.

The Bluecher to Go to Straits of Magellan, the Moltke to West Indies.

Two big Hamburg-American Line steamships will sail on cruise to-day. The Bluecher, with 250 passengers on board, is to make a tour of the principal ports on the eastern shore of South America, going as far south as the Straits of Magellan, a distance of more than 16,000 miles. This is the first time a large passenger steamship has been sent on a South American cruise. On arrival at Montevideo a hundred South Americans will join the vessel, making the trip from that point.

The Moltke, with 400 passengers, will cruise in the West Indies. Her first stop will be at St. Thomas. She will return to New York Feb. 19.

On the Bluecher are booked:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Chesebrough, Mr. and Mrs. George Eustis Prof. Charles Wellington Furlong, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stevens, Samuel P. Vickers, New York City; Col. and Mrs. Edwin B. Babbitt, Fort Hancock, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Julian de Cordova, Somerville, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Flandrau, St. Paul, Minn.; John W. Riddle, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Topping, St. Paul, Minn.; Crawford Fairbanks, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Josephine Prall, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Tyler, Chicago, Ill.; Major George A. Gagg, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Herendeen, Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. George B. Haines, Providence, R. I.; Clement Buckley Newbold, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. Walter B. Palmer, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Sherrick, Canton, Ohio; Col. James E. Tate, Baltimore, Md.; the Rev. T. P. Hampson, London, England, and Herr Hugo Eberwein, Hamburg, Germany.

On the Moltke will sail:

Fletcher K. Barrows, Mrs. Raymond De Witt, Frederick I. Monsen, Lambert Suydam, Frank Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Stephens, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Waldo A. Avery, Detroit, Mich.; Count and Countess George Wedel, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. Xenophon Wheeler, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Major W. Boerum Wetmore, Allenhurst, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lyman, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hanan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Charles F. Greenough, Brookline, Mass.; Gen. and Mrs. Albert P. Day, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Delehanty, Albany, N. Y.; Judge Howard Carrow, Camden, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Chadwick, Syracuse, N. Y., and Paul Benz, St. Paul, Minn.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of their passengers are:

CARMANIA, (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. James Ashdown, Mrs. L. J. Busby, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bishop, Capt. I. M. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. James C. Colgate, Charles Fry, Dr. and Mrs. Byron Field, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drexel Godfrey, Mrs. E. S. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua A. Hatfield, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kayser, Mrs. H. M. Kinsley, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers Maxwell, Miss Mary Van Zant Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney McDougall, Mrs. J. O. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Putnam, Mr. and Mrs. Ayre J. W. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rainforth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Storrow, W. C. C. Shepherd, Salem G. Tabet, Mrs. George Lee Thompson, F. W. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. P. Weeks, and John C. Westervelt.

BALTIC, (Liverpool)—James D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. John Berkin, Mrs. J. C. Cavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Christy, Nugent M. Clougher, Mrs. T. C. Day, Lady Evans, F. C. Farrington, Capt. G. Swinton Home, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Kennedy, Hubert E. Larkin, Capt. and Mrs. R. D. McDonnell, Mrs. Andrew B. McCreery, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. John C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stanley Smith, Dr. Albert Van der Veer, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitby.

CLYDE, (Southampton, via West Indies)—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Daniel Morris of England, W. M. Patterson of Canada, M. P. Cashin of Newfoundland, C. W. M. D. Scott, H. R. Cowell, R. H. McCarthy, W. R. King, R. Tilford, J. A. Russell of the Royal Commission which is to make a tour of the West Indies with a view of strengthening the trade relations between the colonies there and Canada; Lieut. Col. J. W. Sears, Mrs. Helen Windsor, D. C. Stapleton, F. W. Stillman, and Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Davis.

LAPLAND, (Antwerp)—Miss L. J. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Claypool, Mr. and Mrs. Jean De Mot, Mrs. Mary A. Dunstan, Mr. and Mrs. Beach Hartman, Hubert E. Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lea, Mrs. Mary Medina, Mrs. Eugene A. Philbin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rish, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop N. Trowbridge, Mrs. J. F. P. Warner, Mrs. J. B. Wright, and James Walffsohn.

PHILADELPHIA, (Southampton)—Mrs. G. L. Brown, George D. Chapman, Noel Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis, T. E. Lynch, Victor Mauck, W. Clarence Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Russell D. Shaver, and George A. Walker.

MISS KING'S THEATRE PARTY.

More Than 100 Guests at Musical Comedy, Supper, and Dance.

David H. King, Jr., gave a large theatre party last night for his débutante daughter, Miss Jeanne King. There were more than 100 guests who went to see "The Dollar Princess," at the Knickerbocker Theatre and afterward motored in buses to Sherry's. Supper was served at small tables in the banquet room, which was decorated with palms, carnations, and roses, and was followed by informal dancing in the small ball room.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald V. Hollins, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

The Misses Virginia Alexandre, Leila Haven, Helen Coster, Beatrice Flagg, Dorothy and Joan Tuckerman, Margaret and Katherine Steward, Catherine Hamersley, Helen Cuyler, Katherine Lawrence, Helen Rives, Helen and Civilise Alexandre, Katherine Fairfax, Rosina Otis, Gladys Pell, Frieda Mortimer, Jean Roosevelt, Frieda Pearson, Justine Barber, Elizabeth Hoyt, Madeline Borland, Emily Sloane, Virginia Murray, Natalie Howland, Jeanette Kissel, Laura Webb, Lisa Suydam, Margaret Thomas, Anita Ingersoll, Beatrice Pratt, Bessie Yoakum, Dorothy Hyde, Elizabeth Bertron, Agnes Landon, and Miss Kane.

Also Taylor Pyne, Gibson and Snowden Fahnestock, Frank and Maurice Roche, Orme and Thornton Wilson, Walter Webb, Walter Oakman, Perry Osborn, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., John Sloane, Phoenix Ingraham, Clinton Gray, James M. Waterbury, Chalmers Wood, Harry Alexandre, Jr., Stephen Markoe, Jr., Newton Rae, Grafton Chapman, John Rutherford, Marshall R. Kernochan, Pendleton Rogers, Stanley Mortimer, Seth Barton French, 2d, Bayard Rives, George Roosevelt, Kenneth Schley, Beekman and Bayard Hoppin, Theodore Dixon, Dennis and Morin Hare, Frederick Osborn, Frederick Juilliard, Franklin A. Plummer, Campbell Steward, Arthur Fowler, Robert W. Goelet, Clarence Pell, Malcolm Sloane, Merritt Wyatt, and Oliver Iselin.

STRIKE FOR FREEDOM IS BOURTSEFF'S CRY

But It Can't Be Done in Russia, He Says, Until All the Revolutionists Unite.

2,000 RISE TO CHEER HIM

Sing the "Marseillaise" at Grand Central Palace Meeting—Hiss Socialist Editor Who Supported Gaynor.

To the strains of the "Marseillaise," fully 2,000 people rose to cheer, again and again, as Vladimir Bourtseff walked on to the platform of the Grand Central Palace last night. It was the Socialist Revolutionary Party's reception to the Russian editor who has come to this country in behalf of the revolutionary propaganda, and his first public appearance since his arrival here, last Wednesday.

The predominant note of the evening was sounded in the name of union among the many elements represented. There were Dr. S. Ingermann for the Social Democrats, Daniel De Leon for the Socialist Labor Party, Dr. Paul S. Kaplan for the Russian Revolutionists, and S. Yanowsky in behalf of the Freie Arbeiter Stimme, the Anarchist paper.

"It is to be regretted that there are so many revolutionary parties," said Dr. Chaim Zhitlowsky, editor of The New Life, who presided, "but let us recognize the fact and remember that when the time is ripe we must strike the blow together."

Bourtseff's message was one of optimism.

"It has fallen to my lot to come to you as the bearer of good tidings," he said. "I bring to you cheerful news from Russia. The last two years were years of despair for all those who had watched with open or hidden joy the remarkable struggle between the old Russia and the new, who had watched how the revolutionary forces had grown up rapidly and were on the point of wiping out the old regime completely.

"You must have been told in America, as the people have been told in Europe, that the Revolution is defeated, that Czarism is growing ever stronger, but the Revolution is not dead, nor is Czarism gaining strength. Heavy blows have been dealt the Russian Government of late; its prestige has fallen completely, even in the eyes of those who but a short while ago attempted to defend it; it is suffocating in the terrible atmosphere of the filthy and bloody acts, from which we have succeeded even though slightly, to lift the dark curtain.

"It remains now for the emancipation movement to make one step in order to defeat the enemy, but before making this step, it must unite all the elements that constitute the movement; only in union for the common cause with well-conceived plans of action, and with a well-concentrated pressure, can we achieve a victory."

The need of union was emphasized with the appearance of Editor Katz of the Warheit, whose attempt to welcome Bourtseff in the name of his paper was received with a riot of hisses that were slow in subsiding. Great feeling has existed against the Warheit since the campaign, when it deserted the Socialistic forces to support Gaynor's candidacy, and when the news went forth yesterday that it was to have a representative at the reception, The Forward, the Jewish Socialist daily, withdrew from all preparation for the festivities.

James B. Reynolds, recently appointed as special Assistant District Attorney for the white slave investigation, spoke in behalf of the friends of Russian freedom, and identified the Russian revolutionary cause with the cause of humanity the world over. He spoke in English, for, despite two trips to Russia, he confesses to a vocabulary of only three words, and said that he had been told he mispronounces even these.

GLEASON TO WED ACTRESS.

Stock Broker to Marry Marjorie Wood, and His Sister Donald Brian.

Miss Marjorie Wood, leading woman in William Collier's company, and Joseph Gleason, a well-known young stock broker, are to be married. Miss Wood acknowledged the engagement last night, but she refused to say just when the ceremony would take place, except that it would be on a Sunday and probably a very near at hand Sunday, perhaps tomorrow.

She and Mr. Gleason have been engaged for some time, and the return of Miss Wood to New York has tended to hurry the date of the marriage. She does not intend to leave the stage after she becomes Mrs. Gleason, but will continue in Mr. Collier's company until the end of the season, and go on a Summer honeymoon with her husband when work is over. She has been Mr. Collier's leading woman for several seasons, and was with Robert Edeson in "Strongheart" when that play was new. Mr. Gleason is a well-known member of the Lambs and University Clubs, and is wealthy.

Another member of the Gleason family is soon to marry into the theatrical profession. Next Spring Joseph Gleason's sister, Mrs. Florence Pope, formerly the wife of Charles H. Pope, a cotton broker, is to become the wife of Donald Brian, who is playing the leading male rôle in "The Dollar Princess" at the Knickerbocker Theatre. Mr. Brian and Mrs. Pope have also been engaged for some time, but they do not intend to marry for a month or two, probably not until the end of the run of the play at the Knickerbocker. Mr. Brian sang the rôle of Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow."

TWO VERSIONS OF PLAY IDEA.

Miss Morgan's Play for Sothern Similar to Miss Elliott's 'The Inferior Sex.'

But for an amicable arrangement made yesterday Maxine Elliott's production of Frank Stayton's "The Inferior Sex," at Daly's Theatre, Monday night might have been interfered with. Miss Agnes Bangs Morgan, alleges that she has completed a play upon the same subject as the one in which Miss Elliott is to appear, and that she received her idea from the same source as Mr. Stayton.

Some time ago E. H. Sothern suggested to both Miss Morgan and Mr. Stayton the idea of a woman-hater being forced to endure the society of a charming woman and thereby suffering a change of heart. According to Miss Morgan, Mr. Sothern accepted her version for production. Mr. Stayton's version was purchased by Miss Elliott while she was in England last Summer. When Miss Elliott appeared in the play in Toronto last week the newspaper accounts made Miss Morgan think that Mr. Stayton had developed the piece along very much the same lines as herself.

In order to protect herself against a possible charge of plagiarism she considered bringing suit for an injunction against Miss Elliott's production of the play in New York, especially as she expects Mr. Sothern to produce her version here before the end of the season. Last night, however, she said she had given up the idea of an injunction as a satisfactory arrangement had been made. She has never seen Mr. Stayton's manuscript, nor has he ever seen hers, so far as she knows.

Miss Forbes-Robertson at Benefit.

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson of The New Theatre Company will take part in the benefit for the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, to be held at the Criterion Theatre on the afternoon of Jan. 28. Miss Forbes-Robertson will appear in the principal rôle in a one-act play, "How the Vote Was Won," by F. E. Benson. The performance will be given under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club.

"Fra Diavolo" Again at New Theatre.

"Fra Diavolo" was sung for the second time at The New Theatre last evening. The cast included Miss Alten, Mlle. Maubourg, and Messrs. Clément, Reiss, and Bourgeois. Mr. Hertz conducted.

JOHN LYON GARDINER DEAD.

Owner of Gardiner's Island, Associated with Capt. Kidd, the Pirate.

John Lyon Gardiner, owner of Gardiner's Island, at the eastern end of Long Island Sound, which has long been associated with the name of Capt. Kidd, the pirate, died yesterday at the home of his brother, Nathan T. Gardiner, in Easthampton, L. I. He was 69 years of age, and was a veteran of the civil war. The famous island which bore the family name came into possession of the Gardiners nearly three centuries ago, and Mr. Gardiner had spent many years of his life there as a gentleman farmer.

Mr. Gardiner was born in 1841 at Easthampton, L. I. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1863 and admitted to the bar in 1866. During the civil war he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, Sixth Brigade, Second Division, National Guard of New York, and became Colonel in 1868. He was a lineal descendent of Lord Lion Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, which has been in possession of the Gardiner family since 1639.

Lion Gardiner, first proprietor and lord of the manor, was born in England in 1599, of distinguished lineage. He died in Easthampton in 1663, and his tomb has always been one of the sights of the village. An engineer in the British Army, he had served with Lord Fairfax in the Netherlands, and had come to America in 1635 in the employ of a company of English noblemen to build a city at the mouth of the Connecticut River.

It was on this island that Capt. Kidd is said to have buried part of his treasure from time to time. Some of this booty was dug up during the lifetime of John Gardiner and transferred to the colony of Massachusetts. Of the daughters of John, who was third lord of the manor, one married John Chandler of Worcester, Mass., and was the great-grandmother of George Bancroft, the historian. Another daughter of the family, Julia, married John Tyler, President of the United States.

John Lyon Gardiner is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Alexander Cox, at present in Wales, Great Britain, and Miss Adele G., and two sons, Lyon, a student at Princeton, and Winthrop. The funeral service will be held at Easthampton on Monday.

Bearer of Famous Eagle, "Old Abe," Dead.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Capt. Victor Wolf, who carried the famous eagle "Old Abe" throughout the civil war as the mascot of the Wisconsin Eagle Company, died to-day at the age of 86 years. Capt. Wolf purchased the eagle that was later made famous, named it "Old Abe" in honor of President Lincoln, and cared for it during the strenuous days from 1861 to 1865. The eagle is now a relic in the National Museum at Washington.

Obituary Notes.

HOLSTEIN DE HAVEN, President of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, and known as a real estate authority, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia in his sixty-eighth year. For forty-eight years he had been engaged in real estate operations, and had negotiated transfers of some of the most valuable properties in that city. He was a Director in many banks and prominent in local clubs.

Mrs. ROSALIE DE WOLF HOPPER, widow of John Hopper and mother of De Wolf Hopper, the actor, died on Thursday morning in her home, 319 West Fifty-fourth Street, in her eighty-fourth year. She was born in Bristol, R. I., and moved to New York in 1870 on the death of her husband. A telegram announcing her death was sent to De Wolf Hopper at Sioux City, Iowa, where he was playing "The Matinee Idol." He is her only child.

ARTHUR GOEBEL died yesterday at Phoenix, Arizona. He was a brother of Senator William Goebel, who was assassinated ten years ago while contesting for the Governorship of Kentucky. Former Gov. W. S. Taylor, Caleb Powers, and others who were accused of the murder were recently pardoned by Gov. Wilson. Arthur Goebel fought for years to have the slayers of his brother punished. His friends attributed his ill-health to his efforts to avenge his brother.

WILLIAM H. IRWIN, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday of pneumonia in his home, 1,450 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-first year. He was born up State and came to New York at the age of 20. Mr. Irwin was one of the most popular members of the Exchange. He was a member of the Union League and other organizations. A widow, a son, and a daughter survive him.

JOHN T. FYNES, who had long been connected with Keith & Proctor, died yesterday at his home in The Arden, 15 East Ninety-first Street. Mr. Fynes was born in Boston in 1861 and at 19 became a reporter on The Boston Herald. In 1889 he came to New York and joined the city staff of The Sun, going afterward to The Evening World. In 1894 he joined the Keith forces as manager.

CURTIS S. SMITH, who lived his entire life of eighty years on Long Island, is dead at his home at Seaford. He was one of the best-known men on Long Island. He had lived at Seaford for more than fifty years. He was in the lumber and coal business and was prominent in school and church affairs. He is survived by a widow.

E. HOLMES BOYD, a veteran Virginia lawyer, died on Wednesday night of apoplexy while attending a dinner in honor of Gen. Lee's birthday, in his seventy-first year.

Dr. JAMES F. CONNEFFE, night surgeon at the Ohio State Hospital, died at Columbus on Thursday from oedema of the larynx, which he contracted on a recent trip to Mexico. Permission to ship the body to Dr. Conneffe's former home in Philadelphia was refused by the Health Department. The disease is peculiar to the tropics.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN, for a quarter of a century Treasurer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, died on Thursday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. William A. Foster, in Sandwich, Mass., in his eighty-third year. He was born in Charlestown, N. H.

JAMES FLYNN, proprietor of the Cottage Hotel at Mechanicstown, N. Y., died on Thursday at his home of heart disease. He was 54 years old, and had formerly been a steward at the Holland House in this city.

LOUIS BERLINER, a retired merchant, died on Thursday at his home, 421 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, of a complication of diseases, in his seventy-second year. Two sons and three daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELLEN WEEKS RENAUD, who was said to be one of the oldest members of the Kent Street Reformed Church in Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 1,139 Park Place, that borough. She was 91 years old. She leaves two sons and two daughters, her husband having died several years ago.

Mrs. HENRIETTA HALL TRECARTIN, the wife of a retired sea Captain, John Trecartin, died at her home, 189 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday of general debility and old age. She was born in Nova Scotia in 1826.

MARCUS C. ALLEN of Sandy Hill, N. Y., who was prominent in Masonic circles in Northern New York, and a lifelong friend of Gov. Hughes, died Thursday in Rock Ledge, Fla., where he had gone in search of health. As a boy he played with the present Governor of New York at Sandy Hill. He was born at Sandy Hill April 11, 1850, and educated at Colgate and Union Universities. For many years he was engaged extensively in wall paper manufacture at Sandy Hill, being Secretary of the firm of Allen Brothers Company. He was prominent in educational matters and in the Delta Upsilon college fraternity.

WILLIAM GARDNER, who for several years had been connected with the office staff of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, died Thursday after a brief illness from acute bronchitis. He was the brother of Frank S. Gardner, the secretary of the board. His wife and young son and a married daughter survive him.

Sir SAMUEL BROWNLOW GRAY, former Chief Justice of Bermuda, died at Hamilton Thursday night. He was born in 1823.

EDMUND A. BACKER, ex-Mayor of Boonton, N. J., and ex-Sheriff of Warren County, is dead at his home in Boonton. He was 72 years old, and conducted for many years one of the leading stores in Boonton.

FAVERSHAM GETS DOYLE PLAY.

Will Appear in "The House of Temperley," Now Running in London.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—William Faversham, appearing here in Stephen Phillips's "Herod," announces that he has obtained the American rights to Conan Doyle's play, "The House of Temperley," now running at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Mr. Faversham will act the leading rôle.

The story of the play is laid in England at the time of Napoleon. One of the features of the play is a prizefight, much after the manner of the bout in Doyle's novel, "Rodney Stone." It is Mr. Faversham's purpose to produce the play after the completion of his season in "Herod."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

At the meeting of The American Playgoers at the Hotel Astor to-morrow night there will be a discussion of the works of Clyde Fitch, with special reference of his last play, "The City."

Following the engagement of Henry Miller at the Savoy Theatre on Jan. 31, Henry B. Harris will present Frank Keenan in William Anthony McGuire's play, "The Heights." Another announcement made by Mr. Harris yesterday was that he had engaged Nat Wills, Clarice Vance, and May De Sousa for prominent roles in "A Skylark," his first musical production.

Through their attorneys, Ernst, Lowenstein & Cane, Alice Kauser, the Clyde Fitch estate, and H. V. Esmond have obtained a permanent injunction against Albert Taylor, a theatrical manager, for the production of "When We Were Twenty-one," and "The Cowboy and the Lady." The injunction was granted by Judge Meek in the Federal Court on Jan. 13.

HONOR LEGION RIVEN; RIVAL CAMP FORMS

Gens. Sickles and King Quit Because They Object to a Pension Lobby.

TREASON, SAYS MAJ. THORN

To Which the Seceders Retort by Belittling "Gallant Acts Performed in Youth."

The ranks of the Medal of Honor Legion are riven. A number of its prominent members, led by Gens. Daniel E. Sickles and Horatio King, have resigned to join the Military Medal of Honor Association, with these two as President and Secretary, respectively. Others are still resigning, and the President of the Medal of Honor Legion, Major Walter Thorn—Gen. King says he is Lieutenant only—has sharp words for all of them.

Major Thorn says that before the last election Gen. King imported from Philadelphia Brevet Major Gen. James N. Schoonmaker to beat him for the office of President. In reference to the formation of the new society—the first was formed about two years ago—and to the resignation of the two Generals, Major Thorn says:

"It is deplorable that this great organization, which should go down to posterity as the embodiment of bravery, dignity, and manliness, should have its world-wide reputation, and incidentally that of every individual member of it, living or dead, sullied and marred by efforts at class distinction and narrow-minded, selfish jealousy as the result of disappointed ambition."

As for Gen. Sickles, he says he doesn't give a fig what Thorn says. And Gen. King says: "The statement about class distinction is absolutely false. The element in control of the Medal of Honor Legion wanted to maintain a lobby office in Washington for pension purposes. Gen. Sickles and I and others wouldn't stand for that sort of thing."

That last election Gen. King says "was the straw that broke the camel's back." That occurred last December. The convention was held at the Hotel Astor. There was much campaigning, and Gen. Schoonmaker was put up, but failed of election through the strength of the Thorn element. Forthwith, Gen. King resigned. Major Thorn asked him to withdraw his resignation, but he refused. Major Thorn says this of the matter:

"Comrade King left the meeting in apparent anger, and scarce a week passed before it was common rumor that he was trying to induce members of the legion to resign and help organize a rival one."

Because of Gen. King's action Major Thorn wrote him a letter accusing him of "treachery and treason."

In reply Gen. King wrote that he no longer cared "to place myself again in a position to be insulted by men whose sole qualifications for admission to the association of gentlemen in the Medal of Honor Legion are gallant acts performed in their youth."

Gen. King and Gen. Sickles said last night that their new organization has now about fifty-five members and "differs from the other in that it admits only those that have obtained medals of honor in action."

Major Thorn denies that he asked the members of the Honor Legion to contribute toward a fund for maintaining a pension lobby in Washington.

PERKIN MEDAL TO ACHESON.

Discoverer of Carborundum Honored by Chemical Societies.

Selected by fifteen chemical societies of the United States as the person most entitled to receive the Perkin Medal, Dr. Edward Goodrich Acheson of Niagara Falls, the discoverer of carborundum and artificial graphite, was presented with the decoration last night at the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street.

The session of the society was presided over by Dr. Maximilian Toch, Chairman of the New York section of the society, and Prof. C. F. Chandler of Columbia University made the presentation in the presence of 100 members and guests.

After tracing the history of the decoration—a heavy gold medallion with an engraved head of Sir William H. Perkin in the centre, surrounded by a mauve colored case, the color which Sir Perkin discovered—Prof. Chandler said:

"Dr. Acheson is an inventor of the first order—a thorough electrician and a thorough chemist. He has made new departures and created new industries. He is a representative electro-chemical engineer, and it is eminently proper that he should have been selected by the great chemical societies of this country to receive the Perkin Medal, one of the most highly prized decorations in the American world of applied chemistry."

Dr. Acheson, in accepting the medal, said:

"In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the world was ready for another step forward in the chemical arts. It was ripe for the birth of a new industry until then unknown—industrial electro-chemistry. The field of research and development for the electro-chemist will be practically limitless and will extend beyond what the world is now considering the 'conservation of natural resources,' for they will create valuable products from wastes not now dignified by the title of resources."

Dr. Acheson then demonstrated some of his newer investigations with a set of experimental apparatus which had been set up in the room.

PEARY STIRS AN AUDIENCE.

Made an Honorary Member of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Nearly one thousand members of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce and many notable guests made up an enthusiastic audience that Commander Robert E. Peary addressed here to-night. He was made an honorary member of the Chamber, there being now only two, President Taft and himself.

Commander Peary corrected the popular fallacy of continued bitter cold in the arctic regions, saying that the Summer there was brilliant sunlight and "relative" warmth. He said that a healthy man, properly clothed, and obeying known laws of health, could tour the arctic regions.

He instanced the sun rising at the pole on March 22, reaching its highest point on June 21, which is 23 degrees altitude, and then declining, day by day, until Sept. 22, when it sets to rise no more until March 21. He told the familiar story of the pioneer party which pick-axed the trail for the main party to follow, the last, or main party, being able with its heavy loads to make the same time the advance party made the preceding day.

The commander said that "experience was the keynote of the expedition" and that with the same experience behind similar expeditions any other country could have found the pole. This concession called forth unbounded applause. He said that the money and enthusiasm of the American people was behind the discovery of the pole.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the J. E. Manix Company will be held at the office of the company at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, Jan. 24, 1910, to elect Directors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

R. T. [illegible], Secretary.

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Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERGER.—To Dr. and Mrs. Maurice M. Berger, (nee Hermine Schorr,) a son, Jan. 17, 1910.

SEIXAS.—On Jan. 1, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Woodbridge Seixas, a son, Everett Sousa Seixas.

PRUTTING.—Jan. 20, Hartford, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Prutting, a daughter.

Married.

PECK—KAHLE.—On Friday, Jan. 21, at St. Mary's Church, West New Brighton, S. I., Cornelia, daughter of Mrs. Marcell Kahle, to Everett J. Peck.

BARKER—BLACK.—Jan. 20, Abbie Black to Charles Barker.

FEDERER—KENT.—Jan. 18, Ruth Kent to Theodore Federer.

HUNT—WATSON.—Jan. 19, Edythe V. Watson to John H. Hunt.

LEE—MILLER.—Jan. 19, Margaret E. Miller to Clement Lee.

SHERMAN—POWER.—Jan. 11, Mary A. Power to Guy A. Sherman.

New Jersey.

ASH—KANE.—Jan. 20, Short Hills, Alice Kane to William Ash.

GASCOYNE—CORRIGAN.—Jan. 19, West Orange, Mary Corrigan to Charles Gascoyne.

JENKINS—RUSH.—Jan. 19, Washington, Grace A. Rush to Albert G. Jenkins.

LUNGER — BOWERS.—Jan. 19, Washington, Lena Bowers to John W. Lunger.

RAE—JOHNSON.—Jan. 19, Arlington, Lillian Johnson to William F. Rae.

SIMKO—ABRAHAMS.—Jan. 19, Newark, Margaret Abrahams to Andrew Simko.

Died.

CODMAN.—On Jan. 21, 1910, at 9:30 A. M., Leila Howard Codman, beloved wife of Ogden Codman. Funeral at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., New York City, Monday, Jan. 24, 1910, at 10 A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

DAVEY.—On Jan. 19, Susan Cisco Davey, widow of the late William Franklin Davey. Funeral services at her late residence, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av., on Saturday, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DYRSEN.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 20, 1910, at her residence, 869 St. Nicholas Av., Ida Dyrsen, in her 93d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

FONDA.—Charles D., beloved husband of Alice C. Mathews, Friday, Jan. 21, at his late residence, Pearl River, N. Y.

FRASER.—At her residence, Dobbs Ferry,-on-Hudson, Thursday morning, Jan. 20, Margaret S. Fraser, in the 76th year of her age. Funeral services Saturday, the 22d, at Dobbs Ferry Presbyterian Church, on arrival of train leaving Lexington Av. Terminal at 1:14 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

FYNES.—In this city, at his residence, The Arden, 15 West 91st St., on Friday night, Jan. 21, John T. Fynes, beloved husband of Maude M. Fynes, in the 48th year of his age. Due notice of funeral later.

GARDNER.—William, eldest son of the late William and Mary C. Gardner, in his 60th year. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 464 Lorimer St., Brooklyn, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

GREENBERG.—Dora, on Jan. 20, beloved wife of Jacob Greenberg, beloved mother of Mrs. Yetta Brukstone, and William, Max, Richard, Minnie, Moe, and Sadie Greenberg, at her residence, 108 West 113th St.

HENDRICKSON.—At Deal Beach, N. J., Jan. 19, Josephine Kingsland, wife of Samuel W. Hendrickson, aged 68 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence at Deal Beach, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 22d, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train from New York due at Deal Beach at 1:10 P. M.

HINDHAUGH.—Suddenly on Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1910, Joanna C., eldest daughter of the late John and Esther A. Bashford and widow of William Hindhaugh, in the 85th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, George L. Forristall, 1,553 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 23.

HOPPER.—On Jan. 20, 1910, Rosalie de Wolf Hopper, widow of John Hopper and daughter of the late William Henry de Wolf of Bristol, R. I. Funeral private.

IRWIN.—At his late residence, 1,450 Pacific St., Brooklyn, on Friday, William H. Irwin. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M.

JOYCE.—Jan. 20, 1910, at Tryon, N. C., Arthur Royal Joyce, aged 45 years. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (CAMPELL BUILDING,) Saturday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment private. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

KERNAGHAN.—On Jan. 20, 1910, Helen Gertrude O., daughter of Charles and Margaret A. Kernaghan, of pneumonia, aged 17 years. Funeral private. Canadian and Scotland papers please copy.

PARKER.—Entered into rest, at Belmar, N. J., Jan. 20, 1910, Clarence Gray Parker. Funeral Sunday afternoon, Jan. 23, 1910, at 2:30 o'clock, at residence of Isaac U. Quimby, 33 Duncan Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PHELPS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at Cherry Lawn, New Brunswick, N. J., the Rev. Charles Edward Phelps, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral fro mChurch of St. John the Evangelist, New Brunswick, Saturday, Jan. 22, 10:45 A. M. Interment at Trinity Cemetery, New York, at the convenience of the family.

PRINCE.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., Rachael, widow of David Prince, in her 90th year. Funeral service Sunday, 23d inst., at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 829 West End Av. Interment Cypress Hills.

READ.—Suddenly, at her residence, 1 West 85th St., Elizabeth Melick, wife of Daniel P. Read. Funeral service private. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

RIBLET.—Suddenly, Jan. 20, at Jersey City, Fanny Hayes, beloved wife of William V. G. Riblet. Funeral services Sunday, at 1 P. M., from St. Mary's P. E. Church, Summit and Pavonia Avs. Take Jackson car from Lackawanna Ferry. Kindly omit flowers.

ROSENHEIM.—On Friday, Jan. 21, 1910, at his residence, 113 West 74th St., Philip, beloved husband of Tillie S. Rosenheim, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral private.

SHEPHERD.—On Jan. 21, 1910, Mary Lancaster, wife of George Shepherd, aged 89 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 322 West 22d St., on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

SULLIVAN.—On Jan. 19, Nanette F. Sullivan. Funeral services from the Chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Saturday at 12:30.

THATCHER.—On Friday, Jan. 21, 1910, Jane, beloved wife of Arthur Thatcher, in her 62d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,075 Washington Av., Monday, Jan. 24, 1910, at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

THORNE.—At Panama, Jan. 7, 1910, Charles Lansing Thorne, husband of Ada B. Whittemore and son of William R. and Charlotte Wooster Thorne of Peekskill, N. Y. Funeral private.

WHITRIDGE.—On Jan. 20, at Far East Biddle St., Baltimore, John Cushing Whitridge, in his 91st year. Funeral Sunday at New Bedford, Mass.

CLARKE.—Mary F., 81 West 127th St., Jan. 18.

DOEPP.—Jacob, 1070 Union Av., Bronx, Jan. 19. Funeral to-day, 9.30 A. M.

EMMERICH.—Victor G., 253 West 131st St., Jan. 20, aged 50. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

GOLDEN.—William H., 2306 Lyon Av., Westchester, Jan. 19, aged 49. Funeral to-day.

JUDGMENT

"'Tis with our judgments as our watches—none go just alike, yet each believes his own."

Sometimes, however, our judgments are in accord even though our watches vary.

Few question the advisability of improving New York real estate, provided the character of the improvement suits the needs of the neighborhood, and the cost is in proper ratio to the calculated investment return.

Practically all New York property owners are unanimous on this point.

But we would like an opportunity to convince any who are not.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction
Fifty-One Wall Street

Died.

HEFLIN.—James W., 238 East 88th St., Jan. 20, aged 78. Funeral service to-day.

McGOWAN.—Fannie, 139 West 101st St., Jan. 20, aged 83. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

MAST.—William, 64 Bank St., Jan. 20. Funeral to-day.

O'KEEFE.—Margaret, 1861 2d Av., Jan. 20. Funeral to-day, 9.30 A. M.

PETERS.—Sarah G., 413 West 51st St., Jan. 20. Funeral to-day, 2.30 P. M.

POST.—Leslie M., 987 Trinity Av., Bronx, Jan. 19.

RAYMOND.—Elizabeth G., New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 20. Funeral Jan. 24.

RIORDAN.—Margaret, 233 East 114th St., Jan. 18.

SALANT.—Solomon A., 113 West 122d St., Jan. 20, aged 68.

TOPPING.—Kate, Smith's Infirmary, S. I., Jan. 20. Funeral notice later.

WILBER.—James, Lake Hill, N. Y., Jan. 19, aged 78.

Brooklyn.

ACKERSON.—Charles W., 152 North 10th St., Jan. 20, aged 72. Funeral to-morrow.

BUTLER.—Thomas, 62 Amity St., Jan. 19. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

CARBERRY.—Francis, 287 Lincoln Place, Jan. 20. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

COLES.—Catharine, Long Island College Hospital, Jan. 19. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GARDNER.—William, 464 Lorimer St., Jan. 20, aged 60. Funeral service to-day.

GREEN.—John, Kings County Hospital, Jan. 21. Funeral to-morrow.

HAYES.—Ambrose E., 349 Adelphi St., Jan. 20. Funeral service to-day.

HOOD.—Margaret, 261 Myrtle Av., Jan. 19. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

McDONNELL.—Margaret, 600 Henry St., Jan. 20, aged 40. Funeral Jan. 24.

POTTER.—Lucy, Brooklyn Hospital, Jan. 19, aged 73.

SCHMIDT.—Jacob, 275 Maujer St., Jan. 20, aged 67. Funeral Jan. 24, 9 A. M.

TOYE.—Annie, 256 Nassau St., Jan. 19, aged 39. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WHYTE.—George, 5,106 5th Av., Jan. 20. Funeral Jan. 24, 9:30 A. M.

Connecticut.

BARRETT.—Thomas, Hartford, Jan. 20, aged 63.

GOGGIN.—Michael J., Bridgeport, Jan. 20. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

HYDE.—James A., Hartford, Jan. 21, aged 63.

McCULLOUGH.—Ann, Bridgeport, Jan. 20. Funeral Jan. 24.

SILVA.—William R., Bridgeport, Jan. 18.

Long Island.

DE BEDTS.—A. Emile, Woodhaven, Jan. 20, aged 65. Funeral private.

LEIDE.—Ernest, College Point, Jan. 20, aged 68.

New Jersey.

BEYER.—Edward, 171 Cambridge Av., Jersey City, Jan. 19, aged 42. Funeral to-morrow.

BROWN.—Rosaliee, Paterson, Jan. 19.

COSTELLA.—John F., 86 West Kenney St., Newark, Jan. 21, aged 2. Funeral notice later.

CRAVEN.—Sadie C., 96 Bruce St., Newark, Jan. 20.

DRAKE.—Jerome P., Oradell, Jan. 20, aged 4. Funeral private.

DUGAN.—William J., Elizabeth, Jan. 20, aged 49.

FEY.—Edward, 875 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Jan. 21. Funeral service to-day.

GAYNOR.—Anna, Hoboken, Jan. 20, aged 23. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

GILL.—Sabina, Elizabeth, Jan. 20, aged 15. Funeral Jan. 24.

GRAGLIA.—Mabel, Paterson, Jan. 20. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

GUILBERT.—Letitia A., 105 10th St., Hoboken, Jan. 20, aged 24.

HLUBOKY.—John, Elizabeth, Jan. 19, aged 42.

HOWARD.—Mary, Elizabeth, Jan. 19. Funeral to-day.

HYNES.—John J., 125 Clinton St., Hoboken, Jan. 19. Funeral to-day.

LUNDELL.—Axel, 63 Lafayette St., Jersey City, Jan. 19, aged 38. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

LUTIG.—Solomien, Hoboken, Jan. 21, aged 86. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

McNEILL.—John S., Kearny, Jan. 20, aged 21. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MALONE.—Thomas, 155 Coles St., Jersey City, Jan. 20. Funeral to-day.

MEAKIN.—Willet W., 294 Sussex Av., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 66.

MUELLER.—John C., Orange, Jan. 20, aged 56. Funeral Jan. 24, 9 A. M.

NATTRASS.—Mary A., 163 1st St., Hoboken, Jan. 20, aged 82.

PICONE.—Mary, Paterson, Jan. 19, aged 31. Funeral to-day, 8:30 A. M.

RAHNER.—Martin, Union Hill, Jan. 19, aged 41. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

RUMMELL.—John, 42 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Jan. 21. Funeral notice later.

SAWYER.—Margaret, Newark, Jan. 20.

VAN SAUN.—John C., Hackensack, Jan. 19, aged 70.

WALLING.—James M., Keyport, Jan. 20, aged 62.

WEBB.—Florence E., 38 Park Av., Irvington, Jan. 20. Funeral to-morrow.

WIDENOR.—Sarah, Belvidere, Jan. 19, aged 77.

WYCKOFF.—Ross, Phillipsburg, Jan. 20, aged 95.

In Memoriam.

BROWNE.—Richard B., mass, Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, to-day, 9 A. M.

GALVIN.—Patrick, mass, St. Peter's Church, Belleville, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

WARD.—Emmet, mass, St. Malachy's Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 9 A. M.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
is easily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $150 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Books of Views, or representative.
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MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS Send for ills. booklet. Presbrey-Coykendall Co., 198 Broadway, N. Y.

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Now on exhibition.
Largest assortment in New York.
31 West 23d St., N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

When Eating Oysters
Or fish of any kind, *insist* on being served with a whole lemon and use all the juice. This insures your food against germs of typhoid, ptomaine and other ills. With salads use the juice of a lemon in place of vinegar. Lemon juice aids digestion.

NO GOLF WAR NOW IN SIGHT WITH WEST

Strife Ends by United States Association Amending Its Constitution.

PLACES FOR TOURNAMENTS

Amateur Championship Goes to Brookline and Women's Tourney to Homewood, Chicago.

There was no war, after all, at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association at Sherry's last night. The amended constitution, as presented by Leighton Calkins of Plainfield, was adopted, with slight changes. It still provides for two classes of members—active and allied, the former to pay annual dues of $30 and the latter of $10.

All clubs with nine or eighteen hole courses will be eligible to active membership, and the last named only will be entitled to vote.

As expected, the next amateur championship tournament was awarded to the Country Club of Brookline, while the Homewood Country Club, near Chicago, got the women's tournament and the Philadelphia Cricket Club the open tournament. The dates will be fixed by the Executive Committee.

The report of the Treasurer showed an available balance on hand of $1,202.18, or a loss of $406 since a year ago. In addition to the available balance, the association also has $10,000 invested in New York City bonds. The loss mentioned, as explained by Mr. Morgan, was due to the increased expenses caused by extra amount of literature and the outlay for memorials.

The so-called strained relations between the East and the West were treated rather lightly by Silas H. Straun of Chicago, who made an address that was received with enthusiasm. In part Mr. Straun said:

"Most of the criticism that has come from certain persons in the West has been unjust. However, the old constitution precluded becoming an associate or voting member unless it had an eighteen-hole course. The United States Golf Association has always been sportsmanlike and has not been one-sided. Of the fifteen championship tournaments, nine have been held in the East and six in the West. In fact, the West has had more than its share of tournaments. I hope the United States Golf Association will do nothing in any way to depart from its present attitude."

At the dinner immediately prior to the meeting were nearly all of the former officers, including erstwhile Presidents W. B. Thomas, R. H. Thomas, and G. H. Windeler. The old-time Secretaries, H. O. Talmadge, Robert Bage Kerr, and Maturin Ballou were also gathered round the festive board.

There were delegates present from thirty-nine clubs. The large representation was accounted for by the unusual interest taken in all-absorbing questions of government.

The retiring Nominating Committee, consisting of Ransom H. Thomas, Chairman; Samuel Y. Heebner, H. L. Ayer, William V. Kelly, and George W. Adair, presented the following ticket, which was unanimously elected:

President—Herbert Jaques, County Club, Brookline; Vice Presidents—W. A. Alexander, Exmoor Country Club, and Milton Dargan, Atlanta Athletic Club; Secretary—Robert C. Watson, Garden City Golf Club; Treasurer—William Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club; Executive Committee—C. T. Jaffray, Minikahda Club; Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia Cricket Club; Arden M. Robbins, Garden City Golf Club, and A. B. Dick, Onwentsia Club.

The Nominating Committee for 1910 consists of John E. Borne, Garden City Golf Club; L. A. Ferguson, Glen View Golf Club; H. M. Atkinson, Atlanta Athletic Club; H. W. Perrin, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and George A. Frost, Brae Burn Country Club.

The Executive Committee's report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1909, as presented by the Secretary, was in part as follows:

"On Dec. 1, 1908, we had a total membership of 281 clubs, of which 45 were associate and 236 allied. On Dec. 1, 1909, we had a total of 281, (45 associate and 236 allied,) or the same number as at the beginning of the year. During the year the Ridley Golf Club, Pensacola Country Club, Forest Hill Field Club, Stanton Heights Golf Club, Redlands Country Club, Butler Country Club, Memphis Country Club, Norfolk Golf Club, and Greensburg Country Club were elected to allied membership. Resignations were received from the Bucks County Country Club, Oneida Golf Club, Somerville Golf Club, and Staatsburg Golf Club. Those dropped for non-payment of dues were the Auburn Park Golf Club, Brighton Country Club, Brooklyn Golf Club, Bristol Golf Club, and the Country Club of Westchester. The Minikahda Club and the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club have been transferred from allied to associate membership, while the Calumet Country Club and the Omaha Country Club were transferred from associate to allied membership.

"Meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year at New York, Chicago, Englewood, and Haverford. On Feb. 17, 1909, the rules of golf as approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, and as amended by the United States Golf Association, were made public by the Executive Committee. Among the usual queries regarding golf rules, &c., received by the Secretary were several interesting questions, such as the method of removing a mole hill on a putting green, all of which have been referred to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, but up to the present time no answers have been received by the Secretary."

Freight Men Golf Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 21.—Members of the Southeastern Freight Association and the Southwestern and Mississippi Valley Freight Association played the final round to-day in a golf tournament which was opened on Monday last. The summary:

First Division—Won by B. F. Hurd, Montclair G. C.; Abner Jackson, Augusta C. C., runner up; Riley Moore, Baltimore C. C., winner of consolation.

Second Division—Won by Mr. Dawson; H. F. Mainard, Apawamis, runner up; Brent Arnold, Cincinnati, winner of consolation.

Third Division—Won by M. P. Washbourne; C. B. Compton, runner up; E. H. Delaney, Louisville, winner of consolation.

Fourth Division—Won by S. M. Sherman, Van Cortlandt G. C.; George Browder, Ontwentsia, runner up; E. H. Hinton, Atlanta C. C., winner of consolation.

DR. CULVER HIGH GUN.

Jersey City Shooter Leads in Handicap at Pinehurst Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 21.—High scores ruled in to-day's event of the third annual midwinter handicap trap shooting. Dr. D. L. Culver of Jersey City led the field with a total of 94 targets, shooting from the eighteen-yard mark, being 2 points ahead of the leading professional, J. E. Crayton of Charlotte, N. C., (nineteen yards,) and Harry T. Edwards of Union City, Tenn., (eighteen yards,) tied for second at 89 each, with B. B. Ward of Aberdeen, S. D., (nineteen yards,) third at 88.

Among the professionals Lester German of Aberdeen, Md., (twenty-one yards,) was first with 92; Guy Ward of Atlanta (twenty yards) was second with 90, and Walter Huff of Macon (twenty yards) third with 88.

In the hundred target sweepstake Charles Nuchols of Charlotte, N. C., (eighteen yards,) was high gun with 94; John Philip Sousa of New York, (eighteen yards,) second with 92, and Dr. J. H. Dreher of Wilmington (seventeen yards,) P. H. Powel of Newport (twenty yards,) and J. E. Crayton of Charlotte (eighteen yards) were in a triple tie for third at 91 each.

J. A. R. Elliott of New York, German, and Taylor led the professionals with scores of 96 and 95, the last two being tied.

Charles Nuchols won the high amateur average with 372; J. E. Crayton was second with 371, and W. F. Clarke of Boston third with 363. J. R. Taylor was first among the professionals with 386; George L. Lyon second with 383, and Lester German third with 382.

Morris Shooters' High Score.

The rifle team of Morris High School easily defeated Manual Training yesterday on the sub-target gun, the score being 268 to 248. This is within one point of the record score of the year, 269, which was made by Morris a week ago. The scores:

MORRIS.		MANUAL.	
Phelps	34	Eichbauer	31
Siebeneichen	33	Southworth	33
Uhden	31	Rath	29
Andes	33	Humphries	30
Elias	34	Wilson	32
Hassinger	34	Cooper	28
Linicus, (Capt.)	35	Young	31
Ehrlich	34	Voorhees	34
Total	268	Total	248

Powhatan Wins All-Age Stake.

ROGERS SPRINGS, Tenn., Jan. 21.—The all-age stake of the United States field trials, which was begun here on Monday, was finished to-day, the winners being: First, Powhatan, setter, owned and handled by Charles W. Tway, Union Springs, Ala.; second, Master Tom, owned by H. R. Edwards, CSleveland, Ohio, handled by G. T. Dozier, Hanan, Ala.; third, Prince Albert, setter, owned by Hobart Ames, Lagrange, Tenn., handled by K. T. Jones, Baldwin, Miss.

hTe day was cold and blustery, and the work of the dogs was accordingly not as good as usual.

Polish Wrestler Throws Parr.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Stanislaus Zbyszko, the Polish wrestler, defeated James Parr of England in two successive falls here to-night. The winner secured the first fall in 26½ minutes with a scissors hold, and the second in 12 minutes with an arm lock. Toledo's large Polish population gave Zbyszko an ovation after the match, and three young women representing the Falcons, a Polish athletic society, presented him with flowers.

Bulldog Breeders to Meet.

The first general meeting of the Bulldog Breeders' Association of America, held to elect officers, will take place this afternoon at 309 Broadway at 2 o'clock. All those interested in the breeding of this class of dog have been invited to attend this meeting by the Secretary pro tem., Edwin Ralph Smith.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Major J. H. Ford, Medical Corps, detailed as member of examining board at Fort Riley, Kan., vice First Lieut. J. A. Burkett, Medical Reserve.

Capt. A. C. Dalton, Twenty-ninth Infantry, assistant to department Quartermaster, Philadelphia, proceed to New York City Jan. 24 to inspect and witness demonstration of a special embroidering machine and of visiting annual exposition of clothing and textile manufacturers to witness demonstrations of improved machinery used for manufacturing purposes.

First Lieut. W. B. Elliott, Seventh Infantry, to Fort Bayard, N. M., for observation and treatment.

Capt. H. C. Merriam and First Lieut. A. L. Loustalot, Coast Artillery, to Fort McHenry, Md., as witnesses at the trial of First Lieut. A. Langhorst, Coast Artillery.

Lieut. J. I. Thorne, Medical Reserve, honorably discharged.

Capt. F. T. Hines, Coast Artillery, to Washington to confer with Chief of Coast Artillery concerning installation of an electric lighting system at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and other matters pertaining to Coast Artillery Corps.

Capt. P. W. Guiney, Third Cavalry, in addition to other duties assume charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. T. I. Campbell, Third Field Artillery.

Capt. W. L. Keller, Medical Corps, upon arrival at San Francisco proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty at Military Academy.

First Lieut. G. R. Clayton, Medical Reserve, relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Lieut. Col. C. M. Gandy, Medical Corps, detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps to meet at West Point, N. Y., Feb. 14, to examine Sergeants for position of Sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, vice Capt. J. W. Hanner, Medical Corps, relieved.

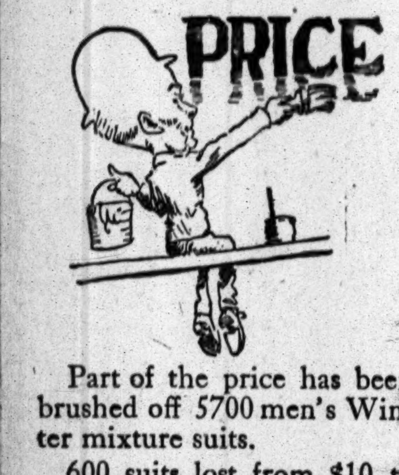
The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. H. Reed placed on retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dubuque, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed—Dixie, from Philadelphia for Boston; Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, from Yokohoma for Honolulu; Chicago, from Philadelphia for Boston; Hist, from Manzanillo for Guantanamo.



Part of the price has been brushed off 5700 men's Winter mixture suits.

600 suits lost from $10 to $15.

3700 suits lost $5, $6, $7 or $8.

Not to speak of 1400 other suits which are $2, $3, or $4 down.

The results are found all along the line of prices.

For example, among the suits now $15 are 176 that were $25 or more.

Among the suits now $20, are 212 that were $30 or more.

Mixture fabrics of every character included.

All youths' sizes of Winter mixture suits, 32 to 35 chest, are now marked down to four prices.

$15, $18, $20 and $22.

Boys' suits too were revised.

Long trousers and knickerbocker suits included.

Men's Winter overcoats show reductions similar to those on men's suits.

From $4 to $15 mark downs mean extra values, especially among those now priced from $25 to $50.

Conservative and fancy fabrics.

The scarf sale goes merrily on—

All are $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 scarfs from our regular stock.

85c.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren st. at 13th st. at 34th st.

NEW YORK A. C. WINS IN HOCKEY MATCH

Triumph Over Crescent Clubmen in a Lively but Easy Game at Rink.

CASTLEMAN HELPS WINNERS

N. Y. A. C.'s Old Player Returns to the Ice Again—Liffiton Plays Star Game for Crescents.

For a few minutes last night at St. Nicholas Rink it looked as if the Crescent Athletic Club hockey team might have a fighting chance for victory over the New York Athletic Club contingent, but after the middle of the first half the fast play of the "winged foot" athletes swept aside the Crescent defense with ease, and the final score rested at 10 goals to 1 in favor of the Manhattan players. It was a one-sided score, but it was nevertheless an interesting hockey match, for there was a spirit of aggressiveness displayed by the men from Bay Ridge which many times threatened to force the rubber disk into the New York Athletic Club goal.

Not before this season has the New York team shown the perfection in combination play which was evidenced last night, the reappearance of Castleman seeming to have the effect of amalgamating the players into a stronger fighting force. Every attack that was directed against the Crescent goal found a line of four men across the ice, and there was a lively bit of passing from one to the other, with the puck nearly always in control, and the result was that the Crescent defense was utterly unable to cope with the situation. Liffiton was nearly the whole Crescent team. Not only did he do effective work in repelling the attack of the New Yorkers, but he made many brilliant dashes into the New York territory and worried Mills, the "winged-foot" goal tender, considerably. The lone tally which went to the credit of the men from Bay Ridge was the result of a pretty bit of work on the part of Liffiton, who made a run down the ice unassisted and slashed the puck into the net from close quarters.

The encouraging feature for the New Yorkers in their future was the return to form of Castleman. He did not show so strongly in the first half of the game, but in the second period he headed every attack of the New Yorkers, and scored several goals after some of the best hockey tactics that have been seen this season. He had no trouble in evading the defense, and scored his goals from almost any angle. Several difficult shots were made from the side. His running mate for the most part was Clark, with Denesha and Peabody backing these two up in most satisfactory fashion. The line-up:

N. Y. A. C.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Mills	Goal	Gaskin
White	Point	Kennedy
Broadfoot	Cover point	Liffiton
Castleman	Centre	McDonnell
Denesha	Rover	O'Rourke
Peabody	Left wing	Scarborough
Clark	Right wing	Brown

Goals, First Half—First for New York A. C. by Castleman in 0:13; second for the New York A. C. by Denesha in 14:40; third for the New York A. C. by Castleman in 16:44; fourth for the New York A. C. by Denesha in 17:39. Second Half—First for the New York A. C. by Denesha in 1:52; second for the Crescent A. C. by Liffiton in 3:57; third for the New York A. C. by Castleman in 4:33; fourth for the New York A. C. by Clark in 10:21; fifth for the New York A. C. by Castleman in 11:00; sixth for the New York A. C. by Peabody in 11:45; seventh for the New York A. C. by Peabody in 15:10. Penalties—Denesha, 1 minute; Castleman, 2 minutes; Denesha, 3 minutes. Referee—W. Russell, Hockey Club. Assistant referee—Dr. Mackenzie, Hockey Club. Goal Umpires—Mr. Britton, Hockey Club, and Mr. Coughlin, Hockey Club. Timekeepers—B. H. Keely, Crescent A. C., and M. S. Bishop, New York A. C. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Tigers Tackle Columbia To-night.

Princeton's hockey players will try to retain their lead to-night in the Intercollegiate Championship Series when they meet the Columbia 'Varsity team at the St. Nicholas Rink. This will be the first appearance of the local team this season and much interest is centred in the probable showing they will make. The team has been playing well in practice, and Coach Von Bermuth is enthusiastic about the new players who have come out this year. The Tigers have won their games from Cornell, Dartmouth, and Harvard, and if they defeat Columbia to-night will have a commanding lead when they face Yale next week.

Manhattan Beats Crescent A. C.

The Manhattan College basket ball team defeated the Crescent Athletic Club team on the Crescent Athletic Club court last night by a score of 21 to 19 in a fast, exciting game. The line-up:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Manhattan.
Cassinajor	Right forward	W. Ryan, Bolton
Salter, Hobert	Left forward	Nugent, J. Ryan
Root	Centre	Leonard, Nugent
Bingee	Right guard	Conway
Hosajee	Left guard	Donahue

Field goals—Donahue (2,) Conway (2,) Leonard (2,) Nugent (2,) Bolton, J. Ryan, Cassinajor (4,) Root (2,) Bingee (2,) Hobert. Goals from fouls—Nugent, Hobert. Referee—Mr. Dixon. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Knockouts at Brooklyn A. C.

"Knockout Jack" O'Donnell defeated "Kid" Rose last night in a six-round bout that was the feature of the first boxing entertainment of the reorganized Brooklyn Athletic Club. It was a very fast fight, but O'Donnell had the better of it all the way. In the first preliminary "Al" King knocked out "Tom" Collins in the first of what was intended as a four-round bout. "Kid" Fisher then entered the ring to meet "Joe" Curley in the second four-round preliminary, but did not like Curley's looks, so he knocked him out in the second round. This shortened the programme to such an extent that a third four-round preliminary was put on. It ended in a draw, the principals being "Young" McAvoy and "Kid" Powers.

Anson Beaten Again by Moore.

George Moore won the second block of the three-cushion carrom billiard match for the championship of Greater New York last evening by defeating Capt. Adrian C. Anson of Chicago at McGraw's billiard rooms, by a score of 50 to 34. Moore played a fine game, and had it well in hand from the start. Although defeated last evening, Capt. Anson made the star shot of the game and won a round of applause from the gallery. The match now stands, Moore 100 and Anson 74. Last night's match went ninety innings. Each player had a high run of 4.

Boyd Beats Smith at Billiards.

F. A. Boyd (215) won from H. H. Smith (215) in the amateur billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night by a score of 215 to 135. Boyd's high run was 31 and his average 5 20-39. Smith had a high run of 28 and an average of 3 18-39. To-night J. J. Millet (225) will play G. G. Baxter (200.)

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H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N.Y.

HARVARD STRENGTH TEST.

The Crimson Says Rule for Athletes Has Been Violated.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—The Crimson, the official newspaper of the student organization of Harvard University, asserts to-day that some of the Harvard athletes have violated the strength rule test and have been members of various teams and in good standing without passing the strength tests as required.

The Crimson says: "It may have been through willful defiance or through ignorance of these rules that men who were ineligible through probation or failure to pass strength tests have been allowed to represent the university. The latter is the more charitable explanation. But it will not always be possible to keep the names of such men out of the reports to the college office and the newspapers, and if serious consequences to individuals or to athletic teams are not to follow the practice should be stopped before it becomes more general."

The regulations of the Athletic Committee declare that no man may play on a team in public without previously obtaining permission from the Director of the gymnasium, based upon such physical examinations as may be required. The rule also says "violation of this rule debars a student from all further participation in public athletic contests, whether confined to students of the university or not, until he is reinstated by vote of the committee."

According to the Crimson's editorial some of the men who are playing on the athletic teams are ineligible to continue playing until reinstated. When the matter was called to the attention of Graduate Director of Athletics, William Garcelon of the Harvard A. A., he said:

"The editor responsible for this writing will be called upon immediately to give the proofs of what he says and the source of his information. If there has been any deception on the part of members of the various teams who are supposed to submit a list of names to Recorder Cram of the men who enter each game and who have participated during each game after it is concluded it will go hard with him. I should be glad to have anything of that sort exposed and brought to the public's attention, and I am sure that the other members of the Athletic Committee will be also. The editor of the Crimson is only human, and he may have made a mistake."

Harvard Wants "Matty" for Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 21.—Coach Lewis Pieper of the Harvard University baseball nine, with the calling out of the Crimson battery candidates but a fortnight away, will have to work hard if he expects to induce some big league twirlers to come here to coach the Crimson pitching aspirants. He has had strings out for several players of the major leagues, including Jack Chesbro of the New York Yankees, Mordecai Brown of the Cubs, and Addie Joss of Cleveland. All men have been offered terms. Pieper, however, has not entirely given up hopes of having Christy Mathewson back on his old stamping grounds. The peerless Christy is said to be willing enough, but Manager McGraw has put his foot down on the proposition on account of the late start Matty would get in the Spring training. After two months' practice in the baseball cage near the Stadium, the Crimson squad will be taken to Charlottesville, Va., for a short training trip.

Schiess Quits Fordham College.

Emil Schiess, third baseman of the Fordham University team for the past four years, has left college to go into business. Schiess was rated as one of the best third basemen in the intercollegiate ranks, and though ineligible to represent the Maroon on the diamond this year, he would have been invaluable as an assistant coach. Schiess was a member of the 1907 team that went through the season with but two defeats. When the New York State League opens its season Schiess will be found holding down third base for Troy.

Colgate's New Baseball Captain.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Leon A. Campbell of the class of 1910 has been elected Captain of the Colgate University baseball team in place of Howard Buck, who did not return after the Christmas vacation.

West Side Swimmers Break Records.

Five events marked the programme of the swimming carnival of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, held last night. The competitions, which were closed to members, were all keen, and a large gallery applauded the efforts of those in the tank, particularly as in three of the events the old records for the tank went by the board. C. Tifft shone as the star of the evening, with A. J. McHardy and J. Fortune as only slightly lesser luminaries. The summary:

50-Yard Scratch.—Won by C. Tifft; H. Davis, second; Max Friedlander, third. Time—0:27. Breaking the old record of 0:27 2-5, held by J. Mantell.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by A. J. McHardy, (scratch;) A. Korn, (18 seconds,) second; Otto Link, (45 seconds,) third. Time—2:35 1-5. Breaking the old record of 2:39 2-5, held by J. Riley.

55-Yard Back Stroke, Handicap.—Won by C. Tifft, (scratch;) Max Friedlander, (4 seconds,) second; J. Fortune, (6 seconds,) third. Time—0:35 4-5.

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by G. Hibbard, (9 seconds;) C. Tifft, (scratch,) second; J. Fortune, (14 seconds,) third. Time—1:09. Tifft's time was 1:02 1-5, which breaks the old record of 1:02 2-5.

220-Yard Four-Man Relay, Handicap.—Won by H. Davis, Max Friedlander, A. J. McHardy, and C. Tifft, (scratch;) W. Weber, J. Fortune, G. Hibbard, and D. Burley, (16 seconds,) second.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.15	Justice	.24
Alpha Con.	.11	Kentucky Con.	.15
Andes	.23	Lady Wash. Con.	.17
Belcher	1.10	Mexican	1.67
Best & Belcher	.81	Occidental Con.	.35
Bullion	.17	Ophir	2.05
Caledonia	.44	Overman	.60
Challenge Con.	.35	Potosi	.64
Chollar	.29	Savage	.44
Confidence	1.27	Sag Belcher	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.72½	Sierra Nevada	.71
Con. Imperial	.07	St. Louis	.06
Crown Point	1.10	Union Con.	.82
Gould & Curry	.38	Utah Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.39	Yellow Jacket	1.25
Julia	.14		

Silver bars, 52¼; Mexican dollars, 45@45½; drafts, sight, 10@12½ per cent. premium; telegraph, 6@7½ per cent. premium.

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	1.45	Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.11	Diamondfield	.01
McNamara	.29	Goldfield C. M.	7.35
Midway	.25	Great Bend	.03
Montana	.88	Jumbo Extension	.18
North Star	.01	Kendall	.02
Ohio	.01	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Extension	.77	Red Hills	.03
West End	.21	Sandstorm	.02
GOLDFIELD.		St. Ives	.09
Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.07
Atlanta	.09	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.02	Bullfrog N. B.	.02
Combination Fract.	.36	Homestake King	.01
Crackerjack	.01	Montgomery Mtn.	.02
		Tramps Cons.	.07

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 21.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8	8½	McKinney	46½	48
Elkton	70½	71	Old Gold	3¾	4¼
El Paso	66	66½	Portland	90	91
Gold Dollar	11	11½	Vindicator	75	75½
Isabella	17½	18	J. Sample	9¼	9½
Jackpot	7	7½			

RACQUET TITLE TO STAY IN NEW YORK

Outside Teams Eliminated in National Amateur Doubles Championship.

DEFEAT FOR BOSTON PAIR

Scott and Fearing Lose Hard Game to Waterbury and Fincke—Barger and Whitney Left in Finals.

New York racquet players triumphed again yesterday over their opponents in the semi-final round of the National amateur doubles championship played at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, West Forty-third Street. Two New York teams will to-day meet in the final round for championship honors. Two matches were played yesterday. In the first Milton S. Barger and Payne Whitney, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated J. S. Hout and Erskine Hewitt of the same organization four straight games by the scores of 15—11, 15—6, 15—5, 15—4. The second game was somewhat of a surprise, as it marked the downfall of Hugh D. Scott and George R. Fearing, who were picked as the prospective title winners. The Boston pair went down to defeat before Lawrence Waterbury and Reginald R. Fincke, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, in a hard-fought six-game contest, which went to the New Yorkers by the score of 14—18, 15—8, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8, 15—8.

The playing of Waterbury and Fincke has been one of the surprises of the tournament. Although the pair compare favorably with almost any combination in the country, the lack of practice was expected to operate against them, but instead they have developed splendid team play and brilliant combination work. They will, however, have to be at their best to win from Barger and Whitney for the title this afternoon. The latter have accomplished all that was expected of them during the tourney, and, judging from their easy victory over Hoyt and Hewitt, they should give a good account of themselves in their final effort.

The summary:

Milton S. Barger and Payne Whitney, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated J. S. Hoyt and Erskine Hewitt, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 15—11, 15—6, 15—5, 15—4.

Barger and Whitney	0 11 0 3 1—15
Hoyt and Hewitt	2 4 4 1 .—11
Barger and Whitney	3 3 9—15
Hoyt and Hewitt	3 3 .— 6
Barger and Whitney	1 5 3 0 3 0 3—15
Hoyt and Hewitt	0 0 1 1 2 1 .— 5
Barger and Whitney	0 2 1 0 3 2 2 3 2—15
Hoyt and Hewitt	0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 .— 4

Aces by service—Barger and Whitney, 32; Hoyt and Hewitt, 14. Aces by placing—Barger and Whitney, 11; Hoyt and Hewitt, 4. Aces by opponent's misses—Barger and Whitney, 17; Hoyt and Hewitt, 8. Referee—Mr. R. K. Cassatt. Marker—E. Rodgers.

Lawrence Waterbury and Reginald R. Fincke, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated H. D. Scott and George R. Fearing, Boston Racquet and Tennis Club, 14—18, 15—8, 12—15, 15—9, 15—8, 15—8.

Waterbury and Fincke	0 2 0 3 8 0 1 0—14
Scott and Fearing	1 6 2 4 3 0 0 2—18
Scott and Fearing	0 0 0 5 3— 8
Waterbury and Fincke	3 9 1 0 2—15
Waterbury and Fincke	0 2 0 4 0 2 4—12
Scott and Fearing	0 5 3 0 1 5 1—15
Scott and Fearing	1 5 3— 9
Waterbury and Fincke	3 7 5—15
Waterbury and Fincke	0 13 1 1—15
Scott and Fearing	1 4 3 .— 8
Waterbury and Fincke	1 2 11 1—15
Scott and Fearing	2 1 5 .— 8

Aces by service—Waterbury and Fincke, 46; Scott and Fearing, 30. Aces by placing—Waterbury and Fincke, 9; Scott and Fearing, 8. Aces by opponent's misses—Waterbury and Fincke, 31; Scott and Fearing, 28. Referee—G. C. Clarke, Jr. Marker—W. Joyce.

Hoboken Defeated by Columbia G. S.

Columbia Grammar School five defeated Hoboken Academy in basket ball yesterday by the score of 46 to 21. Cohn and Williams played well for the home team, while Linde excelled for the visitors. The line-up:

Columbia G. S.	Positions.	Hoboken Acad.
Williams	Right forward	Linde
Cohn	Left forward	Schreiner
O'Neil, Hawkes	Centre	Hanning
Steindler	Right guard	Keuffel
Lestrade, Gusenrode	Left guard	Hunzinger

Goals from field—Cohn, (10,) Williams, 8,) Steindler, (2,) Hawkes, (2,) O'Neil, (1,) Linde, (3,) Hanning, (1,) Hunzinger, (2,) Goals from fouls—Linde, (7.) Referee—Mr. Fisher. Umpire—Mr. Cerruto. Time of halves—15 and 20 minutes.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,432. HARDWARE AND MACHINERY FOR GERMANY.—A communication received from a business concern in Germany states that it is open to negotiations with American firms for German business. The communication states that the firm has offices in Hamburg and agents in nearly every part of the empire. A special request is made for connections with firms carrying new lines of hardware and machinery.

4,433. ICE SKATES.—An American Consul in Canada reports that there seems to be more than the usual demand for American ice skates in his district at the present time, and the best quality of the higher priced skates largely controls the market.

4,434. BIDS FOR SUPPLY OF PIPES AND FITTINGS.—Consul General Lewis Morris Iddings of Cairo, Egypt, has forwarded copies of specifications for a supply of pipes and fittings, requested by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, for Ghizeh water works. The adjudication will be held on Feb. 8, 1910.

4,435. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission in Washington for furnishing the following supplies: (1) Bids will be received until Jan. 28, 1910, for supplying wrecking crane, steel castings, steel, iron, bronze, brass, copper, wire, bolts, nuts, rivets, screws, nails, steel tubing, boiler tubes, pipe and fittings, steam separator, valves, cocks, hose clamps and couplings, steam gauges, hand suction pumps, ratchet drills, taps, bits, chisels, chain blocks, tube expanders, bolt clippers, turn buckles, trowels, rail tongs, saws, lawn mowers, oil filters, water coolers, coal baskets, oilstones, night latches, rules, hose, rubber valves, leather belting, sandpaper, emery cloth, sheeting, sponges, lumber, &c. (Circular No. 554.) (2) Tenders are invited until Feb. 14, 1910, for furnishing piles, split-sheave pulleys, cold-rolled shafting, car wheels, gear cutters, valves, pipe fittings, &c. (Circular No. 555.)

4,436. STREET CLEANING MACHINERY.—An American Consul in a European country, in response to an inquiry from the United States, writes that the method of cleaning at present in use is the employment of horse-drawn sweeping machines with inclined rotating brooms. This system does not give entire satisfaction, and the Consul states that conditions may now be favorable for the submitting of offers by American manufacturers of sweeping machines and other apparatus for street cleaning.

4,437. AMERICAN GOODS FOR RUSSIA.—An American Consular officer in Russia has forwarded seventeen opportunities for the extension of American trade in that country. Responses should be addressed to the officer submitting the report for transmission to the proper parties. The inquiries are as follows:

309. Moscow—Cheap typewriters, carbons, ribbons, office appliances, and furniture.
310. Moscow—Sole leather, boots and shoes, and shoe machinery.
311. Moscow—Models of aeroplanes.
312. Moscow—Sporting goods and fishing tackle.
313. Kiev—Mining machinery and hoisting engines.
314. Kiev—Agricultural machinery and motors of all kinds.
315. Kiev—Steam turbines, water wheels, pumps, hardware, machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets.
316. Kiev—Machinery and apparatus for breweries.
317. Kiev—Bicycles and automobiles.
318. Odessa—Filters and laundry machinery.
319. Odessa—Sanitary and bathroom supplies, pipes, and plumbing.
320. Rostov-on-Don—Firearms.
321. Rostov-on-Don—Locomotives, railroad supplies and material.
322. Rostov-on-Don—Cranes and steam shovels.
323. Irkutsk—Snow-removal machinery and steam shovels.
324. Irkutsk—Woodworking machinery.
325. Irkutsk—Lathes, planers, shapers, drills, and air compressors.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Klam, E., Houston, Texas; Miss H. E. Anderson, millinery; 621 Broadway; The Breslin.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. A. Norman, carpets; 29 Mercer Street; Hotel Albert.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. Raphael, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Golden Eagle Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. A. T. Lilley, millinery; 63 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; R. I. Copening, domestics; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel Bristol.

Martin, T. S., Company, Sioux City, Iowa; W. A. Gill, clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 72 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. S. Collins, notions and trimmings; 2 Walker Street.

Kreeger's, New Orleans, La.; M. B. Kreeger, millinery; Hotel Martinique.

Jacobs, J., & Co., Lincoln, Ill.; M. Kohn, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Model Clothing Company, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. M. Thomas, cloaks and suits; The Breslin.

Newburger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; S. W. Newburger, cloaks, suits, and waists; 620 Broadway.

Cohn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; M. E. Lipman; cloaks and suits; 120 West 27th St.

Emporium, San Francisco, Cal.; H. M. Ayers, cloaks; 108 Worth Street; Hotel King Edward.

High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. R. McClelland; hosiery; 100 5th Av.; The Breslin.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. A. Goodson, furnishing goods; J. Goodson, furnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. McCarthy, dress goods and silks; Hotel Victoria.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Steedman, linens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Victoria.

Strassburger, H., Parsons, Kan.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. B. Heatwood, domestics; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; W. L. Reynolds, silks; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Victoria.

Weil, R., Company, San Francisco, Cal.; M. A. O'Brien, misses' and infants' wear; 100 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Flanders.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. G. Lesley, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square.

Jarrell-Madden Company, Corsicana, Texas; R. Jarrell, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Muse, Faris & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. C. Yourell, notions, laces, handkerchiefs, and ribbons; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cadillac.

Martin & Naylor Company, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mrs. W. E. Jeffries, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square; Hotel York.

Martin, T. S., Company, Sioux City, Iowa; W. A. Gill, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Broztell.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Ore.; V. G. Shipley, laces, gloves, ribbons, and dress trimmings; 438 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Imperial.

MacGregor, J. A., Lynchburg, Va.; notions; Hotel Imperial.

Out-of-town merchants registered at the offices of the Merchants' Association, 66-72 Lafayette St.

The John H. Hibben Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Anthony H. Brink, dry goods and notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Willner, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Alexander Epstein, waists and dresses; Hotel Albert.

Mentzner, A., St. Louis, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

J. S. Wolff Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Wolff, clothing; S. C. Kendis, men's furnishings and hats; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. McGovern, suits and dresses; Hotel Wellington.

Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Hirschberger, millinery; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Levy Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; Fred Levy, clothing; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Elderman Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; F. M. Elderman, notions; F. M. White, notions; H. C. Tillinghast, notions; Astor House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Nesbit, carpets and rugs; Prince George Hotel.

Hingler, William, Evansville, Ind.; R. P. Hingler, millinery and furnishing; Hotel Albert.

Cedar Rapids Millinery Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John Rochfolk, millinery; Maurice Utter, millinery; Hotel Latham.

Shulman, S. S., Buffalo, N. Y.; Ely Oppenheimer, men's wear; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Rogers, C. C., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. C. Rogers, grain; Murray Hill Hotel.

Cannon & Byers, Louisville, Ky.; Edith Devere, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

The White House, Ardmore, Okla.; W. G. Ditzler, dry goods and suits; 35 West Third Street.

Sturges-Goldstein Company, Taylor, Texas; A. Alexander, dry goods; A. Schwarz-Buchler, dry goods; Hotel Ganoga.

Cannon & Buyers, Louisville, Ky.; W. G. Shafer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, dry goods; Hotel Savoy.

Row, Patterson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. K. Rauh, publishers; Grand Union Hotel.

Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry Dauernheim, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Bennett & Fish, Cleveland, Ohio; William J. Bennett, clothing; Hotel Broztell.

Baack, Dyer & Brecht Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Walter Baack, millinery; The Hermitage.

Moyer, Maurice, Indianapolis, Ind.; ready-to-wear clothing for men and women; Melbourne Hotel.

Woods, Lowry, St. Louis, Mo.; P. C. Grubbe, woolens; 258 Fifth Avenue.

Hammes, W. F., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. F. Hammes, woolens; Hotel Latham.

Folk-Porter-Fields, St. Louis, Mo.; D. Delamy, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Wilson Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. L. Rainey, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House; Robert Wilson, millinery; The Hermitage.

Tompkins, Christian, Moore & Co., Fulton, Mo.; R. E. Christian, dry goods; J. T. Tompkins, dry goods; Hotel Latham.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Keene, suits and cloaks; Hotel Wolcott.

Root & McBride Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Buckley, dry goods; Hotel Woodstock.

Munger, H. G., & Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; H. G. Munger, department store; Murray Hill Hotel.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; D. L. Elsas, millinery; 4 Washington Place.

White, F., & Son, Horning, N. Y.; F. P. White, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Guide for Buyers

Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.

For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.

BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, "V. N. & T." 25 E. 20.
The Waitsfelder Braid Co., 101 Fifth Ave.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, KILTS, & ROMPERS
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 13 St., nr. Av. A.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Av.
Halperin Bros., 74-76 B'way, Brooklyn. (To neckwear manufacturers and jobbers only.)
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 131 Fifth Av.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way.
Hano Cravats, 1,161 B'way, at 27th St.
Keiser Cravats, 10-18 West 20th St.
SOLIDSILK SCARVES. Louis Auerbach, 846 B'way.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods,
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

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Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

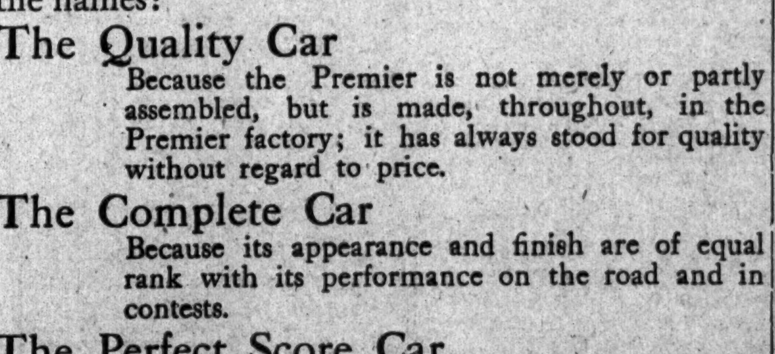
ALCO American Locomotive Company, 1,886 Broadway. Tel. 5800 Col.
AMERICAN Roadster—Traveler—Tourist. American Automobile Co., 1720 B'way. 'Phone 275 Col.
BENZ Benz Auto Import Co. of America, 1599 to 1601 Broadway, N. Y.
BRUSH Car, $485. John Moore & Co., 59 Warren St.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage, Columbus Circle. Tel. 6800 Col.
COATES-GOSHEN. 1819 B'way, 49th & 50th Sts. Tel. 333 Col.
COLUMBIA Victor Auto Storage Co., 1,661 B'way. Phone 3577 Columbus.
ORBIN 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
GROUT 45 H. P. $2,500. Garage and Machine Shop. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.
HUDSON A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. 'Phone 2232 Col.
ISOTTA IMPORT COMPANY, 1,672 Broadway, (49th St.) J. M. Quimby & Co., Newark, N. J.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Col.
LOZIER LOZIER MOTOR COMPANY, 56TH STREET AND BROADWAY. Telephone 6885 Columbus.
Marion Flyer Overland CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., 1,776 B'way. Phone 6130 Col.
MATHESON Matheson Automobile Co., 1886-1888 Broadway, bet. 62d St. Tel. 5353 Col.
MOON Moon Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1761 Broadway. Tel. 6995 Col.
NATIONAL FOERTNER MOTOR CAR CO., 1923 B'way, (64th St.) 'Phone 3698 Col.
OAKLAND 1733 Broadway, at 56th St. Tel. 477 Col.
Palmer-Singer Cars Palmer & Singer Mfg. Co., 1620-22-24 B'y. Tel. 5038 Col.
PULLMAN Chiotti Bros., 1,855 Broadway. Telephone 1773 Columbus.
"SIMPLEX" "Made in New York City." 1860-62 B'way. Tel. 5152 Col.
STEVENS-DURYEA A. G. Spalding & Bros., 29 W. 42d. Tel. 438 Bryant.
WHITE WHITE CO., B'way & 62d St. Phone 2952 Col.
ZUST "The Car That Lasts." American Zust Co., 1989 Broadway. 'Phone Col. 4386.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
Auto Bodies Excess pieces; immediate delivery. C. Jensen, Incorp. 246 E. 75th St. Phone 2943 Lenox.
BALL BEARINGS HESS-BRIGHT CO., 1974 B'way, (66th St.)
SPLITDORF MAGNETO Walton Ave. & 138th St. Branch 1679 Broadway.
WELDING Alton, Laine & Co., 351 E. 74th St. Tel. Lenox 2241.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
Lozier, 50 H. P., chain drive, Briarcliff model, very fast; demonstration given. Inquire Hausman, 1,860 Broadway, or C. E. Force, 49 Wall Street.
Widow wishes to sell a limousine car, De Dietrich, lately overhauled, first-class condition. For particulars write owner, 53 East 75th St.
Limousine body; good as new; will sell whatever; bargain. Apply to C. J. & S. Hennon Mfg. Co., 740-750 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Owing to death in family, customer will sell at a sacrifice Lozier Big Six 50 H. P. touring car. Lozier, 56th St. and Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
AUTOMOBILE instruction, day and evening, for owners, prospective owners and chauffeurs; booklet. Y. M. C. A., 317 W. 57th St.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.



"4-40" Premier

Four-Cylinder 40 Horsepower

THESE are some of the names the Premier has been called, and the reason it has deserved the names:

The Quality Car

Because the Premier is not merely or partly assembled, but is made, throughout, in the Premier factory; it has always stood for quality without regard to price.

The Complete Car

Because its appearance and finish are of equal rank with its performance on the road and in contests.

The Perfect Score Car

Because it has entered every public Endurance Contest of National reputation and won perfect Score.

The Century Car

Because in 1907 a Premier went 100 miles a day for 100 consecutive days (counting Sundays) without repair or replacement, and finished in perfect technical condition.

Do You Want a May-be Car or a Real Car?

R M OWEN & COMPANY 1759 Broadway New York

Also Selling Agents Reo Cars, Telephone 2440 Columbus

Union Motor Car Co., 27 Branford Pl., Newark, N. J.; 304 Central Ave., East Orange, N. J.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fan Handles of Wood Are Held to be Dutiable as "Manufactures."

Fan handles made of wood were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be dutiable as "manufactures of wood," with a tax of 35 per cent. The Paper Novelty Manufacturing Company, the importers of the handlers, took exception to Collector Loeb's classification, and alleged that the handles are properly dutiable under the tariff provision for "wood unmanufactured, not specially provided for," which would make the articles pay a duty of only 20 per cent. The board, however, upholds the Collector's assessment.

General Appraiser McClelland, in his decision overruling the protest thinks the handles are "manufactures of wood" within the meaning of that term as used in the tariff. He says in part:

"It is shown by the evidence in the case that these pieces of wood are used as fan handles just as they are imported. That they come in different sizes, cut and deliberately prepared upon order to particular dimensions; their form and condition being such that all that is necessary to do is to dip the pieces of wood into gum or paste and push them into the fans. Thus it appears that, although the processes of manufacture may be simple, the result of such processes is the production of articles from wood ready for a particular use."

The board sustained a claim filed by C. B. Richard & Co., it being held that so-called Brosser overstitch machines are not "sewing machines," and that accordingly the needles are not dutiable as "sewing machine needles," but as "needles not specially provided for," at lower rates.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

H. LOVEMAN & CO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of H. Loveman & Co., dry goods, 126 Avenue C, show liabilities of $2,903 and nominal assets of $2,011, consisting of stock, $2,000, and cash, $11.

CHARLES OFFER.—Charles Offer, restaurateur of 107 East Tenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,019 and no assets. The debts were all contracted between June, 1908, and August, 1909, at Tannersville, in the Catskills.

FRANK COOK.—Frank Cook, agent, of 270 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,463 and no assets. He has only one creditor, Margaret Donnelly, who obtained a judgment against him on Nov. 16 last for $1,463, and she has also a claim against him for seven months' rent of 209 East Fourteenth Street, which he disputes.

J. B. HACKETT COMPANY.—The J. B. Hackett Company, manufacturing agent for steam specialties, of 5 Beekman Street has, through its Directors, applied to the Supreme Court for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Judge Gerard has appointed Daniel F. Cohalan referee in the matter, and the order to show cause is returnable on March 15. The company was incorporated on Sept. 1, 1907, has a capital stock of $15,000, and John B. Hackett is President. The other Directors who applied for the dissolution are Alrick H. Man and Edward A. Grenzbach. The liabilities are $3,500 and the assets $663.

UNION WATCH COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Union Watch Company, dealer in jewelry and general merchandise at 47 Maiden Lane, by these creditors: American Color Type Company, $1,343; American Safety Razor Company, $43, and Jules P. Storm, $299. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, made preferential payments, and admitted in writing its insolvency and consented to an adjudication. The company was incorporated on July 1, 1908, with a capital stock of $20,000, and succeeded to a business which was started in December, 1904, under the same trade style. Dominick Melillo is President and Alex. Hartfield, Secretary and Treasurer. The company did a mail order business, and advertised throughout the country.

WECHSLER, LAUFER & CO.—J. Waring Parks has been appointed receiver in bankruptcy for Wechsler, Laufer & Co., wholesale dealers in hats at 190 Greene Street, by Judge Hand, with a bond of $15,000, on application of Maurice Marks, attorney for petitioning creditors, who stated that he called upon the firm to collect a note, saw Mr. Wechsler, who said that the firm was unable to pay the note, and he was disgusted and discouraged with the business. Mr. Marks saw Mr. Wechsler again on Jan. 20, and the latter said, "I am a nervous wreck. We are sick and tired of this business, and we can't manage it, and we are worried to death by the demands and threats of creditors whose claims we can't meet, and I can't sleep or eat or answer correspondence or do any business." The liabilities are now said to be $110,000 and the assets $30,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Francis Dane of Hamilton has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities as $87,673 and his assets as $60,060. Of this amount $46,000 is secured. The real estate held by the petitioner is valued at $59,010, of which $10 worth is unencumbered.

John F. Patten, an actor, of Attleboro, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are given as $5,011.38, with no assets. All the liabilities are unsecured. The largest unsecured creditor is the firm of Ackerman, Quigley & Co. of Kansas City, who have a claim of $3,693.42 for printing.

Judgments.

These judgments for more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Edgar—P. Livingston, $143.
Blumenthal, Benjamin—C. C. Sherwood et al., $169.
Bernhardt, Julius—Central Electric Supply Co., $457.
Baylis, Charles F., (not summoned,) et al.—J. Wiskotchill, $335.
Bimberg, Benjamin K.—L. M. Klein et al., $341.
Bojar, Florance M.—Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., $128.
Baxter, Dennison E.—H. White, $244.
Baumfield, Maurice—M. Biltz, costs, $146.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie, or Caroline Leslie, et al.—A. E. Heerman, $173.
Collora, Antonio—Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York, $179.
Same—Same, $424.
Carton, Andrew B.—J. W. Bell et al., $257.
Cohen, Bennett—N. Lerow, $131.
Drexler, James E.—E. Kristen Co., $108.
De Luccia, Frank—G. Ragusa, $547.
Danson, Jacob—W. M. Houghtaling et al., $137.
Edwards, William M., (not summoned,) et al.—L. W. Moss et al., $135.
Ennis, Frank—H. S. Haupt Co., costs, $109.
Feldman, Frank, et al.—C. F. Minor, $1,272.
Flaxbaum, Samuel, Morris, and Charles H.—Freedman & Spiegel, $148.
Franklin, James N.—American Radiator Co., $217.
Foerster, Maria—Realty Trust, $958.
Fingerhut, Samuel—Brooklyn Heights R. R., $124.
Finkelstein, Hyman, et al.—Hudson Structural Steel Co., $469.
Grossman, Newman, et al.—C. F. Minor, $1,272.
Gracie, James—A. K. Johnson, $796.
Gress, Israel—M. Posnick, $139.
Gradt, Gustav—Gibson Distilling Co., $229.
Gallo, Denis and Maria—Italian-American Trust Co., $3,810.
Guttman, Adolph—Warheit Pub Co., costs, $125.
Hoadley, Joseph H.—J. Robinson, $249.
Hevia, Alfred A.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $160.
Hustace, William A.—Mercantile Finance Co., $115.
Huestis, Frederick W.—H. Landsman et al., $133.
Howard, Van Sbrawhenzie—F. L. Dunne et al., $335.
Harnash, Cele, as administratrix—J. A. McCafferty, $177.
Hayes, Anna—M. E. Morris, $121.
Helm, Augustine L.—City of N. Y., $108.
Hill, Edward—Same, $1,169.
Hebron, James—Same, $740.
Hamilton, Mortimer W.—Same, $113.
Helm, Joseph R.—Same, $108.
Hawks, Wells—Same, $108.
Heller, Abraham—Same, $113.
Henderson, William, J.—Same, $199.
Harrison, John—Same, $208.
Hess, Frank—Same, $113.
Howard, James—Same, $113.
Holland, Frank—Same, $113.
Heintz, Jacob—Same, $113.
Hacker, Theodore—Same, $199.
Hazelton, Benjamin F.—Same, $108.
Heilbrunn, Isidore—Same, $206.
Holbrook, Edward—E. G. Wasey, $8,081.
Hurwitz, Louis, et al.—Hudson Structural Steel Co., $469.
Iverson, John—City of N. Y., $206.
Iles, William A.—Same, $113.
Johnson, Daniel S., Jr.—Same, $113.
Julian, Angelo and Bragio—N. Levy et al., $308.
Klinger, Henry and Benjamin—H. Greenberger, $324.
Kurz, William F. A.—L. Moorhead, $433.
Kandelhardt, Daniel—City of N. Y., $199.
Kopelman, Simon J.—I. D. Morrison et al., $118.
Klepper, William D., and Lily or Lillie—J. Sinnott, $205.
Lynch, Thomas E.—G. R. Salmon, $194.
Levy, D. Mansfield—N. Y. Telephone Co., $180.
Levey, Clarence D.—W. D. King et al., $478.
Laird, Samuel E.—E. T. Armstrong, $217.
Lang, Max—S. Lewald, $217.
Leclaire, Helene—Hayden Co., $1,596.
Lichtenstein, Charles—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
Lynett, Edward J.—D. A. Patten, $2,895.
Macquarrie, Joseph V. C.—Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., $283.
Mabey, Sarah—N. Y. Edison Co., costs, $131.
Malin, Thomas F., (not summoned,) et al.—Murtha & Schmohl Co., $2,097.
Mandel, Henry, et al.—Same, $2,097.
McNally, John, et al.—J. A. Murray, $313.
Nicholas, George—S. M. Sturges, $14,475.
Nathanson, Abraham—S. Peabody, costs, $114.
Nathan, Rosetta—A. Haydin, $217.
O'Connor, Michael—Consolidated Gas Co., costs, $111.
Osborne, Charles W.—Pitt Balance Door Co., $130.
Ofeldt, August, August W., (not summoned,) Ernest I., (not summoned,) and Frank, (not summoned)—W. T. Urquhart et al., $148.
Osborne, William S., et al.—Electrochemical Pub. Co., $265.
Payne, Caroline L. C., or Mrs. Leslie Carter—A. E. Heerman, costs, $173.
Perlman, Joseph, et al.—M. Edelstein, $268.
Riley, Thomas P.—W. B. Eakin, $144.
Ringl, Antonetta and Vincent—H. Seils, $172.
Reid, A. Walter, et al.—J. Wiskotchill, $335.
Rupp, Gustav A.—B. Friedman & Brothers Co., $323.
Roffman, Abraham—A. Prince, $120.
Runzler, Peter—J. M. Linck, costs, $119.
Saltzman, Isaac, or Ike—N. Green, $544.
Stein, Berthod—J. C. Dehls, $1,302.
Switzky, Nathan, et al.—M. Edelstein, $266.
Segschneider, Rudolph G. and Gustave—L. Garfinkel et al., $1,170.
Silleck, James W., Jr.—A. McCann, $1,153.
Schleimer, Abraham B.—G. L. Eckstein, $167.
Shanley, James R.—J. D. Lindsay et al., $21,928.
Same—Same, $444.
Smith, Charles W.—M. A. Jackson, $168.
Smith, Cliff C.—Butler Brothers, $434.
Townsend, Charles De Kay—B. L. Harsell, $1,195.
Waixel, E. W., et al.—101 Fifth Avenue Co., $750.
Wallace, Pierce J.—J. Sinnott, $109.
Walter, Parker—A. E. Reynolds, $444.
Zimmerman, Charles J.—L. Janson, $111.
James Dempsey Co.—H. Hyman, $537.
Fox-Muller Realty and Construction Co. et al.—J. A. Murray, $313.
Osborn Engineering and Manufacturing Co. et al.—Electrochemical Pub. Co., $265.
United Tea Stores Co. et al.—L. W. Morss et al., $138.
Alden-Hall Corp.—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $711.
Empire State Surety Co. et al.—101 Fifth Avenue Co., $750.
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. City—W. O'Brien, $400.
City of N. Y.—E. L. Loughlin, $2,145.
Lincoln Holding Co.—N. Wernekoff, $1,020.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Getzer, Elis—H. Wolfensohn, Nov. 19, 1908, $387.
Jaccard, Edouard—Pittsburg Lamp, Brass and Glass Co., Nov. 27, 1908, $263.
Levine, Albert—L. Ablowitz, March 9, 1906, $446.
Levine, Albert—L. Bronner, April 13, 1905, $490.
Levy, Solomon—J. P. Murphy, May 11, 1909, $593.
Lama, Carmela—J. J. Clarke, Sept. 18, 1909, $618.
Rafferty, William B.—City of New York, Dec. 28, 1909, $134.
Santonauro, Michael—T. J. O'Brien et al., April 6, 1909, $249.
Weeks, Charles R.—C. B. Mitchell, July 10, 1908, $2,072.
Williams, John T.—A. W. McLoughlin & Co., Dec. 30, 1909, $504.
Goldman, Harris, et al.—City of New York, July 9, 1909, (vacated,) $262.
Schwelsheimer Co. et al.—City of New York, July 9, 1909, (vacated,) $262.
Briggs, Harry, et al.—People, &c., Dec. 4, 1909, (vacated,) $300.
Manus, David, et al.—People, &c., Dec. 4, 1909, (vacated,) $300.
Davids, Louisa A., et al.—E. M. Davids, July 3, 1909, (vacated,) $648.
Same—Same, Jan. 10, 1910, (vacated,) $127.
Williams, Louisa E., et al.—E. M. Davids, July 3, 1909, (vacated,) $648.
Same—Same, Jan. 10, 1910, (vacated,) $127.
Merckle, John W. R., et al.—E. M. Davids, July 3, 1909, (vacated,) $648.
Same—Same, Jan. 10, 1910, (vacated,) $127.
Dunmore Realty Co.—D. Mitchell, Jan. 14, 1910, $168.
Stanley & Patterson—M. H. Morse, Jan. 11, 1910, $1,011.
Kamen, Rafael and Lena—A. Voelke, Nov. 23, 1908, $166.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

96—The United States, plaintiff in error, v. K. P. Plowman.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

53—C. M. Pendleton, plaintiff in error, v. the United States.—Argument concluded for the plaintiff in error and continued for the defendant in error.

98—W. P. Harris, trustee, &c., plaintiff in error, v. the First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, Texas.—Argued for the defendants in error and submitted for the plaintiff in error.

100—Laurel Hill Cemetery, plaintiff in error, v. the City and County of San Francisco et al.—Argument commenced.

Day call for Jan. 24: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 630, 106 and 107, 108 and 109.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, announced the following decisions yesterday:

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Salvatore Cicilio, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Mary Dale, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Central Trust Company, relator, vs. William E. Stillings et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Mary Rubinsky, respondent, vs. Adrian H. Joline and another as receivers, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Giuseppe Iandorio, as administrator, appellant, vs. American Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Scott and Miller, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

James Scott and another, respondents, vs. George F. Lowe, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Augustus Linden, appellant, vs. Harold H. Fries, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Etta Abramson, respondent, vs. Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company, appellant; Nathan M. Abramson vs. Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Katie Lee, appellant, vs. Margaret C. Daly, &c., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of S. Frederick Mills et al.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William H. Derrick, respondent, vs. Anthony Kelly, appellant.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant in this court and in the courts below to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Alfred W. Durante, appellant, vs. Albert Raimon et al., respondents.—Determination and judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant in this court and in the courts below to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

James E. Walter, respondent, vs. Adrian H. Joline and another, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Arthur D. Clough, appellant, vs. Gatti-McQuade Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Max Mandel and another, respondents, vs. Elias Gottfried, impleaded, appellant.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

United Electric Light Company, respondent, vs. the Board of Education, &c., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Benjamin F. Griffiths and another, respondents, vs. Quincy W. Boese, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Benjamin F. Griffiths and another, respondents, vs. Qquincy W. Rose, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

John J. McMahon, appellant, vs. Adrian H. Joline and another, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Sellmar M. Jacoby, appellant-respondent, vs. Emile James, respondent-appellant.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs in the court below. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

The New York Air Brake Company, appellant, vs. International Steam Pump Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Jacob Fischel, appellant, vs. Harry Fischel et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

In the matter of Louisa B. Schneider.—Order reversed, motion to confirm report denied, and reference ordered as directd in opinion. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

People ex rel Louis Phillips, respondent, vs. Edward Raynes, a peace officer, the People, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Herman Frohman and another, respondents, vs. Charles Haines, individually, &c., et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Arthur B. Graham, as assignee, respondent, vs. Charles W. Aschenbach Company, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Dean G. Edwards, respondent, vs. New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company, appellant.—Order reversed on Phillips vs. Tietjen (108 App. Div. 9) and case restored to calendar for trial. Order filed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate: Caroline A. Brundage, Mathias Strasburger, Rose Frank.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Steiner v. Cornely—John M. Zurn. Camp v. O'Connell—Frank E. Avery.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Lilienthal v. Sherman—James A. Foley. Larchan v. Cohen—George F. Langbein. In re Mount—Paul L. Kiernan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Lucille Kurtz v. Max Gold—Samuel Marx.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Francis C. Nicholas v. United Mining Co.—Frank C. Baker.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Abram S. Jaffer v. Isidor Horowitz—Loyal E. T. Riggs. Jefferson Bank v. Louis Goldstein—Jacob Klein.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, Jan. 26th, 1910
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.
8 shs. Utica, Chenango & Susq. Valley R. R.
8 shs. N. Y., Lack. & West. Ry.
7 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
16 shs. Chicago, Mil., & St. Paul R. R. prefd.
17 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
7 shs. Kan. City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. prefd.
7 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
1 sh. Interborough-Metropolitan common.
3 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan prefd.
21 shs. Union Pacific prefd.
16 shs. Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co.
22 shs. Pullman Co.
3 shs. Delaware & Bound Brook R. R.
3 shs. American Tel. & Cable Co.
3 shs. Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha prefd.
7 shs. Chic. & North Western R. R. common.
3 shs. Chic. & North Western R. R. prefd.
3 shs. Delaware & Hudson Co.
$2,000 New York City 3½ p. c. corp. stock, due Nov., 1954.
Rights to subscribe for 10 shs. Bank of Lawrence, L. I.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$12,000 Consolidated Rubber Tire Co. 4% Deb. Bds., 1951.
5,000 shs. Empire Copper Co.
100 shs. Majestic Copper Co.
1 sh. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.
3 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank of N. Y.
16 shs. New Jersey Mineral Co.
100 shs. Phoenix Consld. Copper Co.
150 shs. Pittsburg Bull Frog Mining Corp.
100 shs. Silver Pick Triangle Mining Co.
12 shs. Standard Cordage Co.
40 shs. United States Steel Co.
800 shs. White Knob Copper and Devlp. Co. Pfd.
200 shs. White Knob Copper and Devlp. Co. common.
25 shs. Oriental Bank (in liquidation.)
6¼ shs. National Reserve Bank.
5 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
165 shs. Third National Bank.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS.
All the right, title, and interest of the late George Peterson as a member in the Retail Coal Exchange of N. Y. and also 8 Mtge. bonds, $25 each.
200 shs. New Birmingham Iron and Land Co.
12 shs. Grand Belt Copper Co.
10 shs. Checkly Realty Co.
55 shs. Automatic Perfume Fountain Co.
15 shs. Van Norman Educational Institute.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
30 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
120 shs. Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.
50 shs. Savoy Trust Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.
75 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
8 shs. Natl. City Bank.
18 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. National City Bank.
20 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
25 shs. United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
35 shs. Home Trust Co. of N. Y.
1,440 shs. Novel Utilities Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. German American Insurance Co.
10 shs. Night and Day Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
56 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
85 shs. Twelfth Ward Bank.
5 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
$25,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co. 6% Coll. Trust Skg. Fund Bds., 1956.
$4,000 Second Avenue R. R. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1948, (undeposited.)
250 shs. Gum and Sweet Meats Co. Prefd.
25 shs. Audit Co. Prefd.
4 shs. Importers and Traders' Natl. Bank.
35 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.

AUCTION SALE.
$200,000 Worth Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold Watches, Antique Silver Curios, etc.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer,
Will Sell

Beginning MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and continuing until stock is sold, at 1,341 Broadway, New York,

DIAMONDS—One fine Tiara, Fine Diamond Collars, Solitaire Rings ½ to 5 kt., Pins, Charms, Brooches, Scarf Pins set in Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires and Pearls, Fine Diamond Bags, Two large fine Diamond Necklaces, etc.

WATCHES—Tiffany & Co., Jules Jergensen, Repeaters and Fly-Backs, American and Swiss Movements.

JEWELRY—Large Stock of Pins, Brooches and Rings.

SILVERWARE—Tiffany & Co. Sets, Match Boxes, Antique Sets, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cigarette Cases, etc.

CURIOS—Ivories, Bronzes, Field and Opera Glasses, etc.

LARGE LOT OF ANTIQUES.

FIXTURES—7 Silent Salesmen, 2 Wall Cases, 2 Large Safes, etc.

This Sale Is Absolute Without Reserve. Dealers Invited.

By Order of EDWARD BERGER (Retiring).

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MARY PETERS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 13,146.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, suits, dresses, hats, fixtures, including mirrors and chandeliers and machinery, together with all the right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to an unexpired lease of store and basement at No. 1,404 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, which lease expires June 1st, 1913, will be sold under the direction of Lawrence B. Cohen, Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at the place of business of the above-named bankrupt, at 1,404 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 24th day of January, 1910, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Said property may be inspected at said place on Saturday and Sunday between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from said sale unless the same should bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, January 21st, 1910.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
LAWRENCE B. COHEN,
Trustee.
HAROLD H. COHEN, Attorney for Trustee,
64 Wall Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CRYSTAL EMBROIDERY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 12,923.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Jan. 28, 1910, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 6 French Bonnaz machines, 6 Bonnaz stands, 6 individual motors, one perforating machine, also spoolers, hand embroidery frames, and other equipment; assorted loose silks, braids, cords, etc. Sai dproperty may be inspected between the hours of 10 and 4 on Jan. 25 and 26 at 113 Leonard St.

BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON, Receiver.
N. ADAMS EGBERT, Attorney for Receiver,
52 William St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT ROSENFELD, individually and as ROBERT ROSENFELD & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 13,003.

To the creditors of Robert Rosenfeld, individually and as Robert Rosenfeld & Co., of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Robert Rosenfeld, individually and as Robert Rosenfeld & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the third day of February, A. D. 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1910.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,764.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of K. ELIAS ELMAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of K. Elias Elman, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1909, the said K. Elias Elman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 22nd, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH HYMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Hyman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, January 31st, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 18th, 1910.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th St., Rev. Leighton Williams, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Value and Use of Scripture"; 8 P. M., Sermon by the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Fascination of Christ"; 7:45 P. M., "A Doomed Man."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West 33d St., Between 8th and 9th Avs.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning, 10:45, "Old Testament Heroes—Terah, father of Abraham"; evening, 7:45, "What Is the Conscience?"

DR. HALDEMAN,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way & 79th St.,
Sunday Night, 8 P. M., will speak upon
"JUDAS ISCARIOT; OR, THE
FUTURE OF THE SUICIDE."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street,
The REV. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D.,
will preach to-morrow morning and evening.
Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"Ought Christians to be Yoked Up with Unbelievers?"
8 P. M.—"Judas Iscariot! the Coming Anti-Christ; of Whom Christ Said, 'Good for That Man If He Had Not Been Born'; He Who Is Proof That Death Does Not End All."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Av., Cor. 31st Street.
CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Rebirth of Religion."
8 P. M.—"Contradictions in Character—the Story of a Man Who Was Wise and Foolish."
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, will preach, 11, "Nehemiah; or, Consecration." Soloist, Mrs. Jessie Nash Stover. Edward B. Simmons, Assistant Pastor, 8, "Restored Sight; or, the Testimony of Experience."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Ave., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning: "Authority in Religion—Roman Catholic Dogma."
Evening: "The Scientists and Immortality" in series on "Immortality."

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL,
Broadway and 76th St.
11 A. M.—Henry A. Stimson, D.D., preaches.
8 P. M.—Civic Service. Miss Grace Strachan on "A Plea for the School Teachers."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. Jefferson will preach at both services.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, FIRST CHURCH,
323 West 56th St. Rev. W. L. FISHER, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mr. DELOSS SMITH, GOSPEL SINGER.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH,
74 West 126th St. Services, 11 and 8.
WM. BAYARD CRAIG, D.D., LL.D., Minister.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Ave.—11 A. M.
—DR. FELIX ADLER—
Speaks on "THE DIVORCE MOVEMENT AND THE INDISSOLUBLENESS OF MARRIAGE."

FIRST ETHICAL SOCIETY, Elks' Hall, 59th, 8th Av.—Regular services Sundays, 3 o'clock. Margaret Gaule, psychic. Seats free.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5th Av. and 76th St. —Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Mental Discipline and Moral Value of Jewish Monotheism." All are welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St., Sunday, 11:15. Dr. M. H. Harris on "Homespun Religion." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ST. JAMES, Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 and 8; Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d., W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE CHURCH, 104th St., West of Columbus Av., Charles Howland Cookman, Minister.—11 A. M., "The Work of Salvation"; 8 P. M., "A Good Conscience."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Corner 60th Street,
Rev. Wallace MacMullen, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—Informal Service. Favorite hymns by choir and congregation. Brief address by the Pastor, "Are Miracles Credible?"
STRANGERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
76th St., west of Columbus Av.
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Minister.
8 P. M.—Informal Musical Service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH.
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "A CITY OF SPLENDOR."
8 P. M., IMPROMPTU PRAISE SERVICE.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
Short talk by the Pastor on
"CERTAIN WOMEN."

UNION CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, minister.—11 A. M., "We Would See Jesus"; 8 P. M., "The Habit of Our Minds." Welcome.

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Pastor's class in study of Christian Doctrine, 10:15 A. M. Subject: "The Redemption." Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject: "THE REAPERS ARE THE ANGELS."

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, PLAZA STUDios, 5 West 58th Stt.—Sundays, 11 A. M., Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; speaker, W. Ellis Williams; public invited.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Belasco Theatre, W. 42d St., near Broadway.—Sundays, 11 A. M.; Julia Seton Sears, M. D., speaker. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The third of the series of sermons on "Questions About Religion." Preacher—The Rev. Professor Charles Prospero Fagnani, D. D. Subject: "What Place Has Religion in Life?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Thirty-seventh Street.
Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach at 11 o'clock.
Dr. Robert Davis at 4 and 8 o'clock.
Bible School and Classes, 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday Service at 8, Friday Vespers at 5.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Nostrand Ave. and Dean St., Brooklyn.—Pastor S. Edward Young will preach at 10:45 and 7:45.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Av.,
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, Jr., Assistant.
Dr. Merle-Smith preaches at 11 A. M.
Mr. Smyth at 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "A Verdict Against a Royal Host." Christian Endeavor Meeting Sunday morning at 9:45. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8.
ALL WELCOME.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
REV. A. WOODRUFF HALSEY, D. D.,
Secretary Board of Foreign Missions,
will preach. Morning Topic:
"The World Call." Afternoon Topic:
"Can Africa Be Christianized?"
Sunday School meets at 9:30 A. M.
REV. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D.,
President of the Bible Teachers' Training School, will address the Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. on Romans VIII., called "One of the Five Greatest Chapters in the Bible."
Rev. ALEXANDER MAC CULL will lecture on Wednesday evening at 8:15.
Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street, Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister.—The last services in this church before the building is abandoned will be held to-morrow.

At 11 A. M. Dr. Buchanan will preach an historic sermon, and at 8 P. M. the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. After to-morrow this church will worship in the large Assembly Rooms of the United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street. All cordially welcomed.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant.
11 A. M.—Dr. Work preaches.
8 P. M.—Service in charge of the men. Brief addresses. Double quartet.

Presbyterian.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Speakers: W. R. Jelliffe at 11 A. M. and J. E. Steen at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D.D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph.D.,
Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by Pastor, Dr. ANSON P. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Preaching, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Rev. CHARLES C. ALBERTSON, D. D., of Rochester.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Pastor.—Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the services to-morrow the Pastor will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Ave. and 105th St.
Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor,
preaches at 11 A. M. At 8 P. M.,
Mrs. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.,
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor,
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Ave. and 81st St., Rev. S. De LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayers and sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, Madison Av., 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, BISHOP COURTNEY.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, address, Rev. R. L. BRYDGES.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector.—Celebrations, 8, 10; Morning Prayer, Sermon by Dean Robbins at 11; Organ Recital, 7:45; Choral Evensong, 8.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M.; 7 and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
REV. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M. Morning service and sermon (Rector).
4 P. M. Mendelssohn's "Elijah."
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, preacher.
8 P. M. Mr. Alexander Irvine, speaker.
9 P. M. Mrs. Florence Kelley, "Child Labor."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Avenue and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning service and sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M., evening prayer and address, (rector.)

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector. 11 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton. 8 P. M.

MID-DAY, (12-1): Tuesday, Jan. 25, ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, Broadway and Fulton St.—(New) Cantata, "THE CONVERSION," Matthews. Orchestra. No cards required.

REDEEMER, 136th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.—Rev. WM. WHITING DAVIS, rector.

Rev. Dr. Van De Water will preach in ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Harlem, at 11 A. M. on "Mistakes in Missions" and at 8 P. M. on "Miracles Then and Now."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue corner 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
4:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. WOOD.
Special Musical Service.

ST. MARK'S, 2d Ave. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. BATTEN, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Service of the Emmanuel Healing Mission, 8 P. M.

Reformed.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
57th Street and Madison Avenue,
11 A. M.—Dr. CARTER preaches.
8 P. M.—People's Popular Service.
Boy Soprano and Violin Soloist.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Bible in the Public Schools."
Evening: "Barabbas oh Parole."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. JOHN S. ZELIE, D.D., of Plainfield, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh Av. and 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, D. D., Minister, —11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

TRUE REFORMED CHURCH, 21 Bank St.—Service at 10:45, Rev. S. Edmund Breen. Theme: "Thine Eyes Shall See the King in His Beauty, They Shall Behold the Land, That Is Very Far Off." Public invited.

34TH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 East 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Mary Travilla expects to attend the New York meeting.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av.—Sunday evening, 8:15, "Emotions and Their Power," C. E. Birdsall; next Tuesday evening, "Experience."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St.—Sunday evening, 8:30, "The Place of Theosophy in Everyday Life," Miss Swain.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) 4th Av., 20th St.—Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor, will preach. Subject: "THE SEEING EYE." Services, 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

AT LENOX AV. UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"ART AND MORALS."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer, Lit. D.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
10 A. M., Sunday School and Adult Classes.
11 A. M. .... MORNING SERVICE.
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach the third sermon in the series on "THE UNITARIAN FAITH." Subject: "THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN—ARE ALL MEN OUR BROTHERS?"
12:30 P. M., Good Citizen Forum. Address by MR. OWEN R. LOVEJOY, Sec'y of the NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, (Unitarian.)—Services 600 West 181st Street. 8 P. M., Rev. GEORGE H. BADGER, "THE DIVINE FACT OF HUMAN NATURE."

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th Street.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. Subject:
"RECONSTRUCTION."
Vesper service 4:30 P. M. Largely Musical. Brief address by Dr. Hall, "MISTAKES."

Other Services.

BAHAI REVELATION, GENEALOGICAL Hall, 226 West 58th St., Sunday mornings, 11, "Glad Tidings of the Great Day of God." Public cordially invited.

DR. WHITE'S
MONDAY MORNING BIBLE CLASS.
SUBJECT, JANUARY 24TH,
FALSE PROPHETS OF OUR TIMES,
11:30 TO 12:30,
MAIN AUDITORIUM,
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 29TH ST.

FIRST ASSOCIATION SPIRITUALISTS. Lincoln Square Arcade, Broadway, 65th and 66th Sts.—Sundays, 3 and 8; Wednesdays, 8. Addresses and Messages, Rev. Rufus A. Macurda, Lectur Miss Amalia Pfenning.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Ave.—Sunday, Jan. 23, 10:30 A. M., Rev. F. E. Marsh. 8 P. M., Rev. F. E. Marsh.

Services in CHRIST'S MISSION, 331 West 57th Street.—Afternoon 3:30. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Sanderson, Clot and O'Connor on "The Waldenses."

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th St.—Mrs. Helen Temple Brigham, inspirational speaker, Morning and Evening. Evening Subject: "Advancement." Seats free.

THE McAULEY CREMORNE MISSION,
108 West 31st St.
The twenty-eighth Anniversary will be celebrated at the Mission, Sunday evening, January 23, at 8 o'clock. Rev. GEORGE E. HITE, D. D., Pastor Memorial M. E. Church of White Plains, New York, will deliver the address. A tablet in memory of Rev. Charles E. Ballou will be unveiled. All the friends of the Mission are cordially invited to be present.
Mr. Charles M. Jesup will preside.

THE OLD McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION, 316 Water St., (Under Brooklyn Bridge.)—Services every night at 7:30; Sunday at 3 P. M. Perpetual Revival. Drunkards especially welcome. John H. Wyburn, Superintendent.

VEDANTA SOCIETY.—Swami Abhedananda; Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock, Duryea's Hall, 200 West 72d St.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

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The house holds 1100 Guests and has 400 private baths, each with sea and fresh water. White service in both American plan and a la Carte dining Rooms. Exquisite music. Golf, Rolling Chairs, Theatres. Ownership Management
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Directly on the ocean front, the very heart of all amusements and features.
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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. Booklet.
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SEASIDE HOUSE
Directly on the Ocean Front.
Sea water baths. Open all the year.
F. P. COOK'S SONS.

New Holland New York Av., near beach; homelike; $8.00 up weekly; booklets. M. J. LEE.

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SOUTH CAROLINA'S
Famous Resort
THE KIRKWOOD
Long Leaf Pine Belt
T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ
Camden, S. C.

HOTEL
PARK IN THE PINES
AIKEN, S.C.
HARRY W. PRIEST CO., Props.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving
Now open. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

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HAMPTON TERRACE
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
Most magnificently furnished Winter Resort Hotel in America. Ideal Winter climate. Unexcelled cuisine. Splendid orchestra. 18-hole golf course on hotel grounds. New automobile roads. Write for booklet.
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and in the very heart of things is where travelers will find
HOTEL RICHMOND, Washington, D. C.
American and European plans. 100 rooms, 50 baths. Reasonable rates. Fifteen minutes from Union Station. Send for Booklet and Map giving rates and location.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Prop.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:18|Sun sets..5:05|Moon sets..4:58

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:55	5:41	11:29	11:31
Governors Island	5:24	6:05	12:00	12:07
Hell Gate	7:14	7:55	12:40	1:49

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 21.

SS President Lincoln, Hamburg, Jan. 8.
SS Zeiten, Bremen, Jan. 8.
SS Ancona, Naples, Jan. 8.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Jan. 15.
SS Merida, Havana, Jan. 18.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra, Jan. 13.
SS Falk, Matanzas, Jan. 15.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Jan. 15.
SS Denver, Galveston, Jan. 15.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Jan. 18.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, Jan. 20.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 20.
SS Stolzenfels, Boston, Jan. 20.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carmania, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	3:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	11:00 A.M.
Seminole, Haiti	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Bluecher, South America	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Moltke, West Indies	——	8:00 A.M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Colon	9:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Clyde, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracas, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Kenley, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Saramacca, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Kr. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grecian Prince, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Clara	Oran	Jan. 6
Atlanta	Oran	Jan. 6
Saba	Trinidad	Jan. 12
Athinai	Gibraltar	Jan. 10
Celtic Prince	New Orleans	Jan. 13
Marianne	Fiume	Dec. 30
Germania	Naples	Dec. 8
Re d'Italia	Palermo	Jan. 8
Campania	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Touraine	Hamburg	Jan. 13
African Prince	Shields	Jan. 5
Somelsdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 8
Cuyahoga	Algiers	Jan. 7
Prins Willem IV	Haiti	Jan. 17
Cymric	Liverpool	Jan. 12
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Celtic	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Napolitan Prince	Rotterdam	Jan. 8
San Giorgio	Naples	Jan. 10
Marina	Rotterdam	Jan. 8
Seguranca	Santiago	Jan. 17
Antilla	Cienfuegos	Jan. 17
Benedict	Para	Jan. 11
Ancon	Cristobal	Jan. 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 20
Nueces	Galveston	Jan. 17
El Cid	Galveston	Jan. 17
Jefferson	Norfolk	Jan. 22
Iroquois	London	Jan. 4
DUE MONDAY.		
Finland	Antwerp	Jan. 15
Noordam	Rotterdam	Jan. 15
Grosser Kurfuerst	Bremen	Jan. 15
Cincinnati	Hamburg	Jan. 13
Minneapolis	Southampton	Jan. 15
Suriname	Trinidad	Jan. 17
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 22
Orotava	Bermuda	Jan. 22
Ponce	San Juan	Jan. 19
Caracas	San Juan	Jan. 19
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 19

Reported by Wireless.

SS Cymric, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 605 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Celtic, incoming from Liverpool, was reported by Marconi wireless 1,220 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11:30 P. M. of the 20th; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS Germania, incoming from Naples, was reported by Marconi wireless 323 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1:20 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late to-day.

SS San Giorgio, incoming from Naples, was reported by Marconi wireless 650 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:20 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Sunday morning.

SS Iroquois, incoming from London, was reported by Marconi wireless 124 miles east of Sable Island at 9 A. M. yesterday.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Exeter City, at Bristol, Jan. 21.
SS Orotava, at Bermuda, Jan. 21.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Jan. 21.
SS Nuenfels, at Calcutta, Jan. 21.

Sailed.

SS Volturno, from Hamburg, Jan. 19.
SS Soperga, from Valencia, Jan. 17.
SS Russia, from Libau, Jan. 17.
SS Carolina, from Barcelona, Jan. 18.
SS Ferndene, from Pernambuco, Jan. 19.
SS Caroline, from Havre, Jan. 20.
SS Delaware, from Manchester, Jan. 20.
SS Duca di Genova, from Naples, Jan. 19.

Passed.

SS Themistocles, New York for Naples, passed Sagres.
SS Bohemian, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
SS Toronto, New York for Hull, passed Scilly.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Jan. 22	6:30 P.M.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Moana	Jan. 23	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—China	Jan. 27	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas and Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via San Francisco)—Mariposa	Jan. 28	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. transport	Jan. 31	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan	Feb. 4	6:30 P.M.
Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Century	Feb. 6	6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THERE IS
ABSOLUTELY
NO SNOW
IN
Atlantic City
HEALTH & PLEASURE
IN BRACING SALT AIR
AND
WARM SUNSHINE
AWAIT YOU

THE LEADING HOUSES
Seaside House Galen Hall
Hotel Traymore Haddon Hall
Marlborough-Blenheim
Chalfonte The Penhurst
Hotel Dennis Hotel St. Charles

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The man or woman in search of employment will do well to read daily the Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times. Many good positions are advertised. Watch the advertisements daily and sooner or later you'll find your opportunity.

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6% Bonds
Maturing 1910—can replace with Safe Long Time 6% Bonds to Yield from 5½% to about 6%.
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New York State
Tax Exempt 4s
and other Tax Exempt Bonds
Price on application
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BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

WANTED
100 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
100 Am. Power & Light Com.
200 Pac. Gas & Elec. Com.
100 Tri-City Ry. & Lt. Com.
100 Guanajuato Power & Elec. Com.
$10,000 Virginia Ry. & P. 1st & Refd. 5s, 1934
FOR SALE
100 Sen-Sen Chiclet
200 Buffalo & Lake Erie Trac. Pfd.
100 Pac. Gas & Elec. Pfd.
100 Amer. Power & Lt. Pfd.
100 Lackawanna Steel
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
111 Broadway, New York.
OPEN MARKET SECURITIES DEPARTMENT
Horace Hatch, Mgr. T. F. Shields, Bonds.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
BANKERS
Investment Securities
51 Wall Street New York

Chicago & Northwestern
"RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Schmidt & Gallatin
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111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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We have prepared a circular in which the strong features of ten of the leading low priced Industrial Common Stocks are set forth in detail.
Copies will be sent on application.
Taylor, Smith & Evans
Members New York Stock Exchange
Phone 7355 Hanover. 49 Wall Street.

Duval, Carroll & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway New York
Bank & Trust Company Stocks
Bought and Sold
Telephone Rector 3855

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American Express
Wells-Fargo Stocks
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We have good markets in unlisted and inactive securities and respectfully invite inquiries.
J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
'Phones 7460 to 7466 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

Third Ave. 1st 5s, 1937
Second Ave. Cons. 5s, 1948
Lexington Ave. & Pav. Ferry 5s, 1993
Broadway & 7th Ave. Cons. 5s, 1943
Met. St. Ry. Gen. 5s, 1997
Paterson & Co. BONDS Traction, Gas, Inactive Railroads
Tel. 1985-6-7 Rector 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Potter, Choate & Prentice
Members New York Stock Exchange
BANKERS
55 WALL ST. NEW YORK

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Offerings of good underlying mortgage bonds. Tax exempt in Pennsylvania.
Penington, Colket & Co.
115 BROADWAY, N. Y.
MEMBERS N. Y. & PHILA. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Telephone Cortlandt 1154-5.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
59 WALL STREET.
Orders Executed on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston & Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Iowa Central 1st 5s, 1938
Flint & Pere Marquette Cons. 5s, 1939
Mobile & Birmingham 4s, 1945
W. C. Langley & Co.
BANKERS
10 WALL ST. 'Phone 5360 Rector.

N. Y., Ontario & Western 4s
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J. 5s
New Orleans Terminal 4s
SEESSELBERG & BANIGAN
8 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 2020 Rector.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Active and Higher—Call Money Rates 3½@4 Per Cent.

U. S. STEEL THE FEATURE

Heavy Trading in Issue at Advance on Dividend Reports—German Bank Rate Cut Follows English Reduction.

The movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again forward, in continuation of the recovery which set in on Thursday following the general relapse on the previous day. It was evident that use was made of the short interest during the session; covering purchases were forced in many stocks, and the resultant advances naturally shook the confidence of bearish speculators in their positions in other securities. In addition to this there became current a persistent report which owing to its character naturally went uncontradicted, whether true or not, that it was the intention of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation at their meeting on Tuesday next either to declare such a payment in addition to the regular rate as should bring the disbursement for the past year up to a full 4 per cent. or to place the stock definitely upon a 5 per cent. basis. It is worth noting also that the more extreme reports had it that both steps described would be taken. The fact that the Directors of the Corporation have steadily advanced the payment on the common, and that the Corporation's earnings are at the rate of nearly 16 per cent. upon these shares lent sufficient credit to the various reports to advance the stock sharply upon a volume of transactions which made up nearly a third of the trading of the day. Another matter which played a part in the formation of sentiment of the kind necessary to a market like yesterday's was a dispatch from Washington denying reports of the previous days that the Administration had decided adversely to the Union Pacific interests on their plea for a discontinuance of the Government's suit and stating that the negotiations were still on, President Lovett having been invited to present his arguments in written form to Mr. Taft as a preliminary to the final decision. Other news was of minor importance, but not without interest; the figures of the bank clearings of the week disclosed large gains over the same week in 1908 and also in 1906; demands for higher wages were made by employes of a number of other roads than those involved in the same movement earlier in the week, and among other announcements were those of reductions in freight rates between this city and Chicago by two important trunk lines, and of the lowering of the discount rate of the Bank of Germany.

The German Bank was finding it difficult to enforce a 5 per cent. rate in the face of the 4 per cent. quotation maintained by the Bank of England up to Thursday, and when the English institution made a further cut to 3½ per cent., a reduction by the German Bank promptly followed. The rate stands at 4½ per cent., however, and the slightness of the reduction taken in itself is a sufficient commentary on the German position. Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated a cash gain by the banks of not less than $10,000,000, with a possibility of an addition of at least $5,000,000 to this figure so that last week's showing in this respect is in a fair way of duplication. Liquidation in the various markets has been heavy and should prove helpful to the loan account, although a partial offset has been provided in the late rallies on active trading and the corporation financing of the week.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Gas and Electric Co. on preferred.
Havana Electric Railway on common and preferred.
J. G. White Co. on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Co.
American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

F. C. Linde Co.
Le Roy Construction Co.
Waldmere Realty Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4¼ per cent. for four months, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 2¾ per cent., off 1-16 per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., unchanged; Barlin, 2¾ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $539,622,222; balances, $16,331,546; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,275,694.

The local banks gained $3,658,000 on their week's operations with the Sub-Treasury.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8625@$4.8630, sixty days at $4.8365, and cables at $4.8660@$4.8665.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞ less 7-64@5.16⅞ less 1-16 for cables, 5.17½ less 1-32@5.17½ for sight; reichsmarks, 95⅛@95 3-16 less 1-64 for cables, 95 1-16 less 1-64@95⅛ less 1-32 for sight, and 94½ less 1-32@94⅝ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was par; Chicago par; St. Louis, 25c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, $1 premium; St. Paul, 60c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 24⅛d per ounce, and unchanged in New York at 52¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911	98¼	98¾
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912	96⅝	97¼
A. C. L. 5s, March, 1910	100	100⅛
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914	99⅝	100¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100½	100⅞
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	103⅝	104
K. C. Ry. & Light 6s, Sept., 1912	96	97
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910	99⅝	100
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Mich. Cent. 5s, Feb., 1910	100	100⅛
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99	99½
N. Y. Cent. 5s, Feb., 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Norf. & West. 5s, May, 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Penn. 5s, March 15, 1910	100	100⅛
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	100	100⅛
Tidewater 6s, June, 1913	101½	102
West. Elec. & Mfg. 6s, Aug., 1910	100½	100¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
4s, May, '59, l'chg.	99½	100	99½	100
4½s, May, '57, l'chg.	108⅝	109	108⅝	109
4½s, Nov., '57, l'chg.	108½	109	108½	109
4½s, May, '17, l'chg.	102⅝	103¼	102⅝	103¼
4s, May, '57, l'chg.	99½	100	99½	100
4s, Nov., '58, l'chg.	99½	100	99½	100
4s, Nov., '57, l'chg.	99½	100	99½	100
4s, Nov., '36, reg.	99	100	99	100
4s, Nov., '56, reg.	98¼	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
3½s, Nov., '55, l'chg.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
3½s, May, '54, coup.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
3½s, May, '54, reg.	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝
*6s, Nov., '10, rev.	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
Recta 4s, May, '59	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝

*Coupon or registered.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Jan. 21, 1910 1,016,924
From Jan. 1, 1910 17,129,650
Corresponding period last year 13,722,653

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13½	800	Allis-Chalmers	13	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
48¼	49	300	Allis-Chalmers pf.	47½	48	47½	48	+ ⅞
84⅛	84¼	52,700	*Amalgamated Cop.	82⅞	84⅜	81⅞	84¼	+1¼
45⅜	45½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	45	45⅞	45	45⅜	+ ⅝
43	44	400	Am. Beet Sugar	42	42¾	42	42¾	+1
12⅛	12½	500	Am. Can	12	12	11¾	12	...
78	79	100	Am. Can pf.	78	78	78	78	...
66	66¼	3,150	Am. Car & Foundry	65⅝	66⅛	65¼	66¼	+ ¼
116	117½	200	Am. Car & Found. pf.	117	117½	117	117½	+1
64¼	64½	1,000	Am. Cotton Oil	64	65	64	64½	+ ½
41⅝	42	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+ ½
23¾	24	100	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅞
15¼	16	300	Am. Linseed	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
42½	43	300	*Am. Linseed pf.	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	+ ¼
54⅝	54⅞	3,300	Am. Locomotive	54½	55	54	54⅞	+ ½
6½	8	100	Am. Malt	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
37	39	500	Am. Malt pf.	36	37	35⅞	37	+ ½
95	95¼	17,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94	95¼	92⅞	95¼	+2
109¼	109¾	1,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	+2
89	89½	200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	88½	89	88½	89	+ ⅝
63½	64	100	Am. Steel Foundries	64	64	64	64	...
121½	122	1,100	Am. Sugar Refining	121¾	122	121½	122	+ ½
137⅝	138	2,325	Am. Tel. & Tel.	137	137⅝	136⅞	137½	+ ½
93	93½	300	Am. Tobacco pf.	92¾	93	92¾	93	+ ¾
33¼	35	200	Am. Woolen	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
101½	103	500	Am. Woolen pf.	102	102	102	102	+1
51⅛	51½	5,200	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	49⅞	51½	49⅞	51⅛	+1
119	119⅛	30,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	118⅛	119⅛	117⅞	119⅛	+1½
103⅞	104	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	+ ⅞
131	131¼	600	Atlantic Coast Line	130¾	131	130¾	131	...
116⅝	116⅞	4,100	Baltimore & Ohio	116	116⅞	115¾	116⅝	+ ⅝
..	..	26	Bank of Commerce	196½	196½	196½	196½	...
30½	34	200	Bethlehem Steel	33	33	31	31	—2
63	65	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	65	65	65	65	+1½
74¾	75	4,460	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¼	75	73⅝	75	+1
159	160	1,200	Brooklyn Union Gas	154	158¾	152	158⅞	+4¾
14½	17½	100	Bruns Term. & Ry. Sec.	15	15	15	15	...
32½	34	100	Butterick Co.	33	33	33	33	...
180⅞	181	1,370	Canadian Pacific	180	181	180	181	+ ½
43½	43⅞	4,100	Central Leather Co.	43½	43⅞	43¼	43½	+ ¾
107½	108½	300	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	107½	107½	107⅜	107⅜	+ ½
300	307	700	C. R. R. of N. J. x d.	300	308	300	308	...
119	120	38	Cent. & So. Am. Tel.	120	120	120	120	+2
86	86⅛	30,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	84⅝	86¼	83⅝	86⅛	+2¼
62¾	63	710	Chicago & Alton	62	62⅞	62	62⅞	+1⅞
32	32¾	1,300	Chi. Gt. West. new	32¼	33	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅝
60½	61	1,000	Chi. Gt. West. pf. new	59⅞	60⅞	59⅛	60⅞	+ ⅝
149	149⅛	17,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	148⅝	149⅛	147⅞	149⅛	+ ⅝
159¼	159¾	1,100	Chi. & Northwestern	160	160	159	159½	— ⅝
..	..	4,740	Chi. & N. W. rights	14⅜	14¾	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
150	155	300	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	150	150	150	150	+5
10½	11	400	*Chi. Un. Tr. pf. t. r. sts.	10	10¼	9½	10½	+ ½
79	80	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	79	79	79	79	+2
45	45¾	4,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	44⅝	45½	44	45½	+1½
58½	59	2,100	Colorado & Southern	58	59	58	58⅞	+1¾
81	82	100	Col. & South. 1st pf.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
80	81	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
23	23½	6,900	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	24	25	22	23¼	...
150¼	151½	13,200	Consolidated Gas	148	150½	146⅞	150⅞	+ ¼
20⅛	20¼	2,100	Corn Products Ref.	20	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+2⅜
84	85	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ¼
176	177	800	Delaware & Hudson	175	176½	175	176½	— ⅛
44¼	44½	2,575	Denver & Rio Grande	43⅝	44½	43½	44½	+1
80¾	81	500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	80	80⅞	80	80⅞	+1⅛
63¼	63½	200	Detroit United Ry.	63½	63½	63¼	63¼	+ ⅞
34	34½	200	*Distillers' Securities	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
15¼	16¼	500	Duluth, S. S. & A.	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	...
29	30½	200	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	29	29	29	29½	+ ¼
31⅜	31½	2,740	Erie	31¼	31½	30⅞	31½	+ ¾
48⅛	49	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	48½	48½	48⅛	48½	+ ½
37¾	38¼	800	Erie 2d pf.	37	38¼	37	38	+1
85	89	150	Federal M. & S. pf.	85	85	85	85	+1½
103½	104½	260	General Chemical pf.	104½	104½	104	104	...
..	..	700	General Electric	154	155	154	155	+1½
135⅛	135½	14,050	Great Northern pf.	134	135½	133	135½	+2
75⅛	76	3,000	*G. N. certs. ore prop.	74½	76	74	76	+1½
87½	88½	100	Havana Electric x d.	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
106	120	100	*Hocking Valley t. r.	108	108	108	108	—10⅞
144½	145⅛	900	Illinois Central	143½	145⅛	143¼	145⅛	+1⅞
22⅜	22⅝	16,200	Interborough-Met.	21½	22⅝	21	22⅝	+1⅛
58⅝	58⅞	14,400	Interborough-Met. pf.	57½	58⅞	56½	58⅞	+1⅝
122	122½	734	Int. Harvester	122	122	122	122	+2¼
125¼	126	100	Int. Harvester pf.	126¼	126½	126½	126½	+2
14	14¼	100	Int. Paper	14	14	14	14	+ ⅜
55	55⅝	100	Int. Paper pf.	55½	56	55¼	55⅛	+ ⅝
51⅛	52½	2,600	Int. Steam Pump	48⅝	52½	48½	52½	+3¾
87	88	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	87	87	87	87	...
24⅝	25¼	400	Iowa Central	26¼	26¼	25	25	—1½
46¼	47½	1,000	Iowa Central pf.	47⅜	47⅝	46⅞	47½	...
40⅜	40½	2,700	Kansas City South.	40	40⅝	39¾	40⅜	+ ⅜
69⅛	70	500	Kan. City South. pf.	70	70	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
106⅝	106⅞	7,810	Laclede Gas	105½	106⅞	105¼	106⅞	+1⅝
64⅛	69	900	Long Island	64	64	64	64	— ¼
148¾	148⅞	2,100	Louisville & Nashville	148	148¼	147⅝	148½	+1½
89	89⅞	200	Mackay Cos.	89⅝	89⅞	89	89	+ ½
77	77⅞	150	Mackay Cos. pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ¾
137¼	138½	100	Manhattan Elevated	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	1,200	Mercantile Marine	6½	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¾
21⅜	22½	1,400	Mercantile Marine pf.	21	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	...
46	48	200	Minn. & St. Louis	47⅞	47⅝	47¾	47¾	+1⅜
135½	136	1,150	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	134¾	135⅝	134⅞	135½	+ ¼
92	92¼	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M. l. l.	92	92	92	92	+3
151½	154	395	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	151	153	151	153	+ ⅝
45⅝	45¾	7,800	Mo., Kansas & Texas	44½	45⅝	44¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
72½	73½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	73	73	73	73	+1¼
70¾	71	8,000	Missouri Pacific	69⅞	72	69½	71	+1-16
..	..	10,790	Mo. Pacific rights	⅛	¼	1-16	3-16	+ ½
24¼	25	225	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1⅝
85⅝	86	1,600	Nat. Lead Co.	84	85⅝	84	85⅝	—1
27½	27⅝	5,900	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	28	28¼	27½	27⅞	+2
89	90	700	N. Y. Air Brake	87	89	87	89	+ ⅜
119⅝	119⅞	10,205	N. Y. Central	119⅝	120	118⅞	119⅞	+9¾
104	118	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	109¾	109¾	109⅜	109¾	+1
156	157¾	212	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	155	156	155	156	...
145½	146	500	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 1st paid	145⅝	146	145¾	146	+ ¾
45¾	46	2,500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	45½	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ¾
97¼	97⅜	3,350	Norfolk & Western	97¼	97⅝	96¾	97⅝	+ ⅝
79¼	79½	1,600	North American	79	79⅝	78½	79¼	— ¼
136⅝	136⅞	12,800	Northern Pacific	135⅝	137¼	134½	136⅞	+1¼
111	114	100	Pacific Coast, ex div.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+3
34¾	35	800	Pacific Mail	34½	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅞
39¼	41	500	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	40	40	39	39	...
134⅛	134¼	28,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	133½	134¼	133⅝	134¼	+1
..	..	800	Penn. sub. cfs., 1st pd.	130¾	131⅛	130⅜	131	+ ⅝
112⅛	112¼	2,500	People's Gas, Chi.	111½	112¼	111	112⅛	+1¾
23	23⅞	7,600	Pittsburg Coal	22	23	21½	23	+1¾
76	77½	100	Pittsburg Coal pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+1½
46½	47	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	45	46½	44½	46½	+1¼
104	105	530	Pressed Steel Car pf.	103½	104	103½	104	+ ½
198	199	2,985	Pullman Company	194¾	199¾	194½	198	+4
3¼	3½	300	Quicksilver	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅞	1,000	*R'way Steel Spring	45	47	45	47	+1⅛
105	106¼	100	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	105	105	105	105	...
162⅞	163	83,900	Reading	162	163¼	161⅝	162⅞	+ ⅞
92	93	300	Reading 1st pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ¼
104⅛	105	2,320	Reading 2d pf.	101	105	100½	105	+5
39⅛	39½	6,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	39	39¾	38	39½	+1
102	103	600	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	100⅛	102	100¼	102	+1
44¼	44½	19,900	Rock Island Co.	44	44½	42¾	44½	+ ⅜
85	86	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	85	85½	85	85½	+ ½
55½	56	500	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	54¼	56	54¼	56	+2
30⅝	30¾	500	St. Louis Southwest'n	30¼	30¾	30¼	30⅜	+1¾
74⅝	75¼	900	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	74⅛	75¼	74⅛	75¼	+1¾
82	82½	904	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	82	83	81⅜	82½	+1½
131⅛	131½	39,900	Southern Pacific	130	131½	129¾	131½	+1⅜
81½	83	100	South. P. R. Sugar	82	82	82	82	—3
31⅛	31⅝	2,100	Southern R'way ext.	30⅝	31⅛	30	31⅛	+ ⅝
68⅝	69	900	South. R'way pf., ext.	68⅝	68⅞	68	68⅞	+ ½
36¼	36⅞	200	Tennessee Copper	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅜
32⅝	33	2,200	Texas & Pacific	32½	33⅛	32⅛	33	+1⅛
16⅛	16¾	1,450	Third Avenue	16	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ⅞
12¼	13	100	Tol. R'way & Light	12⅛	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
48¼	49⅜	300	Tol., St. L. & West	50	50	50	50	+1
66⅜	68½	400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	68½	68⅝	68½	68⅝	+ ⅞
112¼	113½	200	Twin City R. R., ex d.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
10⅝	11½	200	Union Bag & Paper	11	11	11	11	+ ½
70	75	300	Union B. & Paper pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
193¼	193⅜	84,700	Union Pacific	192¼	193½	191¼	193⅜	+1⅜
101	102	1,400	Union Pacific pf.	100¾	101½	100½	101½	+1
109	110	100	United Cigar Mfrs. pf.	109	109	109	109	— ½
119	121¾	840	United Dry Goods	121	121	119½	119½	...
111¼	112	275	United Dry Goods pf.	111⅞	112	111⅞	112	+ ½
37½	38	100	United Rys. Inv.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅜
28¼	29	1,135	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	29⅛	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅞
78½	79¾	620	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	76¾	77⅞	76¾	77⅛	+ ⅜
130	134	100	U. S. Express	131	131	131	131	...
9	10	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	10	10	10	10	...
46⅝	47	900	U. S. Rubber	45⅝	46¾	45⅝	46½	+1
111⅞	112⅜	250	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼	+1½
86⅛	86⅝	304,000	U. S. Steel	84½	86¾	83¾	86¾	+ ½
123½	124	4,100	U. S. Steel pf.	123½	124	123	124	+2⅜
53	53⅛	4,850	Utah Copper	53¼	53⅜	51⅞	53	+1
54⅞	55	3,500	Va.-Caro. Chemical	54	55	53⅛	55	+1
22⅝	22⅞	5,600	Wabash	22⅝	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	+1½
51⅝	51⅞	7,200	Wabash pf.	50½	51⅜	49⅞	51⅜	+ ⅝
50	50⅝	1,350	West. Md. t. r., 4th pd.	50	50½	50	50¼	+1⅜
72½	73	1,400	Western Union Tel.	72½	73¼	72¼	73	+ ½
75	76	1,300	Westinghouse E. & M.	73⅞	75½	73½	75	+ ⅝
6	6⅝	1,250	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6½	6½	6⅛	6¼	+3¼
12¼	12½	350	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8	8½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
47	50¼	100	Wisconsin Central	50	50	50	50	+2½

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅝	101⅛
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	..
3s, r., 1918	101⅝	102½
3s, c., 1918	101⅝	102½
4s, r., 1925	114⅝	115½
4s, c., 1925	114¾	115¾
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	101
Adams Exp.	245	300
Alb. & S.	280	..
Am. Ag. C. pf.	102	104
Am. B. S. pf.	93	94
Am. Coal	100	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	101	107
Am. D. Tel.	19	25
Am. Exp.	280	300
A. H. & L.	7⅛	7¼
Am. Loc. pf.	112	118
Am. Snuff	250	..
Am. Sn. pf.	95	99⅝
Am. Sug. R. pf.	121	123
A. T. & C.	70	77
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	50
B. & O. pf.	93½	94½
Batopilas M.	3	4
B., R. & P.	95	107
B., R. & P. pf.	128	138
B. & S. pf.	..	60
Canada So.	68	72
C. & A. pf.	..	70
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	118
C., I. & L. pf.	65	80
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	167½	168
C. & N. W. pf.	204	215
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	170
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta.	4½	5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103¼	108½
Cleve & P.	172	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Col. F. & I. pf.	112½	..
Cons. Coal	100	..
Crex Carpet	55	61
D., L. & W.	580	610
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	15
D. & M. pf.	..	95
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	85	88
Ev. & T. H.	56	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	..	75
Gen. C. Co.	98	98½
Granby Con.	..	110
G. B. & W.	80	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf., ex div.	95⅜	98¼
Hav. E. R. pf., ex div.	94½	99⅝
Hock. V. pf.	..	90
Homestake	86	87
Ill. C. l. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	90	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	95	..
Int. Power	8¼	30
Jol. & Chi.	169	..
K. & M. r.	36	53
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	77	80
K. & D. M.	7¼	10
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128	138
Lacl. G. pf.	90	98
L. E. & W.	23	25
L. E. & W. pf.	61	62
Lake Shore	300	400
L. & W. C.	200	..
Mah. C. R.	310	..
Man. Beach	3	6
Md. C. pf.	50	..
Met. St. R.	20½	24
Mich. Cent.	145	180
M. S. T. pf	95	..
M. & St. L. pf.	75	85
N., C. & St. L., ex d.	130	133

	Bid.	Asked.
Nat. Bis.	110	114⅝
Nat. B. pf.	121	125
Nat. En. pf.	95	100
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	62½	64
N. Cent. C.	30	60
N. Y., C. & St. L.	58	64
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	96
N. Y. D. Co.	35	40
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	80	84
N. & W. pf	88	90
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & L.	35⅝	38½
Ont. Min.	2½	3
Pac. C. 1st pf., ex d.	100	110
Pac. C. 2d pf., ex d.	112	118
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	90	98
Peo. & E.	22	28
Phelps-D'ge	225	265
Phila. Co.	100½	102
P., C., C. & St. L.	98	98½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
P., Ft. W. & C.	173	..
Q'ksil'r pf.	3⅜	8⅞
Rens. & S.	195	..
R., W. & O.	124	..
Rub. G. M. Co. pf.	100	110
Rutland pf.	30	38
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69½	72½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	150	180

	Bid.	Asked.
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new ctfs.	63	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	116½
Sears-R. pf.	..	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	114	118
So. P. R. S. pf.	108	113
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	84½	90
Texas Cent.	35	..
Texas Cent. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. Tr.	88	90
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. C. R. T. pf.	140	150
U. Rys. In. pf.	65	70
U. S. R. & Impt. ex d.	80	81
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	22	23¼
U. S. R. 2d pf.	79	81
U. & B. R.	174	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	123	126
Va. I., C. & Coke	66¼	67½
Vulcan Det.	20	25
Vulcan Det. pf.	75	80
W. F. Exp.	180	186
West. Md. war.	49¾	50⅜
Westingh'se 1st pf.	120	130

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Jan. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,540,419	$16,063,056	$183,909,050
Internal Rev.	899,453	12,862,770	149,891,174
Miscellaneous	120,683	3,138,889	25,133,615
Total	2,560,557	32,064,726	358,933,839
Expenditures	2,836,032	34,740,201	385,539,235
Surplus	275,475	2,685,484	26,605,396

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Argentina 5s, J P M & Co recta
4,000 96
Impri Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan
8,000 .... 95⅛
2d series
1,000 .... 94½
4s, sterl loan
10,000 .... 88½
4,000 s 3 .... 88½
2,000 .... 88½
U S of Mexico 4s
3,000 .... 95¼
N Y City 4s, 1957
15,000 .... 99⅝
N Y City 4s, 1959
25,000 .... 99⅝
29,000 .... 99½
50,000 .... 99⅝
receipts
20,000 .... 99½
N Y City 4½s, 1957
5,000 .... 108⅝
25,000 .... 108⅝
6,000 .... 108⅝
3,000 .... 108⅝
1917
1,000 .... 103⅛
Adams Express 4s
1,000 .... 92⅞
8,000 .... 92⅞
Allis-Chalmers 5s
1,000 .... 83¼
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
11,000 102
4,000 .... 102¼
Am Cotton Oil 4½s
7,000 .... 96½
Am Hide & L 6s
7,000 .... 101⅞
Am Ice Secur 6s
1,000 72
Am T & T conv 4s
5,000 .... 102⅝
20,000 .... 103⅛
Am Tobacco 6s
8,000 .... 106½
Am Tobacco 4s
10,000 77
13,000 .... 76⅞
Armour & Co 4½s
8,000 .... 93⅞
1,000 94
At, T & S F gen 4s
4,000 .... 100⅛
5,000 .... 100⅛
adjsmt 4s, stmpd
2,000 .... 94⅝
conv 5s
3,000 118
10,000 .... 118½
conv 4s
10,000 118
Trans S L 4s
2,000 .... 94½
28,000 .... 94⅜
5,000 .... 94¼
Atl Coast Line 4s
2,000 .... 94⅝
2,000 .... 94½
10,000 .... 94⅝
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
20,000 .... 92¼
5,000 .... 91⅞
10,000 92
12,000 .... 92¼
Balt & O gold 4s
1,000 .... 99⅜
prior lien 3½s
1,000 .... 92¼
4,000 92
1,000 .... 92¼
P, L E & W V 4s
5,000 .... 92⅞
Beth Steel 5s
14,000 .... 88¼
4,000 .... 88⅞
5,000 .... 88⅞
7,000 89
B R T ref conv 4s
2,000 .... 84⅝
33,000 .... 84½
3,000 .... 84¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
10,000 .... 107⅞
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
3,000 103
Cent of Ga Ry 2d income 5s
10,000 .... 81⅛
3d income 5s
1,000 81
Cent Leather 5s
6,000 .... 99⅝
5,000 .... 99½
Ches & O fund 5s
5,000 .... 105¼
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 114
Chi & Alton R R 3s
5,000 73
Chi, B & Q gen 4s
12,000 99
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
4,000 .... 96⅞
1,000 97
11,000 .... 96⅞
54,000 97
1,000 .... 97⅛
Ill div 4s
3,000 100
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
1,000 .... 101⅝
5,000 102
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s
1,000 86
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
10,000 100
1,000 .... 100⅛
4s, 1934
1,000 .... 93⅞
4,000 .... 93⅞
Chi & Nthw skg fund 6s
6,000 .... 111⅜
C & Nthw gen 3½s
2,000 89
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
1,000 .... 91¼
2,000 .... 90⅞
5,000 91
2,000 .... 90⅞
10,000 91
C, R I & P R R 4s
43,000 .... 80¼
2,000 80
1,000 .... 80⅛
10,000 .... 80⅛
22,000 .... 80¼
Chi & W Ind con 4s
3,000 93
15,000 .... 92¾
Clev, C, C & St L, St L div 1st
5,000 94
Col Industrial 5s
3,000 81
4,000 .... 81½
Col Mid 1st 4s
9,000 80
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
1,000 .... 97⅝
2,000 .... 97¾
Corn Prod ref, S F 5s, 1934
10,000 95
Del & H 1st ref 4s
2,000 100
Del & H conv 4s
6,000 100
Den & R G con 4s
1,000 .... 96¼
3,000 s10f 96
Den & R Gde 1st & ref 5s
16,000 .... 93½
9,000 94
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000 .... 72⅝
5,000 .... 72⅞
E, T V & Ga con 1st 5s
1,000 114
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000 .... 76¼
2,000 76
Erie conv 4s, Ser A
5,000 .... 79⅞
5,000 .... 79¾
6,000 .... 79⅞
6,000 .... 79¾
4,000 .... 79⅞
1,000 80
4,000 .... 79½
Erie, Pa, col tr 4s
1,000 .... 86¾
Gen El conv deb 5s
5,000 .... 143½
Ill Cent, Lo div 3½s
1,000 .... 88½
Inter-Metro 4½s
30,000 82
19,000 .... 81⅞
17,000 82
10,000 .... 82⅛
17,000 .... 82½
54,000 .... 82¼
9,000 82
4,000 .... 82¼
Int Rap T 5s
2,000 .... 103⅝
Int & Gt Northn 6s
12,000 .... 110⅛
Int Steam Pump 5s
5,000 .... 95⅞
Iowa Cent ref 4s
1,000 s 3 75
K C, Ft S & M 4s
16,000 82
Kan City So 5s
2,000 .... 102⅜
Kan City So 3s
1,000 73
2,000 .... 73½
L S & Mich So 4s
1,000 .... 95¼
26,000 .... 95½
1931
35,000 .... 94½
3,000 .... 94⅜
Lo & N unified 4s
3,000 .... 99⅜
Man con 4s, tax ex
6,000 99
10,000 .... 99¼
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
1,000 69
2,000 .... 69⅛
Mex Cent con 4s
12,000 .... 97¼
Mex Cent 1st inc
20,000 31
Trust Co ctfs
1,000 30
Mich Cent deb 4s
15,000 92
Midld N J 1st 6s
2,000 .... 101⅛
M, St P & S S M 1st cons 4s
10,000 .... 99⅝
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 .... 99⅝
1,000 .... 99½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000 87
1,000 .... 87¼
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
1,000 .... 89⅜
Mo Pac conv 5s, Tr Co ctfs 1st pd
10,000 96
10,000 .... 95⅝
1,000 96
Tr Co ctfs full paid
210,000 .... 95½
40,000 .... 95⅝
60,000 .... 95¼
132,000 .... 95⅜
4,000 .... 95½
58,000 .... 95⅜
1,000 .... 95⅝
50,000 .... 95⅝
20,000 .... 95¼
24,000 .... 95⅜
29,000 .... 95½
44,000 .... 95⅜
13,000 .... 95½
10,000 .... 95⅝
Mo Pac Tr 5s
1,000 .... 101¼
Mo Pacific 4s
4,000 81
M & E con 7s
3,000 .... 114¾
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s
5,000 .... 94⅞
Nat R R of Mex gen 4s
3,000 .... 88⅜
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934
2,000 .... 95½
1,000 .... 95½
1,000 s10f 95¾
gen 3½s
4,000 91
L S col 3½s
1,000 81
N Y Gas, E L, H & P col tr 5s
1,000 .... 102⅝
pur money 4s
1,000 .... 83½
5,000 84
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
5,000 .... 134¼
2,000 .... 134⅛
conv 3½s
20,000 .... 100⅞
1,500 101
8,000 .... 101½
N Y, O & W ref 4s
20,000 .... 97¼
N Y Tel 4½s recta
7,000 .... 98⅛
2,000 .... 98⅜
4,000 .... 98½
Norf & West con 4s
2,000 99
Norf & West conv 4s
3,000 .... 100⅜
10,000 101
North Pac 4s reg
1,000 .... 100½
North Pac 3s
2,000 .... 73⅛
6,000 .... 73⅛
Ore R & N con 4s
3,000 .... 97½
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s
3,000 94
10,000 .... 94⅛
1,000 .... 94⅛
32,000 .... 94⅛
Pac Coast 1st 5s
3,000 .... 108½
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
8,000 .... 99⅝
2,000 .... 99⅛
Penn conv 3½s, 1915
15,000 96
9,000 .... 96⅛
12,000 96
24,000 .... 96⅛
10,000 96
7,000 .... 96⅛
Penn 3½s, 1948
1,000 .... 104⅛
Peo & East 1st 4s
2,000 .... 93⅞
2,000 94
Peo & E inc 4s
15,000 65
Reading gen 4s
8,000 .... 99¼
2,000 .... 99⅝
2,000 .... 99⅝
Rep I & S 5s
5,000 .... 103⅞
St L I Mt & So gen 5s
5,000 .... 109⅜
St L & S F R R refunding 4s
5,000 .... 83⅞
St L & S F R R gen 5s
1,000 .... 88⅛
6,000 88
5,000 .... 83⅛
St L S W con 4s
1,000 .... 78⅜
St Paul, Min & M 1st con 6s
2,000 .... 128⅜
Mon Cent 5s
4,000 .... 104¼
Dak Ext 6s
9,000 101
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s stpd
4,000 84
South Pac 4s
1,000 .... 93¼
So Pac conv 4s
50,000 .... 103⅛
21,000 .... 103¼
37,000 103
131,000 .... 103⅛
6,000 103
11,000 103
11,000 .... 103¼
19,000 .... 103⅛
5,000 .... 103¼
3,000 .... 103⅛
So Pac 1st ref 4s
12,000 .... 94⅛
5,000 .... 94⅛
South Ry 1st 5s
5,000 109
South Ry gen 4s
10,000 80
2,000 .... 80¼
3,000 .... 80⅛
South Ry, St L Div 4s
5,000 .... 86½
Tenn Coal, I & R, Ten Div 6s
1,000 107
Third Av con 4s
2,000 69
Cent Trust Co ctfs stamped
21,000 .... 67½
Tol, St L & W 3½s
5,000 .... 89⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s
15,000 .... 101⅛
35,000 .... 101⅛
Un Pac conv 4s
32,000 .... 111⅜
5,000 .... 111⅜
12,500 .... 111⅜
5,000 .... 111⅜
1,000 .... 111⅜
8,000 s20f 111¼
9,000 .... 111¼
6,000 .... 111⅜
Union Pac 1st & ref 4s
2,000 .... 97¼
8,000 .... 97⅛
U S R & Imp 5s
5,000 93
87,000 .... 93½
35,000 .... 93¼
2,000 .... 93½
23,000 .... 93⅜
U S Rubber 6s
3,000 .... 103⅞
25,000 .... 103⅞
U S Leather 6s
8,000 .... 104⅜
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
4,000 .... 104½
25,000 .... 104⅜
14,000 .... 104⅜
8,000 .... 104⅜
2,000 .... 104½
Va I, Coal & Coke 5s
8,000 99
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
3,000 99
Wabash ref & ext 4s
10,000 .... 73⅞
23,000 .... 73⅞
10,000 .... 73⅝
25,000 74
Wab Pitts Ter 1st Trust Co ctfs
10,000 47
2,000 .... 47¼
7,000 .... 47¼
Wab Pitts Ter 2d Trust Co ctfs
10,000 .... 6⅝
10,000 7
10,000 .... 7¼
10,000 .... 7¼
Washn Ter 3½s
1,000 .... 90½
West Md 4s
5,000 .... 84⅞
38,000 85
West Shore 4s
1,000 102
registered
10,000 .... 100⅜
West Union fund & real estate 4½s
2,000 .... 96¼
25,000 .... 96⅛
Westinghouse El & M 1st conv s f 5s
1,000 .... 91⅜
Wis Cent, Sup & Dul Div & Term 4s
1,000 .... 92½

Total sales Jan. 21, 1910 .... $3,208,000
From Jan. 1 1910 44,478,000
Corresponding period last year 60,197,020

HOW TO FIND THE LOST.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Improvement on 'Change Reflected in Many Gains in Active Issues on Curb.

BUTTE COALITION UP 2 POINTS

Strongest of Mining Issues on the Upturn—Miami, After Irregular Movement, Closes Even with Opening.

The upturn in stocks on the big Exchange had its natural effect on the Curb yesterday, and gains in the active list ranged from fractions to 2 points. Miami, however, was one of the exceptions, closing even with the opening level at 25⅛. This issue, which had made substantial gains on the previous day, fluctuated between 25⅝ and 24⅞ and reported transactions of 12,500 shares. Butte Coalition made the sharpest upturn in the list, going from 24⅝ to 26⅜ on sales of 6,000. Other issues to make gains on the day's business were Boston Copper, which closed ⅜ above the opening; Greene-Cananea, ⅝ up; Nevada Consolidated, ⅞ up, and Ray Central, ¼ up.

⁂

The transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
25	Am. Tobacco	410¼	410¼	410¼	410¼
1,500	June Oil	20	20	20	20
50	Manhat. Tran.	2	2	2	2
60	Royal Bak. P. pf.	110	111	110	111
50	Standard Oil	644½	650	644½	647
200	Un. Cigar Mfg.	88½	88½	88½	88½
2,500	U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	U. S. L. & H. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
	RAILROADS.				
300	Chicago Sub.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
300	Kan. City, M. & Orient	21⅜	22¼	21⅜	22¼
100	St. L. & S. F. when released	40	40	40	40
100	So. Shore Trac.	53½	53½	53½	53½
	MINING STOCKS.				
2,000	Boston Copper	18⅝	19	18½	19
1,500	Braden Copper	4⅜	4 7-16	4⅜	4⅜
900	Brit. Col. Cop.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6,000	Butte Coalition	24⅝	26⅜	24⅝	26⅜
8,000	Chino Copper	13	13¼	13	13¼
15,000	*Cobalt Central	20	20½	17½	17½
6,800	*Comb. Frac.	37	37	35	35
800	*Com. Mining	53	53	53	53
14,000	Con. Ari. S.	2 15-16	3 1-16	2 13-16	2 1-16
2,000	Gila Cop.	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
2,500	Giroux Min.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
2,700	Goldf. Con.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½
2,500	Gr.-Cananea	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
3,500	*Greenwater	10	10	9½	10
5,600	*Harcuvar Cop.	65	65	63	64
1,000	Inspiration Cop.	9⅛	9¼	9	9¼
3,000	Kerr Lake	9⅛	9 7-16	9 1-16	9 5-16
1,200	La Rose Con.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
500	*McKin.-Dar.	78	79	78	79
12,500	Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Miami Cop.	25⅛	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛
5,500	Montg. Sho.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25½
300	N.-U. M. & S.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½
1,700	Ohio Copper	4½	4 11-16	4½	4⅝
500	Pac. Smelters	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,500	Prec. Metals	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
1,200	Ray Central	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
100	Ray Con.	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
25	Sierra Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	S. Utah M. & S.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
2,700	Tenabo M. & S.	2½	2½	2½	2½
230	*Tonopah Ext.	73	77	73	77
3,800	Tonopah Min.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,500	*Tramps Con.	7	7½	7	7½
1,300	Tularosa	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,590	Union Mines	2	2	2	2
650	*United Rico.	21	23	21	23
	Yukon Gold M.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
	BONDS.				
$5,000	Con. A. Sm. 5s.	55	60	55	60
10,000	Tol., St. L. & W. col. tr. 4s.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
40,000	West. Pac. 5s.	97⅝	97⅝	97½	97½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

⁂

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Jan. 21. Bid.	Jan. 21. Asked.	Jan. 20. Bid.	Jan. 20. Asked.
Am. Tobacco	410	412	411	415
Am. Writing Paper	2½	3½	2½	3½
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24	25½	24	25½
Am. Lt. & Trac. ex div.	295	298	280	285
A. L. & T. pf. ex div.	105	108	105	108
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	119½	117	119½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	104	106½	104	106½
Boston Copper	18⅝	19	18½	18⅝
British Col. Copper	7⅝	7¾	7½	7⅝
Braden Copper	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝
Butte Coalition	26⅛	26¼	24¼	24⅜
Chicago Subway	4⅜	4¾	4½	4¾
Combination Fraction	35	37	36	38
Cobalt-Central	17	18	20	20½
Davis-Daly Copper	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
First Nat. Copper	5	5½	5	5½
Giroux	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞
Goldfield Con.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7 3-16
Greene-Cananea	10⅛	10⅜	9⅝	10
International Salt	8	9	8	9
Kerr Lake	9	9¼	9	9¼
Manhattan Transit	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Mason Valley	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Miami Copper	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞
Mines Co. of America	48	50	48	50
Nevada Con. Copper	25	25¼	24½	24¾
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
Nipissing Mines Co.	10⅜	10⅝	10	10⅜
Ohio Copper	4⅝	4 11-16	4⅝	4 11-16
Pope Mfg.	..	79	..	79
Pope Mfg. pf.	86½	88	86½	88
Ray Central	3 13-16	3 15-16	3 11-16	3¾
Ray Con.	23⅜	23½	23	23½
St. L. & S. F., w. i.	39½	40½	39¼	40½
Southern I. & S.	20	23	20	23
Southern I. & S. pf.	49	52	49	52
So. Utah M. & S.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Standard Milling	19	21	19	21
Standard Milling pf.	57	59½	57	59½
Standard Oil	645	655	643	645
Tri-Bullion	¾	1	¾	1
Tonopah Mining	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
United Cigar Mfg.	87½	88½	87	88½
United Copper	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
U. S. Light & Heat	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	8	8½	8	8½
Western Pac. 5s.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
Yukon Gold Mining	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4⅞

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
2d week Jan.	$78,220	$59,156	$19,065
July 1-Jan. 14	2,168,913	1,932,805	236,108
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
2d week Jan.	221,900	199,300	22,600
July 1-Jan. 14	6,709,700	6,363,100	346,600
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
2d week Jan.	518,278	510,958	7,320
July 1-Jan. 14	16,645,070	14,390,094	2,254,975
CHICAGO & ALTON—			
2d week Jan.	251,903	245,267	6,636
July 1-Jan. 14	7,666,889	7,164,338	502,551
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
2d week Jan.	175,456	139,138	36,318
July 1-Jan. 14	4,765,023	4,163,391	601,632
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
2d week Jan.	166,908	139,544	27,364
July 1-Jan. 14	2,881,120	2,763,761	117,359
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
2d week Jan.	171,812	151,104	20,708
July 1-Jan. 14	3,487,609	2,963,553	524,056
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
2d week Jan.	898,237	989,352	*91,115
July 1-Jan. 14	25,007,061	24,709,846	990,215
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
2d week Jan.	12,277	9,832	2,445
July 1-Jan. 14	270,449	341,646	*71,197

*Decrease.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY for December—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	327,563	304,885	294,640
Expenses	212,006	203,119	192,310
Net	125,556	101,766	102,330
Chgs., tax., &c.	34,480	30,726	28,335
Surplus	91,076	71,039	73,995
3 mos. gross	1,026,441	935,071	902,723
Expenses	586,879	549,195	539,523
3 mos. net	439,562	385,876	363,200
Chgs., tax., &c.	96,345	90,569	83,253
3 mos surp.	343,217	295,307	279,946

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—

Gross	2,774,370	2,221,905	2,041,971
Exp. & tax.	1,962,762	1,548,240	1,721,585
Net	811,608	673,665	320,386
12 mos. gross	30,374,045	26,132,038	32,201,819
Exp. & taxes	21,999,206	18,912,461	24,561,607
12 mos. net	8,374,839	7,219,577	7,640,212

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for November—

Gross	137,839	131,946	121,723
Exp. & taxes	123,959	90,174	85,055
Net	13,879	41,771	36,668
5 mos. gross	752,294	733,559	740,711
Exp. & taxes	587,215	468,831	464,526
5 mos. net	165,078	264,728	276,185

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN LIGHT AND TRACTION for the year ended Dec. 31—

*Earnings	3,033,668	2,452,873	2,236,261
Misc. earn.	311,772	270,191	226,897
Gross earn.	3,345,440	2,723,064	2,463,157
Expenses	106,261	45,000	36,562
Net earn.	†3,239,179	2,678,064	2,426,595
Dividends	1,632,666	1,349,254	1,242,912
Surplus	1,606,513	1,328,810	1,183,683
Surplus & res. prev. year	5,683,137	4,354,327	3,170,644
Total surp.	7,289,650	5,683,137	4,354,327
Stock div.	1,290,585		
Total surplus	5,999,065	5,683,137	4,354,327

*Earned on stock of subsidiary companies owned.

†After allowing for 6% on the $14,236,200 preferred stock outstanding, the balance, $2,385,007, is equal to 25.42% earned on the $9,383,000 outstanding common as against 24.2% earned on $7,516,900 outstanding common stock last year.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Sears-Roebuck was the feature of the trading on the local Exchange and the price shot up on good buying from 153, last night's close, to 157½. It eased off a little when the buying pressure subsided, but later took a new grip on things, and rose rapidly to 158, holding its 5-point advance to the end. Diamond Match yielded a point, to 108, on the early trading, and after a period of quiet hardened to 110, where it closed.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	12⅛	12	12⅛
150	American Can pf.	78	78	78
14	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	112	112	112
148	Booth Fisheries	35	34⅝	34⅝
430	Chicago Pneu. Tool	40½	40	40
30	Chicago Subway	4½	4½	4½
45	Chicago Telephone	130	130	130
10	Chicago Title & Trust	142¼	142¼	142¼
55	Com. Edison	118	117½	118
420	Com. Edison rights	1⅝	1½	1½
211	Diamond Match	110	108	110
589	Illinois Brick	82	80¾	82
50	National Carbon	108	108	108
379	People's Gas	111⅝	111	111⅝
1,177	Sears-Roebuck	158	154	158
485	Sears-Roebuck pf.	121	120¼	121
20	South Side Elevated	55	55	55
434	Street's Stable Car	40¼	39¾	40
1	Street's Stable Car pf.	104	104	104
446	Swift & Co.	108½	108	108½
1,197	United Boxboard	12½	11¼	12½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
620	Crucible Steel	16⅝	16	16⅝
605	Crucible Steel pf.	90	89	90
150	Fireproofing	8½	8½	8½
20	Independ. Brew. pf.	19	19	19
1,000	Interior Mining	8	8	8
2,540	Mfrs.' L. & H.	22¼	21⅞	22¼
46	Ohio Fuel	57	57	57
50	Pitts. Brew. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
110	Pitts. Coal pf.	75½	75½	75½
50	Pitts. Oil & Gas	10½	10½	10½
40	Pitts. Plate Glass	116½	116½	116½
225	River Coal	10½	10½	10½
20	River Coal pf.	24	24	24
2,000	Ross Mining	20	20	20
25	Sewer Pipe	15¼	15¼	15¼
240	Shoshone	105	105	105
1,100	Tonopah Extension	75	73	75
158	Westing. Air Brake	142¼	142¼	142¼
173	Westing. Elec. 2ds.	37	36⅞	37
104	West Penn. pf.	81	81	81
	BONDS.			
$1,000	West Penn. 5s.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
	UNLISTED.			
200	American Glass	2½	2	2⅛
50	Kansas Gas	40	40	40
394	Ohio Fuel Oil	7½	7½	7½
15	Oklahoma Gas	40	40	40
2,000	San Toy	36	36	36

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OF NEW YORK
30 NASSAU ST.
Interest on Deposits.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $1,200,000
HENRY C. SWORDS, Pres. H. H. CAMMANN, Vice-Pres.
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OF NEW YORK
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LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Talk of Larger Steel Dividends.

United States Steel common rose at the close of the market to 86⅝, an advance of 5 points over the low price touched by the stock the previous day. The explanation generally given for the strength which the stock showed was that the reports heard some time ago, and again revived, that the dividend on the stock is to be increased, will be fulfilled at next Tuesday's meeting of the Steel Corporation Directors. To this report was added yesterday the suggestion that, in addition to increasing the quarterly dividend from 1 to 1¼ per cent., the Directors might declare an additional dividend to bring the dividends for 1909 up to 4 per cent. Last year two quarterly dividends of ½ were paid, one dividend of ¾, and one of 1 per cent., a total for the year of 2¾ per cent. That the earnings of the Steel Corporation are now running at a figure making altogether possible a 5 per cent. dividend on the common stock is a matter of common knowledge, but differences of opinion still exist regarding the probability of the Directors increasing the common stock dividend for the third time in three successive quarters.

⁂

A "Corner" Seat Sold.

The estate of B. P. Hutchinson, it was announced in a Chicago dispatch yesterday, has sold for $2,500 the seat which he used to hold on the Chicago Board of Trade. Hutchinson, or "Old Hutch," as he was familiarly known in the Street, gained fame and fortune a score of years ago by engineering a corner in wheat in which he drove the price of the September option in the Fall of 1888 from 89 cents to $2 a bushel, forcing the shorts to pay him the top price for a long line of short wheat which they had sold him all the way from 89 cents to something over $1 a bushel. He is credited with having handled this corner single handed. He mistrusted pools and managed his own campaign. The reverse of the picture was presented a few years later when he tried the same thing in the corn market without success. He was credited with enormous losses in this second effort to establish a corner in the grain market.

⁂

Exchange Declines; Bank Rate Cut.

The German bank rate was reduced yesterday from 5 to 4½ per cent., having stood at 5 per cent. since last October. This reduction following Thursday's reduction in the English bank rate to 3½ per cent. is accepted as cumulative evidence of the easing conditions in the European money markets and incidentally has served to bring about a further reduction in the New York foreign exchange market. Demand sterling receded 15 points further, to 4.8625, definitely removing, apparently, the chance of any outflow of gold to Europe in the early part of this year. At the same time, the cash position of the New York City banks is being further re-enforced by a continued flow of cash from the interior. Yesterday's estimates of the week's currency movement placed the gain by the banks since Friday at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

⁂

Selling of City Bonds.

The selling of New York City bonds, which has caused heaviness in the market for these issues for some days, resulted yesterday in further declines in these issues. The 4s of 1959, which have suffered more than the other issues in this selling movement, sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday as low as 99½. They have been under par for several days past.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The local market was dull and narrow, with trading confined chiefly to a few shares in which speculation has been rife of late. These were Lehigh Valley, Cambria Steel, and Tonopah Belmont, in all of which there was an evident desire to turn paper profits into cash, with a consequent irregularity in prices. The investment buyer was a scarce article in the market, however, it being left to professional traders very largely.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	American Cement	27	27	27
2	Am. Gas of N. J.	100	100	100
30	Amal. Asbestos pf.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
4,601	Cambria Steel	51½	50¼	50⅞
200	Elec. Co. of America	12	12	12
300	Electric Storage	61	60⅞	61
46	Franklin Fire All'ce	7½	7½	7½
400	General Asphalt	31¼	31¼	31¼
68	General Asphalt pf.	82⅛	81½	82¼
6	Ins. Co. of N. A.	23	23	23
60	Keystone Tel.	12	12	12
35	Lake Superior Corp.	26¼	25⅞	26¼
20	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	118½	118	118
3,288	Lehigh Valley	102⅜	102	102⅜
25	Northen Pacific	137⅞	137¼	137⅞
1,125	North. Central	123	121¼	123
810	Pennsylvania	67 3-16	66 11-16	67 3-16
5	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45½	45½	45½
892	Philadelphia Electric	14	13⅞	13⅞
1,000	Phila. Rapid Transit	25½	25⅛	25⅛
10	Phila. National Bank	325	325	325
100	Pittsburg Coal	22	22	22
700	Reading	81⅝	81⅛	81 9-16
2,905	Tonopah Belmont	1½	1⅛	1⅛
395	Tonopah Mining	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
447	Union Traction	50⅞	50½	50⅞
666	U. G. I.	93⅞	93⅛	93⅛
13,503	U. S. Steel	86⅞	83⅞	86⅞
100	W. N. Y. & Penn	8	8	8

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday business continued dull. Prices were practically unchanged, except tin, which was down nearly ¼c. On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday copper, for both spot and future deliveries, on the day's transactions suffered a loss from the initial prices of 2s 6d, but from the final figures of Thursday only a loss of 1s 3d. The market finished easy, closing quotations ruling at: Spot, £60 7s 6d; futures, £61 5s. Pig tin ended easy, with spot and future deliveries each down 5s, to £146 10s and £148 respectively. Spanish pig lead was steady and unchanged, at £13 13s 9d. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 52s 1½d. Spelter was steady and unchanged, at £23 5s.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
Standard Copper—	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
January	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.37½
February	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.35
March	13.12½	13.37½	13.12½	13.35
Spelter	6.10	6.25	6.10	6.25
Lead	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.72
Tin	32.00	32.35	32.20	32.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William R. Coe, son-in-law of the late H. H. Rogers, has been elected President of the insurance brokerage corporation of Johnson & Higgins, to succeed the late William Brockie.

All of the $2,300,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Iroquois Iron Company, which were purchased recently by a Lee, Higginson & Co. syndicate, have been sold.

The Kings County Trust Company has increased its quarterly dividend from 3½ to 4 per cent., placing the stock on a 16 per cent. basis. The company has a capital of $500,000 and a surplus of more than four times that amount.

The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Missouri Pacific Railway Guaranty Trust Company subscription receipts for convertible first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, first installment and full paid, to be traded in "flat" and to be delivered in amounts not exceeding $10,000.

Application has been made to list $16,000,000 additional capital stock of Wells, Fargo & Co.; $2,391,000 additional first mortgage twenty-five-year convertible bonds, due 1927, of the Distillers Securities Corporation, and $3,500,000 additional refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, due 1934.

At the annual stockholders' meeting of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company yesterday the following were elected Directors: B. F. Wollman, J. H. Selmes, E. K. Scheftel, T. J. Romaine, F. E. Rafel, R. J. Jacobs, C. I. Henry, W. N. Harte, L. E. Goetz, M. H. Goodkind, D. L. Elliman, L. S. Brush, and E. E. Baldwin.

The protective committee, Edwin S. Marston, Chairman, which has under consideration a plan of reorganization for the Atlanta and Birmingham Construction Company, Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, Georgia Terminal Company, Alabama Terminal Railroad, Fitzgerald, Ocilla & Broxton Railroad, Brunswick Steamship Company, Birmingham Coal and Iron Company, and the Oglethorpe Company, announces that a large amount of the securities of these concerns has been deposited under the agreement of May 1, 1910, that the several properties have been preserved and that a plan will be formulated as soon as possible. Holders of the stocks, securities, and obligations of these companies may deposit them on or before Feb. 1 with the Manhattan Trust Company, New York, and the Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston, and receive in exchange negotiable receipts.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

A large short interest on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was in slow retreat during the course of the day, while commission houses reported the handling of a great many buying orders for small lots of stock. Transactions, though less than the day before, were nevertheless on a heavy scale, the sales totaling 102,460 shares, distributed among sixty-one different issues. Nearly all the leading stocks touched early low prices, which were under the New York Stock Exchange bottom figures, the difference in a number of instances extending to one-quarter of a point.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Allis Chalmers	13	13	13	13
2,800	Amal. Copper	82⅝	84¼	81	84¼
30	Am. Beet Sug.	41½	42½	41½	42½
140	Am. Can	12⅛	12⅛	12	12
170	Am. Car & Fy	65⅝	66¼	65⅝	66¼
20	Am. Cotton Oil	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
240	Am. Locom.	54⅛	54⅞	54	54⅞
4,650	Am. Smelting	93⅞	95	92⅝	95
210	Am. Sugar	122	122¼	121⅝	122¼
350	Anaconda Cop.	50¼	51½	49⅞	51¼
340	A., T. & S. F.	118¼	119	117⅞	118⅝
120	Balt. & Ohio	115⅞	116⅝	115⅞	116½
490	Brook. R. T.	74⅛	75⅛	73⅞	75
340	Cent. Leather	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
820	Ches. & Ohio	84⅜	86½	83⅞	85⅞
50	C. G. W., new	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞
10	C. G. W. pf'n	60	60	60	60
1,560	C., M. & S. P.	148½	149½	147⅞	149
850	Col. Fuel & I.	44	45¼	43⅞	45¼
790	Consol. Gas	147⅜	150⅝	147¼	150½
300	Corn Products	19⅞	20¼	19⅝	20¼
170	Den. & R. G.	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜	44⅛
20	Dist. Secur.	34	34⅛	34	34½
880	Erie	31	31⅞	31	31⅞
20	Erie 1st pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
200	Gt. Nor. pf.	134	135½	133⅞	135¼
10	Gt. N. Ore. cfs.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
700	Inter.-Met.	21½	22⅜	21	22⅜
1,070	Inter.-Met. pf.	56⅛	58⅛	56⅛	58⅛
60	Int. M. M. pf	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
20	Kan. City So.	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛
220	Mo., K. & T.	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45½
970	Mo. Pacific	69⅞	72	69⅛	71
200	Nat. M. 2d pf	28	28	27⅞	27⅞
140	Nat. Lead	84	85⅞	83⅞	85⅞
860	N. Y. Central	119¼	120	118⅞	120
80	N. Y., O. & W.	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞
700	Nor. Pacific	135⅞	137	134⅜	136⅞
10	Pacific Mail	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1,180	Pennsylvania	133½	134⅛	133⅛	134⅛
50	People's Gas	111⅛	112⅛	111⅛	112
150	Pitts. Coal	22	22⅛	21⅞	22
60	Pr. Steel Car	46	46⅛	46	46⅛
14,620	Reading	162	163⅜	161⅝	163
170	Rep. Steel	39	39	38	39
1,330	Rock Island	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛
2,730	Southern Pac.	129⅞	131⅛	129⅞	131⅛
130	Southern Ry.	30½	31	30⅞	31
10	South. Ry. pf.	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
20	Texas Pac.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
190	Third Ave.	16	16½	16	16½
16,530	Union Pac.	191⅝	193⅛	191⅛	193⅝
500	U. S. Rubber	45½	46⅞	45½	46⅞
43,030	U. S. Steel	84⅝	86⅝	83⅞	86⅛
40	U. S. Steel pf.	123⅛	123½	123⅛	123½
30	Utah Copper	52⅛	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞
260	Va.-Car. Chem.	53⅛	55	53⅛	55
390	Wabash	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
860	Wabash pf.	50⅛	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞
20	West. Union	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
20	West. Elec.	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
102,460					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10	.10
300	Belmont	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
300	Challar	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,300	Cons. Imp.	.10	.10	.10	.10
1,900	Corn Stock	.32	.32	.32	.32
200	Gold. Cons.	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
500	Jumbo Ext.	.18	.18	.18	.18
300	Mexican	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
100	Ophir	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
400	Potosi	.65	.65	.63	.63
150	Ton. Mining	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
300	Tonopah Ext.	.73	.73	.73	.73
1,100	Tramps	.06½	.07½	.06½	.07½
500	United Gold	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
100	Yellow Jack	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
7,950					

BOND.

$1,000	Comstock 4s	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝

WHEAT.

325,000	May option	1.09⅝	1.10⅝	1.09⅝	1.10⅝

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The local market opened steady at about yesterday's closing level. Traders were heavy buyers of stocks, and this buying started an upward movement, which continued throughout the day. Amalgamated advanced to 84⅛. Butte Coalition gained a couple of points, Lake Copper sold up to 91¼, and North Lake to 19½, while the balance of the list is from a fraction to over a point higher as a result of the day's trading. The close was strong and at best prices of the day.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92¼
500	Atch. Top. & S. F. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
49,000	A. G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	70	69⅞	70
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	91	91	91
1,000	Dominion Coal 5s	98	98	98
2,000	K. C. Mem. & Bir. 4s	93½	93½	93½
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10,000	New River 5s	79½	79½	79½
5,000	N.Y., N.H. & H. cv 6s	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞
2,000	Shannon 6s, full paid	108	107	107
1,000	United Fruit 4½s	96	96	96
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	99	98⅞	99

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atchison	118½	118	118⅛
18	Boston Elevated	133½	133	133
200	Boston Suburban pf.	75	75	75
7	Boston & Albany	231½	230½	231½
4	Boston & Lowell	225	225	225
9	Boston & Maine	148	148	148
1,405	Mass. Electric	19	18	19
70	Mass Electric pf.	80¼	80¼	80¼
363	N. Y., N. H. & H.	156	155	156
275	N. Y., N. H. & H., 25 per cent. pd.	146	145½	146
120	Union Pacific	193⅛	191⅝	193⅛

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,078	American	137⅞	136⅞	137⅞
55	Cumberland	147	147	147
12	New England	135	135	135
100	Western	16	16	16
19	Western pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Agr. Chem.	45½	45	45
37	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	103	102	103
1	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
13	A.G. & W. I. S. S. pf	27	26	27
20	Am. Pneu. Svc.	7½	7⅛	7½
35	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	19	18½	19
34	Am. Sugar Rfg.	122⅝	121	122⅝
318	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	122	121	122
280	Am. Woolen pf.	102	100½	102
15	East S. S.	80	80	80
1,150	East Boston Land	10⅛	10	10⅛
310	Edison	241	241	241
2,014	Edison (rights)	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
15	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	105	105	105
100	General Elec.	155	155	155
859	Mass. Gas	79	78	78⅝
5	Mass. Gas pf.	95	95	95
6	Mergenthaler	215¼	215¼	215¼
5	N. E. Cotton Yarn	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛
271	Pullman	200	195	198⅛
164	Swift	108	107⅝	108
10	Torrington Class A	32	32	32
281	United Fruit	168⅛	167	167
200	United Shoe	68	67⅞	68
21	United Shoe pf.	30	29⅞	29⅞
4,295	U. S. Steel	86⅞	83⅞	86⅞
100	U. S. Steel pf.	123	123	123

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,435	Adventure	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜
4,990	Amalgamated	84⅛	81⅛	84⅛
625	Am. Zinc	34½	33⅞	34
1,535	Arcadian	9	8	8½
1,510	Ariz. Com'l	45½	44	45½
350	Arnold	1⅞	1½	1½
100	Boston Cons.	19	19	19
500	Boston Corbin	22¼	21⅞	22¼
7,536	Butte Coalition	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
891	Cal. & Arizona	86	84½	86
5	Cal. & Hecla	655	655	655
45	Centennial	33	32	32
661	Copper Range	82¼	80	82¼
225	Daly West	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞
947	East Butte	11¼	11	11¼
990	Franklin	19⅞	18⅞	19½
940	Giroux	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
111	Granby	102	101	102
870	Granby (rights)	1¼	1	1¼
1,096	Greene Cananea	10⅛	9⅞	10
380	Hancock	29½	29	29
125	Helvetia	5	4⅞	4⅞
540	Isle Royale	25	24	25
410	Kerr Lake	9⅛	9	9⅛
100	Keweenaw	5	5	5
3,575	Lake	91¼	88⅞	91
595	La Salle	17¼	16⅞	17
3,325	Mass.	8⅞	7⅞	8⅛
300	Mayflower	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,865	Miami	25⅞	25	25
555	Michigan	8½	7⅞	8½
2,539	Mohawk	74½	70	74½
125	Butte & Balak	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1,129	Nevada	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞
205	Nipissing	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞
5,061	North Butte	47	45	46
10,886	North Lake	19⅛	17	19⅛
565	Ojibway	11	11	11
50	Old Colony	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
110	Old Dominion	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
8	Osceola	159	159	159
940	Parrot	21½	20	21
100	Phoenix	60c	60c	60c
110	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2½
240	Shannon	15⅞	15½	15⅞
215	St. Mary's Land	71	70	71
553	Superior	63⅞	62⅞	62¼
195	Superior & Boston	16	16	16
650	Superior & Pittsburg	14¼	14⅛	14¼
20	Tamarack	65	65	65
273	Tamarack (rights)	1¼	1	1¼
1,085	Trinity	10	9	10
721	U. S. Oil	39⅞	38⅞	39⅞
75	South Utah	3½	3½	3½
1,950	U. S. Smelting	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞
214	U. S. Smelting pf.	52⅞	51⅞	52
850	Utah Apex	4½	4⅛	4⅛
185	Utah Cons	41	40¼	41
920	Winona	12⅛	11½	12⅛
180	Wolverine	149	147	147
160	Wyandotte	3	2⅞	3

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 275 failures in the United States during the week against 291 for the previous week, and 307, 408, 252, and 276 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 83, New England 17, Southern 90, Western 44, Northwestern 19, Far West 22, and Territories none. Canada had 40, against 44 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Grain and Provisions Firm and Higher with Shorts Buying—Cotton Advances in Light Trade.

Wheat developed a much better tone, and steadily improved in price, closing at the best of the day. The advance of the market was due to the oversold condition and the strength of other speculative markets—corn, oats, provisions, cotton, and stocks. The news was also a little more favorable. Foreign markets were higher, with some little buying on the firmness of the Argentine. The Argentine markets were up on disappointing movement, and there was a good deal of buying credited to the reports of delayed movement of the Argentine, unsatisfactory quality of the arrivals, and the light receipts. The northwestern receipts were more moderate, cash wheat was firm, and there were reports of better milling demand. There were also some complaints of damage to the growing crop, and there were some reports from Kansas and Nebraska claiming very limited amount of wheat still back in farmers' hands.

Cash wheat was quiet but firm. Exporters reported 6 loads, including 3 loads to Portugal of No. 2 red. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.30 in elevator, domestic rate; $1.30, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.24⅝; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.24⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.19⅝.

Corn was firm all day. There was a good demand, and the close was at about the top. Further bad weather east of the Mississippi caused considerable buying early. Country offerings were reported light, and commission houses were good buyers. A report from the Southwest claiming that in some parts there were 43 per cent. of the crop still in the fields, and more or less injured by the weather conditions of the Winter, had some influence, although the statement was that there were 25 per cent. less live stock to feed the corn to.

Cash corn firm; No. 2, 74½c, elevator, domestic; 73½c, export rate; No. 3, 72½c; No. 4, 70c, and steamer, 72¼c.

Oats advanced with wheat and corn. Demand was good, while there was little or no pressure on the market. Receipts were disappointing. Western receipts this week have been nearly taken care of by the actual interior shipments. Consumers appear to be steady buyers. Cash oats were quoted at 53@55½c, track; white clipped, 54@57½c.

Provisions were also firm. The live hog movement was disappointingly light. Live hogs were firm at the stock yards, and the weekly estimate of the stocks of product indicated no accumulation. Strength of feeding grain, and reports of light stocks of hogs in the country, further influenced the buying.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.18¼	$1.17¼	$1.18⅛	$1.17
July	1.09⅞	1.09	1.09⅞	1.08⅜
Corn—				
May	..	..	77½	77
July	..	..	77⅛	76⅞
September	..	..	77	76⅝
Oats—				
May			54¼	53⅝

Curb, 2:30 P. M., May—Wheat, $1.18; puts, $1.17½@$1.17⅝; calls, $1.18⅝@$1.18⅝.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
January	....	....	$1.12	$1.10⅞
May	$1.10⅞	$1.09⅝	1.10⅞	1.09⅞
July	1.01⅞	1.00⅜	1.01⅞	1.00⅜
September	97⅞	97	97⅞	96⅝

2:30-2:45 P. M.—May ups, $1.11⅛@$1.11⅛; downs, $1.10⅛@$1.10.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Corn—				
January	....	....	65	64¼
May	68⅞	68¼	68⅞	68⅛
July	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛	67⅞
September	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛	67⅝

May ups, 69¼; downs, 68½.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Oats—				
January	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	47⅞
May	48⅞	48	48⅛	47⅞
July	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	44⅛
September	42⅛	41⅞	42	41⅞
Lard—				
January	12.47½	12.40	12.45	12.40
May	12.07½	11.92½	12.00	11.97½
July	11.97½	11.85	11.90	11.87½
Ribs—				
January	12.00	11.92½	11.92½	12.00
May	11.60	11.47½	11.57½	11.50
July	11.57½	11.47½	11.52½	11.60
Pork—				
January	21.30	21.20	21.25	21.27½
May	21.85	21.57½	21.72½	21.87½
July	21.82½	21.72½	21.72½	21.72½

COTTON.

Cotton was comparatively quiet but very steady. There was a good deal of buying at times, but the volume of trade was materially smaller. The market was influenced by the hardening tendency of other speculative commodities and the better feeling in the Street. There was apparently very little distress cotton for sale. Moderate amounts came on the market, but there was only a limited selling pressure, and after midday there developed a material change of attitude toward the market.

There was further buying during the morning by straddle interests. This buying by the Liverpool traders has been a very important factor and has absorbed a heavy line of cotton the past few days. In addition to this there was a good deal of buying by spot interests, and as the market slowly improved and the effect of the improving condition in other speculative markets was felt there developed a fairly good volume of commission-house buying.

The opinion was quite freely expressed that the recent decline has left the market in a rather oversold condition, which would make itself felt after the market had worked up to a point where there was necessity of calling more margin. The buying by the Philadelphia spot interests had a considerable influence, and the attitude of spot interests generally has been favorable to the market.

Southern reports were again bullish on the spot situation, claiming very light offerings and difficulty of buying spot cotton. The into-sight figures for the week were bullish. The total was only 221,928 bales, against 317,591 bales last year and 362,597 bales two years ago. Reports that French spinners, after meeting for the purpose of curtailment, decided not to reduce spinning time was considered an indication of better trade conditions in France than had been generally believed, in view of the complaints which have been received.

Spot cotton quiet, 30 points advance. Middling uplands, 14.45; middling Gulf, 14.70.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
January	14.23	14.05	14.26@14.30	14.02
February	....	....	14.20@14.23	13.95
March	14.25	13.96	14.24@14.25	14.00
April	....	....	14.30@14.33	14.04
May	14.38	14.07	14.37@14.38	14.12
June	14.21	14.21	14.38@14.40	14.12
July	14.38	14.06	14.37@14.38	14.12
August	14.10	13.85	14.10@14.11	13.90
September	13.23	13.04	13.23@13.25	13.05
October	12.78	12.64	12.77@12.78	12.70
November	12.56	12.51	12.55@12.57	....
December	12.55	12.52	12.56@12.58	12.50

The market closed firm at 6@26 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee opened dull, with values unchanged to 5 points decline, influenced by disappointing cables. There was very little coffee offering early in the day and the market hardened perceptibly, values advancing 5 or 10 points, with good bids for round lots by bull interests. Early reports said that bulls were anticipating higher prices owing to less favorable news regarding the growing crop, but in the afternoon selling developed and bids were withdrawn and the market closed net unchanged with sales of 10,250 bags. The market is very narrow and easily influenced by the comparatively small business. Private cable advices from Brazil were that the Rio market was active and higher and that stocks were being firmly held. The Havre market was ¼f higher and Hamburg was unchanged to ½ pfennig advance. Spot coffee, quiet and steady; Rio No. 7, 8⅝c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
January	6.75	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.75
February	....	....	6.75@6.80	6.75
March	6.85	6.75	6.80@6.85	6.80
April	....	....	6.85@6.90	6.85
May	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95	6.90
June	....	....	6.90@6.95	6.90
July	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00	6.95
August	....	....	6.95@7.00	6.95
September	6.95	6.90	6.95@7.00	6.95
October	....	....	6.95@7.00	6.95
November	....	....	6.95@7.00	6.95
December	7.00	6.95	6.95@7.00	6.95

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that "THE UNITED STATES SECURITY COMPANY," a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this fifth day of January, 1910, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Office of the Secretary of State at the City of (Seal.) Albany, this fifth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and ten.

THOMAS F. FENNELL,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership subsisting between ASTRIDE PARDI and JOSEPH P. ZURLA, under the firm name of PARDI & ZURLA, was dissolved on the 12th day of January, 1910, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by JOSEPH P. ZURLA and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at 116 Charlton St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Dated New York, January 12, 1910.

JOSEPH P. ZURLA.
ASTRIDE PARDI.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Wall Street Opening Causes Irregular Market in London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Money was easily obtainable and discount rates were lower to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange continues quietly cheerful, with further improvements in British securities, especially home rails. The reduced German bank rate was responsible for increased Continental buying among Kaffirs and foreigners. Rubber shares were buoyant and coppers were firm.

American securities opened higher, and for a time improved on fair buying. A reaction followed the receipt of the Wall Street opening, and trading became uncertain and irregular. Only a small business was done during the rest of the session, and the market closed dull and easy.

Bar silver steady, 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 15c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Domestic shares opened firm to-day, but weakened later and closed lower. American securities were stronger.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	82⅝	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	82 15-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	10⅛	50⅝	50	+½
Atchison	121⅛	118	118⅛	−¼
Can. Pacific	185⅞	181⅛	180⅛	+⅞
St. Paul	152½	148⅞	148⅞	..
Erie	32⅛	31⅜	31⅛	+⅛
Erie 1st pf.	50	48⅞	48	+⅛
Illinois Central	147⅛	143⅛	143⅛	+⅛
Louis. & Nash	155½	151⅛	147⅛ ex	+¼
N. Y. Central	122⅛	119⅛	119⅛	−¼
Pennsylvania	68⅛	133⅞	133⅛	+⅛
Reading	83⅛	162⅞	162	+⅝
Union Pacific	197⅛	192	192	..
So. Pacific	133⅞	130	130⅛	−⅛
U. S. Steel	86⅛	84⅛	84⅞	−⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	126⅞	123½	123	+½

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	5	9	Esperanza	3	0	0
Tomboy	0	17	6	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	7	3	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	3

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Northern Central Railway made a new high record at 123¼, which is 2⅝ above yesterday's price, and 1¼ higher than the previous high record made early in the week. The advance, of course, is due to the action taken yesterday looking to absorption of the minority stock or closer operating management on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which already controls the road. Merchants' Bank advanced 4¼, to 179¾. Shares, 1,995. Bonds, $81,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. C. L. cons. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
20,000	A. C. L. Ry. con. deb. 4s	101	100	101
6,000	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	97	97	97
12,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75⅞	75½	75⅞
24,000	Seaboard 4s, stmpd	84¼	84	84¼
1,000	St. L. & Iron Mt., River Gulf Div., 4s	87½	87½	87½
10,000	United Rys. 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
7,000	Western Maryland 4s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	A. C. L. of Conn.	335	335	335
15	Am. Bonding	80	80	80
10	Con. Gas, E. L. & P. con.	49¼	49¼	49¼
15	Con. Gas, E. L. & P. pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼
60	Citizens' Bank	39	39	39
300	Colonial Trust	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
25	German Fire Ins.	16	16	16
100	Kirby Lumber Co. 2d series	67½	67½	67½
200	Maryland Casualty	94½	94½	94½
10	Merchants' Bank	179⅛	179⅛	179⅛
780	Northern Central	123¼	122	123¼
100	Seaboard Co. com.	25	25	25
300	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45½
10	U. S. Steel	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
100	Western Maryland	51	51	51

DIVIDENDS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., January 13, 1910.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1909, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid March 1, 1910, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1910.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1910, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1910.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

Office of
J. G. White & Company, Inc.,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
Engineers—Managers.

THE HELENA LIGHT AND RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors of the Helena Light and Railway Company have declared a regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable February 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 25th, 1910.

H. S. COLLETTE,
Secretary.

Dividend No. 18.
KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 11, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable March 15th, 1910, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on March 1st, 1910. Transfer books will not close.

J. H. SUSMANN, Sec'y and Treasurer.

110TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1910, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business, Tuesday, February 1st, 1910.

D. R. BURBANK, Assistant Secretary.
New York, January 19, 1910.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
Broadway and Eighth Street.
New York, January 18th, 1910.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable February 1st, 1910.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. January 21st, 1910, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1910.

JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
52 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12th, 1910.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 16.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS on each share of Preferred stock of this Company will be paid on Feb. 14th, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 22d, 1910. The Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 24th to Feb. 14th, 1910, both inclusive.

H. KRAEMER, Treasurer.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES COMPANY.
Trenton, N. J., January 20, 1910.
Dividend No. 40.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on January 25th, 1910, to Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. January 20th, 1910.

Transfer Books do not close.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
52 Broadway, New York, Jan. 12th, 1910.
Common Stock Dividend No. 5.

A dividend of ONE DOLLAR on each share of Common Stock of this Company will be paid on Feb. 14th, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 22d, 1910. The Common Stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 24th to Feb. 14th, 1910, both inclusive.

H. KRAEMER, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, January 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable February 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at close of business January 28th, 1910.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, Jan. 15, 1910.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cimiotti Unhairing Co. will be held at its office, 135 West Third St., New York City, on Tuesday, January 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting.

CIMIOTTI UNHAIRING CO.
GUSTAV CIMIOTTI, Pres.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

LONDON, 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 51 WALL ST.

New York, January 21st, 1910.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1909:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1909, to 31st December, 1909			$3,759,391.25
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1909			717,712.70
Total marine premiums			$4,477,103.95
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1909, to 31st December, 1909			$3,791,557.05
Interest received during the year	$322,046.46		
Rent, less taxes and expenses	145,679.82	$467,726.28	
Losses paid during the year which were estimated in 1908 and previous years	$829,378.19		
Losses occurred, estimated and paid in 1909	1,149,459.56	1,978,837.75	
Less salvages	$249,891.07		
Re-insurances	235,520.48	485,411.55	
		$1,493,426.20	
Returns of premiums		$60,285.14	
Expenses, including officers' salaries and clerks' compensation, stationery, newspapers, advertisements, &c.		$356,913.94	

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.	
United States and State of New York stock, city, bank, and other securities		$5,461,042.00	Estimated losses and losses unsettled	$2,393,297.00
Special deposits in banks and trust companies		1,000,000.00	Premiums on unterminated risks	685,546.90
Real estate, cor. Wall and William Sts., and Exchange Place	$4,299,426.04		Certificates of profits and interest unpaid	263,468.95
Other real estate and claims due the company	75,000.00	4,374,426.04	Return premiums unpaid	120,569.42
Premium notes and bills receivable		1,213,069.68	Certificates of profits ordered redeemed, withheld for unpaid premiums	22,353.49
Cash in the hands of European bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries		239,948.04	Certificates of profits outstanding	7,404,890.00
Cash in bank		633,405.13	Real estate reserve fund	370,000.00
Aggregating		$12,921,890.89	Aggregating	$11,260,125.76

A dividend of interest of **SIX** per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after **TUESDAY**, the **FIRST of FEBRUARY** next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of **1904** will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after **TUESDAY**, the **FIRST of FEBRUARY** next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of **FORTY** per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1909, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after **TUESDAY**, the **THIRD of MAY** next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

FRANCIS M. BACON,
WALDRON P. BROWN,
VERNON H. BROWN,
JOHN N. BEACH,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
CORNELIUS ELDERT,
RICHARD H. EWART,
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN,
HERBERT L. GRIGGS.

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
ANSON W. HARD,
LEWIS CASS LEDYARD,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
LEANDER N. LOVELL,
GEORGE H. MACY,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
NICHOLAS F. PALMER,
HENRY PARISH,
ADOLF PAVENSTEDT,
CHARLES M. PRATT.

DALLAS B. PRATT,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
ANTON A. RAVEN,
JOHN J. RIKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
WILLIAM SLOANE,
ISAAC STERN,
WILLIAM A. STREET,
GEORGE E. TURNURE.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice President. SANFORD E. COBB, 2d Vice President.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice President. JOHN H. JONES STEWART, 4th Vice President.

Harris County, Texas, 4½s
City of San Francisco 5s
To Yield 4¼% Income

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
43 Exchange Place
Tel. 7007 Hanover - - - - New York
BOSTON CHICAGO DENVER SAN FRANCISCO

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY,
Broadway & 39th Street.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held January 19th, 1910, the following-named gentlemen were re-elected Directors for a term of three years from the date of the meeting:

Mr. Henry C. Strahmann,
Mr. John Gerken,
Mr. Charles F. Holm,
Mr. William O. Allison, and
Mr. Gustav Scholer.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 21st, 1910, the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

Mr. ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN, President.
Mr. LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Vice President.
Mr. HENRY C. STRAHMANN, Vice President.
Mr. JOHN GERKEN, Vice President.
Mr. HENRY G. LEWIS, Treasurer.
Mr. Richard A. PURDY, Secretary, and
Messrs. HOLM, WHITLOCK & SCARFF, Counsel.

New York, January 21, 1910.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1910, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 2d, 1910, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 9th, 1910, at ten o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
by GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York.
4 Irving Place.
January 1st, 1910.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 24th, 1910. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 8th, 1910, at 12 M. and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1910.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS PROTECTIVE SOCIETY,
6 West 28th St., New York, Jan. 11, 1910.

The annual meeting of the National Highways Protective Society, for the election of three Trustees to serve three years, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the rooms of the Society, No. 6 West 28th Street, on Tuesday, January 25th, 1910, at four P. M.

EDWARD S. CORNELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the F. C. Linde Company for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Beach and Varick Streets, in the City of New York, on Saturday January 22d, 1910, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated January 7th, 1910.

D. H. VAN NAME, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon February 15, 1910, and there publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the construction of coal crushing plant and ash handling plant at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill. Blank forms of proposals and specifications will be furnished, and plans may be procured upon application to the Commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill. R. F. Nicholson, Chief of Bureau, January 14, 1910.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Adjutant General's Office, 35th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, until noon on Monday, January 31st, 1910, for furnishing bronze and silver decorations for qualifications in Small Arms Practice by the National Guard, State of New York.

Information concerning quantities, conditions, &c., can be had on application to this office, where standard samples can be seen.

NELSON H. HENRY,
Adjutant General, S. N. Y.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

34	208	535	1099	1637	2069	2726	3379
45	237	544	1164	1643	2108	2798	3596
69	258	558	1177	1651	2128	2804	3612
70	287	641	1183	1706	2229	2816	3622
74	298	643	1186	1779	2250	2818	3635
79	322	645	1217	1783	2360	2954	3636
105	339	800	1227	1794	2362	2972	3651
114	360	814	1262	1853	2380	2974	3653
129	409	850	1264	1867	2427	2987	3663
143	419	870	1288	1869	2485	2995	3665
149	428	894	1377	1877	2518	3020	3666
153	457	902	1392	1882	2560	3085	3689
157	460	924	1429	1898	2629	3127	3744
158	461	940	1449	1918	2642	3156	3815
175	471	1043	1512	1936	2644	3325	3834
189	478	1055	1531	1938	2650	3337	3843
196	505	1056	1580	1942	2688	3339	3848
198	506	1066	1596	2045	2701	3373	3863
203	526	1091	1615	2050	2722		
							150

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1910.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company
By ROBERT S. LOVETT,
President.

New York, December 27, 1909.

ATLANTIC, GULF AND WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP LINES

The books for the transfer of stock of the above named company will be closed at the close of business on January 26, 1910, and will remain continuously closed until the opening of business on the day following the final adjournment of the annual stockholders' meeting, which is set for February 15, 1910.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
On New York City Real Estate
LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY
RICHARD M. HURD, President.
Capital and Surplus....$6,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan. 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

THE Franklin Society
Established 1888. First Mortgages the Security.
Under supervision of State Bkg. Dept. Convenient methods. Begin with $1 or more, and get mailing size passbook, or send for Booklet A.
1 Beekman St., New York.

THIRD AVENUE Railroad Company REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS DEPOSITARY UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT, DATED NOVEMBER 6, 1907, FOR FOUR PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEPOSITING BONDHOLDERS and HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS DEPOSITARY, under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 6, 1907, between holders of the above mentioned Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, as parties of the first part, and James N. Wallace and others, Committee, as parties of the second part, that pursuant to the terms and provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated December 2, 1909, and has lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary.

As provided in said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, to which reference is hereby made, holders of certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company as Depositary may assent to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization either by filing with said Depositary their written assent thereto, specifying the date and number of the certificates held by them, or by failing, within thirty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, to file with the Depositary written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, specifying the date and number of the certificates held by them. Such dissent must be filed on or prior to February 28, 1910, with the Depositary at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will become effective and binding upon all Certificate Holders and will be finally and conclusively deemed to have been assented to by all Certificate Holders unless within thirty days after January 29, 1910, the latter being the date of the completion of the publication aforesaid, one-third in amount of the Certificate Holders shall file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent from said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the notice of dissent filed by each Certificate Holder specifying the date and number of the Certificates held by him.

Printed copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained by Certificate Holders on application to the Depositary at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Dated New York, January 13, 1910.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
JAMES TIMPSON,
HARRY BRONNER,
Bondholders' Committee.

THIRD AVENUE Railroad Company REORGANIZATION

Notice to Non-Depositing Bondholders

TO HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY ISSUED UNDER ITS MORTGAGE DATED MAY 15, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above-mentioned Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company issued under its mortgage dated May 15, 1900, that pursuant to a Bondholders' Agreement, dated, November 6, 1907, entered into between certain holders of said bonds, as parties of the first part, and James N. Wallace and others, Committee, as parties of the second part, to which Bondholders' Agreement reference is made for all its terms and provisions, a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated December 2, 1909, has been duly prepared and adopted and a copy thereof duly lodged with the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary. Printed copies of such Bondholders' Agreement and of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Depositary, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of said Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company who have not yet deposited their bonds under the aforesaid Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, are hereby notified that they may without penalty, become parties to the said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, and entitled to avail of the benefit of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, by depositing their bonds with the coupon of January 1, 1908, and all subsequent coupons accompanying the same, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary as aforesaid, on or before February 18, 1910, and such deposit shall be deemed equivalent to the filing of written assent to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Bonds so deposited will thereafter be held by the Depositary for account of the Committee, subject to the terms and provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, and said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as fully to all intents and purposes as if heretofore deposited.

Dated New York, January 13, 1910.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
JAMES TIMPSON,
HARRY BRONNER,
Bondholders' Committee.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bond.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000, in the year 1909, in trust, to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,809.40 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this company at its office, 120 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated December 27th, 1909.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

6% Coupon Bonds
In $100, $500, and $1,000,
Maturing in May, 1914.
Secured by tax exempt mortgages on income real estate in Brooklyn.
Send for booklet "Series A."
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
135 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A. 38,572, for ten shares in the name "Cornelius Sullivan." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Cornelius Sullivan.

Losses in Wall Street are frequently caused by ignorance of actual conditions of the money and securities markets. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review contains valuable information on the monetary situation and reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and the Curb. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—Adv.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Church Extension Committee Sells Harlem Plot—Important Sales on Fifth Avenue—East Side Water Front Deal Involving $255,000—Heights Corner Sold.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Church Extension Committee of the Presbytery of New York a plot 40 by 100 on the north side of 115th Street, 500 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to Levy & Starr. The plot adjoins the Presbyterian Church on that street, and as the intention of the purchasers is to improve it with a modern elevator apartment, the church insures permanent light and air for a new building to be erected.

French Capitalist Buys on 5th Ave.

Heirs of Dr. Joseph J. Lawrence of St. Louis have sold through Samuel Goldsticker the four-story front dwelling, 1,080 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street, on lot 25.2 by 102.2. The price was $280,000.

The buyer is Percival Farquhar, now a resident of Paris, who has been prominently identified with the building of railways in Brazil. Mr. Farquhar intends to occupy the Lawrence house and live permanently in this city.

Dr. Lawrence bought the Fifth Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street corner about ten years ago, soon after Mr. Carnegie erected his mansion a block further north, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets. The Lawrence residence is regarded as one of the best constructed houses in the upper Fifth Avenue section.

S. Topper has sold for the Brown Realty Company 92 Fifth Avenue, 77.4 feet south of Fifteenth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100. The buyer intends to alter the property.

Old Pearl Street Building Sold.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the estate of Peter Lorillard Ronalds, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 482 Pearl Street, old buildings on a lot 25 by 122, to Mrs. Charlotte B. M. Jackson, the owner of the adjoining property, 478 and 480.

Buys Grand Street Tenement.

Fred J. Davison has sold for the estate of Susan J. Palmer to D. H. Aarons 548 Grand Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Joseph Berliant has sold to Morris Jacoby the six-story new-law tenement 61 and 63 First Street.

Kursheedt Estate Sells.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the Frederick A. Kursheedt estate to a client of George R. Read & Co. the three-story building at 151 and 153 West Nineteenth Street, on plot 46.7 by 90. The Kursheedt estate owns two eight-story loft buildings adjoining.

West 22d Street Plot Resold.

The State Realty and Mortgage Company, Judson S. Todd, President, is the buyer of 118 to 124 West Twenty-second Street, on plot 75 by 100, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, sold recently by the Neilly and Gaspard estates. The company has resold the property with a building loan. The buyer will erect a twelve-story building. The identity of the second purchaser could not be learned.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold for Paul Halpin to a client 460 and 462 West Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story flats, 80 by 98.9.

Sales in the Loft Zone.

Another sale in the heart of the Pennsylvania terminal loft building zone which foreshadows an immediate improvement was announced yesterday by Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, who sold for Louis H. G. Behtloff the old dwelling 241 West Thirty-seventh Street to Louis Bernstein. This is the third parcel in the block sold by the same brokers to Mr. Bernstein, giving him a plot 75 by 98.9 on which he contemplates erecting a twelve-story modern loft building.

Mooyer & Marston have sold for Miss M. A. Kean, 129 West Twelfth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 22.6 by 103.3. The property has been in the Kean family for forty years.

Private Dwellings in Demand.

A. L. Toussaint has sold for Lizzie S. Hannah, to a client of Alfred Koelker, Jr., 306 West Ninety-second Street, a five-story American basement dwelling with passenger elevator, on lot 20 by 126.9.

The Private Sales Department of Bryan L. Kennelly's office has sold for Joseph Fox, the President of the Columbia Bank, the five-story American basement house, 18 East Fifty-third Street, 22 by 100, to Harrison K. Bird of Harriman & Co. for his own occupancy.

Mrs. A. G. Norrie is reported to have purchased from the Dwight estate the private dwelling 39 East Twenty-second Street.

William A. White & Sons have sold for John F. Simpson 245 West Seventieth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 19.5 by 100.5, to a client for occupancy.

Many Harlem Deals.

Levy & Starr have purchased the five-story triple flat at 306 West 118th Street, occupying a plot 25 by 100.

Henry Wise has sold for Minnie Cangro 343 East 104th Street; also 345 East 104th Street, for Peter and Catherine Ferrari two four-story tenements on a plot 50 by 100.11, to a Mr. Jordan.

McKee, Hayward & Co. have sold to a client for Minnie Cohen 137 and 139 West 101st Street, two five-story apartment houses, on plot 50 by 100.

Louis Wetzler has sold for Hugo Gorsch the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-second Street; also, the adjoining avenue property, 50 by 100, two five-story tenement houses, with stores, to George Ehret.

E. E. Tisch & Co. have sold for Samuel Hirschfield 307 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Builder Buys Heights Corner.

The Realty Company of America, of which Franklin Pettit is President, has sold the northeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 175th Street, a plot 50 by 100. The buyer is a builder.

$255,000 Water Front Deal.

Jesse T. Mesker has sold for W. Irving Clark, executor for the estate of Richard Smith Clark, to William C. Evans the entire block front on Avenue A, running from East Fifty-third to East Fifty-fourth Street, consisting of eight lots on Avenue A, with the two adjacent lots on East Fifty-third and East Fifty-fourth Streets, making a plot 200 by 144 feet, together with water front extending west 200 feet, docks, bulkheads, and riparian rights; also, for the same estate to the Consumers' Brewing Company, Limited, of New York City, the eight adjoining lots in the rear of this parcel, with a frontage of 100 feet on East Fifty-third Street, running through to East Fifty-fourth Street, making a plot 100 by 200.10. The property was being held at $255,000.

This site was known 200 years ago as the Duffmore Farm, sixty acres having been granted to David Duffmore by Sir Edmund Andros in 1667. After David Duffmore ceased to cultivate the same the old house, which was recently torn down, was occupied by the Odell, Brevoort, and Leroy families. It was known at that time as the Spring Valley Farm.

An old shot tower, a relic of early New York days, which has been a landmark in this vicinity for nearly a century, still stands on the property. It was built years ago of old hard-shell lime bricks, which, it is said, were imported from Holland. The walls of same are seven feet thick. The property has not changed hands in over thirty-five years.

Entire Block Sold in Bronx.

Jacob Leitner has sold for Sonn Brothers the entire block in the Bronx bounded by Southern Boulevard, Intervale Avenue, Fox, and Tiffany Streets. The purchaser is a builder, who intends to erect on the property a number of high-class elevator apartments.

Louis Reiss has sold for the executors of the estate of John Leonard the two lots on the west side of Walton Avenue, about 180 feet south of 161st Street, 52 by 101, to Thomas D. Malcolm, who will immediately improve the same with an up-to-date five-story apartment.

C. F. Heitmann has sold for the Jacob Streifler Company, to a client 1,348 and 1,350 Wilkins Avenue, 50 by 110 by 177, a five-story new-law apartment house, with stores.

Buys Brooklyn Block Front.

S. Albert has sold for Morris Franklin to Henry J. Feiser the block bounded by Glenmore Avenue, Sheridan Avenue, Conduit Avenue, and Lincoln Avenue. The property is within a block of the Grant Avenue station of the elevated road.

The frontages are 237 feet on Conduit Avenue, 183 feet on Lincoln Avenue, 200 feet on Glenmore Avenue, and 310 feet on Sheridan Avenue. Mr. Feiser will build about thirty two-family houses. Glenmore Avenue is one of the prominent thoroughfares of this section of Brooklyn, and is under the control of the Park Department.

Astoria Sale.

A plot, 100 by 146, on the south side of Elm Street, 125 feet west of Academy Street, Astoria, has been sold by J. V. Jerome to a Manhattan investor, who will improve the same.

99-Year Lease on Morningside Heights.

The Higgins estate has leased the plot, 100 by 100, at northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 115th Street for a term of ninety-nine years. The lessee is John J. Johnson, who is to pay $5,000 per annum.

Building for Physicians.

Charles M. Warner is to erect on the property he recently acquired at 40 to 44 East Forty-first Street, a twelve-story building, specially adapted and equipped for the use of physicians. There will be twenty-two suites on each floor. The plot is 80 by 100. S. Osgood Pell & Co., who are the renting agents, have already received applications for space. The Chemists' Club, for which plans were filed Thursday, will be at 50 to 54.

Another Theatre for Harlem.

Maximilian Zypkes, architect, who lately completed the Crescent Theatre, at 36 and 38 West 135th Street, has been commissioned to draw plans for another theatre in East 135th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, on a plot 70 by 100, to be two stories in height, strictly fireproof, and conforming with present theatre regulations. It is to be built for the Marion Theatrical and Amusement Company of 136 West Thirty-seventh Street. The building will be devoted to high-class vaudeville.

Sloane Stable and Garage.

James B. Baker, as architect, filed plans for the garage and stable to be built for W. & J. Sloane at 541 to 547 West Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story edifice, of ornamental brick trimmed with bluestone, having a frontage of 66.8 feet and a depth of 98.9 feet, to cost $50,000.

New Park Ave. Commercial Building.

Fourth Avenue is to have another twelve-story commercial building on the southwest corner of Thirty-first Street, plans for which are now being prepared by Ernest Flagg.

The property has been turned over to Hyatt & McCormick, representing a syndicate. A new company is to be formed for the purpose of completing the improvement, which will be known as the De Forest Estate Corporation, with Lincoln McCormick of 66 Broadway as Secretary.

Factory Building Leased.

The Herman Arns Company has leased for J. Fitzpatrick to Federal Sign System, for a term of years, the building 529 West Forty-second Street, to be occupied by them as their New York factory.

New Development for Scarsdale.

Henry G. Autenrieth has sold his country place in Scarsdale, N. Y., to W. J. Reed, 7 East Forty-second Street, New York. The property is situated near the Harlem Railroad station and consists of 10 acres of lawn and an old stone mansion. The asking price has been $80,000. Mr. Reed expects to subdivide the Autenrieth tract into restricted building plots.

$40,000 Montclair Home Sold.

The handsome residence of Seth Sprague Terry, situated at the corner of Hawthorne Place and South Fullerton Avenue, in Montclair, has been sold to Charles B. Hill, Esq., of the New York law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts. The residence is one of the finest in the south side of Montclair and is situated on a large plot of ground. The sale was effected through F. M. Crawley & Bros., and the price paid is said to be $40,000.

Recent Buyers.

Macintosh Kellog is the buyer of the three-story dwelling 245 West Seventieth Street, on plot 19.5 by 100.5, reported sold for John F. Simpson yesterday.

Edward S. Johnson, Secretary of James G. Johnson & Co., wholesale milliners at 655 Broadway, is the buyer of 130 West Eighty-eighth Street, the three-story dwelling sold by McKee, Hayward & Co.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

137th St., 245, n s, 488 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; five-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Jan. 28.

129th St, 111, n s, 165 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11, four-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to Edward Roth, $13,087.

Lamport Av, s s, 400 ft w of Fort Schuyler Road, 25x100, Throggs Neck; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Sidney B. Hickox, $1,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Hoffman St, 2,396, e s, 19.3 ft s of 187th St, 50x99.10, three-story tenement and store; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Kate Walsh, $10,728.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

8th Av, 2,794, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 50x80, five-story, tenement and store; foreclosure sale, withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

East Broadway, 108, for a five-story brick store and loft, 25.2x69; B. Schlanowsky, 11 West 119th St., owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $12,000.

33d St, 12 East, for a twelve-story brick store and loft, 25x89.4; S. Switzer, 210 West 79th St, owner; W. E. Thompson, architect; cost, $85,000.

29th St, 541 to 547 West, for a three-story brick stable and garage, 66.8x98.9; W. & J. Sloane, 884 Broadway, owner; J. B. Baker, architect; cost, $50,000.

171st St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, for a two-story brick amusement hall, 25x100; Albert C. Ayes, White Plains, owner; B. & J. P. Walthur, architect; cost, $5,000.

Needham Av, n s, 226 ft e of Fish Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x33.6; Christopher Gonzales, 1,421 Needham Av., owner; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, w s, opposite 216th St, to a three-story brick dwelling, &c.; T. Dwyer, 601 West End Av., owner; Schwartz & Gross, architects; cost, $5,000.

132d St, 171 West, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. J. McGrath, 158 Lenox Av., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

AVENUE A, 206, e s, 25.9x96; Robert Rothstein to Max Leserman, $1.

BLACKROCK AV, s s, 255 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Charles E. Devermann to John Keener, $100.

BLACKROCK AV, s s, 280 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108, Unionport; Charles E. Devermann to John Keener, $100.

BECK ST, n w corner of Intervale Av, 115x125x100x181.10; Henry Morgenthau Co. to John J. Tully Co., B. & S., $100.

BROADWAY, 2,532, s s, 25.3x100; Charles J. Appell to Henry J. Lange, $100.

CROTONA AV, e s, 148.10 ft n of 176th St, 28x100; Lilian Vion to Margaret A. Dunkly, $100.

FULTON AV, s e corner of 169th St, 65.2x79.7; Jacob Klingenstein to Louis E. Kleban, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

GORE LOT 100, map of Wakefield; Catherine Close to Lillian V. Rourke, $1.

GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.6x99.11; Thomas Rahaim and others to Harris D. Rush, $1.

HILL AV, w s, 525 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Co. A of Edenwald to Patrick Sheridan, $1.

LEWIS ST, s e corner of 4th St, 87.5x100; Ignas Reich to Isaac Berlin, (mtg $70,750,) $100.

LOTS 174 to 182, map of Claremont Heights; John B. Dougherty to Robert L. McElroy, (mtg $18,000,) $100.

LOT 34, map of W. F. Duncan, at Williamsbridge, 25x100; Achille Branca to Francesco Romano, (mtg $1,500,) $100.

LOTS 59 and 60, map of Cebrie Park; Cecelia V. Fields to Cecelia V. Hyland, $100.

LOTS 59 and 60, map of Cebrie Park; Cecelia V. Hyland to Cecelia V. Fields, $100.

MADISON AV, 1,541, e s, 16.8x70; Philip Levitt to Ida Sabelsky, $1.

MADISON ST, 325, n s, 25x73.8; Max Mayerson to Louis Kovner, (mtg $30,000,) $100.

MORRIS AV, 2,183, w s, 25x90.10; Michael Murray to Peter N. Nelson, Jr., $100.

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 181st St, 78x134x110.1x138.11; Lewis Realty and Construction Co. to Ernest W. Stratmann of Brooklyn, (mtg $51,500,) $100.

NORTHERN AV, n w corner of 181st St, 78x134x110.1x138.11; Ernest W. Stratmann to Trebla Realty Co., (mtg $51,500,) $100.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 73d St, 80.7x104.11; Robert E. Dowling to Angie M. Booth, (mtg $46,000,) $100.

SHERIFF ST, 27 to 33; Sheriff St, 11; the block bounded by Grand, Sheriff, Broome, and Columbia Sts; block bounded by Broome, Sheriff, Columbia, and Delancey Sts, and Broome St, n e corner of Tompkins St, 148.10x irregular to East St; Frederick W. H. Crane and others, executors, &c., of Robert Hoe to R. Hoe & Co., (mtgs $807,000,) (8 deeds,) $1.

STANTON ST, 247, s s, 75 ft e of Willett St, 25x75; Kate Connold to Sarah Rosenberg, (mtg $18,000,) $1.

TELLER AV, w s, 99.5 ft n of 165th St, 20x100; Joseph King to Leah K. R. Goldfard, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

TINTON AV, 772, e s, 16.8x100; Ida E. Liebsohn to Betsey Brauer, (mtg $5,250,) $100.

UNION AV, n e corner of 156th St, 36.5x25; Union Av, s w corner of 156th St, 96x100; Robert A. Koempel to Philamena Koempel, $100.

WEST ST, 413, s e corner of Perry St, 174. 23x78.6; Perry St, s s, 73 ft e of West St, 20x50; Frederick J. Kuhne to Percival Kuhne and another, $1.

1ST ST, 61 and 63 East, s s, 41.7x irregular; Dinah Levine to Berliant Realty Co., (mtg $43,500,) $100.

1ST ST, 61 and 63 East, s s, 41.7x irregular; Morris W. Levine to Dinah Levine, (mtg $43,500,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 26th St, 24.5x70; Joseph H. Reif to David B. Theise and others, (mtg $13,000,) $1.

6TH ST, 738 East, s s, 25x70; Samuel Rosenberg to Leah Cohn, (mtg $21,000,) $1.

8TH ST, 368 and 370 East, s s, 48x97.6; Sarah Fish to Shaja Goldstein, (mtg $62,000,) $100.

10TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Waverley Place, 25x95; Lawrence J. Callanan to Ellen A. Callanan, $100.

12TH ST, 38 West, s s, 20x103.3; Maud E. Kimball to Mary L. Campion, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

12TH ST, n s, e half of Lot 485, map of Wakefield; Isidor Spar to Hugo Wabst, (mtg $1,700,) $1.

17TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92; Meteor Realty and Construction Co. to Morris W. Levine, (mtg $210,000,) $100.

23D ST, 331 West, 19.4x142.4; Peter G. Cappel to Bella Cappel, (mtg $60,000,) $100.

23D ST, 335 West, 19.10x142.4; Peter G. Cappel to Emma Caughlan, (sub mtg $60,000,) $100.

25TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of 7th Av, 21x98.9; Catherine Roach to Rexton Realty Co., (mtg $4,000,) $100.

64TH ST, 139 West, n s, 17.6x100.5; Mary Hennessy to William J. Warner, (mtg $15,000,) $1.

69TH ST, 225 and 229 West, 80x100.5; Robert N. Silverman to Samuel Jones, $100.

69TH ST, 225 and 229 West, 80x100.5; Silverman-Jones Construction Co. to Samuel Jones, (mtg $113,500,) $1.

73D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Max Blecher to Celia Kahn, $1.

73D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Joseph Meisselman to Celia Kahn, $1.

74TH ST, 114 East, s s, 18x102.2; William S. Young and others to Irma N. Straus, $100.

86TH ST, 325 West, n s, 19.6x100.8; Catherine C. Hall to Ellwood Harlow, $100.

92D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8; Leah K. R. Goldfarb to Joseph King, (mtg $15,500,) $100.

99TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 150x100.11; A. L. Mordecai & Son and others to Jacob Axelrod, (mtg $104,000,) $100.

104TH ST, 345 East, n s, 25x100.9; Catherine Ferreri to Adeline S. Fink, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

104TH ST, 343 East, n s, 25x100.9; Minnie Cangro to Adeline S. Fink, (mtg $9,000,) $100.

156TH ST, 499, n w corner of Brook Av, 24.11x99.11; Charles H. Beckett to Gustav W. Beck, (mtgs $25,000,) $4,000.

172D ST, e s, 200 ft n of Gleason Av, 75x100; Jacob Cohen to Margaretha M. Brohmer, (mtg $16,500,) $100.

172D ST, e s, 300 ft — of Gleason Av, 50x100; Jacob Cohen to Margaretha M. Brohmer, (mtg $7,000,) $100.

180TH ST, 716 and 718 West, s s, 58.4x100; Sarah Elkin to Walter Meacham and another, (mtg $67,250,) $100.

180TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Mohegan Av, 75x133; Sigmund Adler to Rockland Realty Co., $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALLEN, James A., to Allen Bros. Realty Co., 27th St, 518 West, 25x98.9, due March 1, 1910 ....$2,500

AXELROD, Jacob, to A. L. Mordecai & Son and others; 99th St, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 150x100.11, 1 year, 6% $10,000

BARRY, Caroline A., to Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co., Lexington Av, 447, e s, 85.5 s 45th St, 15x75, 5 years $16,000

BECK, Charles, to Carl Ernst; 50th St, n s, 23 ft e of 11th Av, 25.3x48.11, due, &c., as per bond $12,000

BRAUER, Betsy, to Ida E. Liebsohn; Tinton Av, 722, e s, 16.8x100, prior mtg ——, installments, 6% $450

BROHMER, Margaretha M., to Charles E. Rosche; Lot 195, map of property of Henry C. Thompson, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6% ..$1,000

BROHMER, Margaretha M., to Thomas Schneider; Lot 196, map of property of Henry C. Thompson, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6% $1,000

DUFFY, James J., to Mary C. Crane; 24th St, 533 and 535 West, prior mtg $50,000, 3 years $25,000

D'AVERSA, Concetta, and others to Lillian Vickers; 13th St, n s, 158.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x103.3, 2 years, 6% $2,283

ELDRIDGE, Margaret, to Alice V. Conklin; Green Lane, s s, 101 ft e of 5th St, 19x100, Westchester, 3 years, 6% $1,000

GOLDBERG, Rosa, to Daniel Jones; Henry St, 201, s s, 24x86, prior mtg $25,500, due May 20, 1910, 6% $400

GOLDSTEIN, Shaja, to Sarah Fish; 8th St, 368 and 370 East, s s, 48x97.6, prior mtg $50,000, 5 years, 6% $12,000

GROTE, George W., to William H. Ely; 102d St, s s, 445 ft e of 1st Av, 125x100.11, 5 years $10,000

HAASE-LIPPMANN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Moses Seelig, 142d St, n s, 230.7 ft e Alexander Av, 37.4x100, prior mtg, 1 year, 6% $5,000

HOLLERITH, Joseph, to Mary Eckert; Union Av, e s, 323 ft s of Boston Road, 25x100, prior mtg $6,500, 2 years, 6% $2,000

HOLLERITH, Joseph, to Bertha Stimmel; Union Av, e s, 323 ft s of Boston Road, 25x100, prior mtg $8,500, demand, 6% $850

JOHN J. TULLY CO. to City Mortgage Co.; Intervale Av, n w corner of Beck St, 181.10x100, demand, 6% $112,000

JOHN J. TULLY CO. to Henry Morgenthau Co.; Beck St, n e corner of Intervale Av, 115x125, prior mtg $112,000, 2 years, 6% $20,000

JONES, Samuel, to Robert M. Silverman; 69th St, n s, 265 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 80x100.5, prior mtg $113,500, 2 years, 6% $23,350

KAYE, Charles, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 26th St, 30 to 34, s s, 253.6 ft e of 6th Av, 71.6x98.9, due, &c., as per bond $325,000

KEENER, John, to George A. Devemann; 8th St, s s, 280 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6% $1,500

KELSARGE REALTY CO. to Harlem Savings Bank; 174th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.8, 5 years $43,000

KLEBAN, Louis E., to Jacob Klingenstein; Fulton Av, s e cor 169th St, 65.2x79x65x74.3, p m, Jan. 20, 1 year $13,500

LANGE, Henry J., to Union Dime Savings Bank; Broadway, 2,532, due, &c., as per bond $30,000

LEVINE, Dinah, to Morris W. Levine; 1st St, 61 and 63, prior mtg $33,500, due, &c., as per bond $10,000

McCORMICK, Margaret E., to Amer. Mort. Co., 74th St, s s, 87.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.9x68, 3 years $12,000

MEADE TRANSFER CO. to New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co., as trustee; Bank St, 123 to 127, n s, 61.3x—, prior mtg $65,000, due Jan. 1, 1927, 6% $50,000

REXTON REALTY CO. to Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co., 25th St, 218 W., 21x98.9, 3 years $14,000

ROMANO, Francesco, to Achille Branca; Lot 34, map of property of William F. Duncan at Williamsbridge, 25x100, due July 17, 1910, 6% $4,000

ROSSBACH, Jacob, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, Frankfort St, 55 and 57, 53.4x—, due Jan. 1, 1915, 4½% $40,000

SWEENEY, Mary, widow, to Union Dime Savings Bank; 11th Av, w s, 49.4 ft n of 37th St, 49.4x100, due, &c., as per bond $3,500

TREBLA REALTY CO. to Title Insurance Co. of New York; Northern Av, n w corner of 181st St, 2 years, 6% $30,000

ULLMAN, Chas. L., to Meyer Lambert, Old Boston Rd., w s 400.1 s Elizabeth St, 50.1x86.3x50x90.4 ....$4,285

Mechanics' Liens.

30TH ST, 147 East; Jacob Klein against Henry Russell, owner; Emanuel Livingston, contractor, $60.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,667 to 1,903; Jacob Klein against Herman J. Katz, owner; Emanuel Livingston, contractor, $248.

PARK AV, 4,462 and 4,464; Ernst H. Rambow against William Guggols, owner and contractor; Frederick A. Emerick, contractor, $182.

TEE TAW AV, e s, whole front between 188th St and Park View Place, 285x408.3x201.2x144; Watson Contracting Co. against Richard M. Montgomery & Co., owners; E. L. Shea Construction Co., contractor; Coelos & Fasselle, sub-contractor, $517.

101ST ST, n s, 210 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Edwin Dumble Co. against Sallie S. Tefft, owner and contractor, $80.

87TH ST, 18 West; William H. Downe against Louise C. McCreery, owner; Anderson Construction Co., contractor, (renewal,) $54.10.

BATHGATE AV, s w corner of 188th St, 150x100; R. Handelson & Son against Mountain Construction Co., owner and contractor, $325.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 180th St; Thomas & Betts Co. against Dacorn Realty Co. and others, Jan. 17, 1909, (by deposit,) $388.

BRACKEN AV, w s, 100 and 175 ft n of Randall Av; Israel Kornisser against Joseph Steen and others, Nov. 16, 1909, $200.

232D ST, s s, 142 ft w of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; Carl Wolf against Lee De Forest and others, Jan. 18, 1910, $250.

231ST ST, s s, 350.8 ft w of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway; Carl Wolf against Along The Hudson Co. and others, Jan. 18, 1910, $225.

UNION AV, 1,298; Theodore A. Beckler against Joseph Holerith and others, Jan. 11, 1910, $85.

BRISTOW ST, s w corner of 170th St, P. & F. Corbin Co. of N. Y. against John Doe and others, Dec. 21, 1909, $249.22.

115TH ST, 617 West; Dimock & Fink Co. against Wilmot Construction Co. and others, Jan. 20, 1910, $555.81.

3D AV, 587; Isak Taub against Kry Lyn Realty Co. and others, Dec. 21, 1909, $25.

3D AV, 587; Jacob Plotkin against Kry Lyn Realty Co. and others, Dec. 10, 1909, $75.

74TH ST, 228 East; Herman Bindler and others against Philip Smith and others, Dec. 29, 1909, $130.

35TH ST, 62 and 64 West; Voigtmann & Co. against Robert S. Minturn and others, Oct. 29, 1907, $1,025.

Lis Pendens.

HALSEY PLACE, s w corner of Washington Av; Patrick Mullen, administrator, against E. Colgate Jones, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Le Barbier.

BROWN PLACE, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts, 200x90; 133d St, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Philip R. Strisik, trustee, against Max L. Rohman and others, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, S. Leavitt.

MARKET ST, w s, 40.6 ft s of Cherry St, 20x51; Henry S. Brightman against Israel Jacobson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Zatulove.

46TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Patrick McCarthy against Frederick J. Lancaster, trustee, and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Wetherhorn & Link.

EASTBURN AV, e s, 188.4 ft n of 174th St, 50x95; Joseph Z. Johnson against Belmont Bond and others, (action to cancel deed, &c.;) attorney, J. Z. Johnson.

ORCHARD ST, 49; George Strauss against Wolf Nadler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Herst, Jr.

44TH ST, 307 East; Nathan Garber against Teobaldo Teutonico and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Blumofe.

MORTON ST, 56; Addison Brown, executor, &c., against Angela Maggiolo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Noyes.

58TH ST, s s, 70.5 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.4; Emma S. Gibbs against Joseph Blauhut and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. McConihe.

BROOME ST, 25 and 27; Samuel Weil against Max Gross and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sundheimer.

JONES ST, 9; Nineteenth Ward Bank and others against Frederick E. Platt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McKenna & McKenna.

MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Max Vogel against Fanny Gottlieb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. A. Vogel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 108x100, two actions; Pittsburg Life and Trust Co. against Emory F. Dobson and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Berlinicke & Adams.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Well-established real estate company, unimpaired credit, seeks a quick loan of $15,000. Good mortgage or sales contracts with deed as collateral. To be repaid in installments, $500 monthly. Liberal terms offered. Brokers protected. John R. Watts, Attorney, 190 Montague St., Brooklyn. Telephone 57—Main.

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in any amount at lowest rates on first or second mortgages or building or permanent loans in Greater New York. Quick action on owner's application. Phone 3686 Beekman.
CITY & SHORE REALTY CO.,
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Money loaned first, second mortgages (any amount) for interest, taxes, prevent foreclosure, leaseholds, undivided estates. Duckworth Co., Suite 406, World Building.

Wanted applications for first and second mortgage money for building and permanent loans; quick decisions. Roth, 389 East 143d St., Bronx.

Pay your taxes and interest now due; money loaned, repayable weekly, monthly payments. Duckworth Co., Suite 406, World Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale—Purchase money mortgage (first) of $8,000 on New Jersey property to net seven per cent. May & Jacobson, 13 Park Row.

$18,000 to loan first mortgage; 4½ per cent.; 5 years; I will charge 1 per cent. to make this loan. Box W 7 Times, Times Square.

I have funds to loan on second mortgages, (any amount;) quick answers and closings. Sawyer, 183 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—$60,000, 5%, 1st mortgage, 30% of value, for 5 years; principals only. C. S. Milliken, 30 Church St.

Private party makes small second mortgages, Brooklyn real estate. Burt, 175 8th Av., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE MONEY | At lowest rates and charges. A. W. J. Pettis, 31 Nassau.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUYERS AND INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
These Houses contain all modern improvements, excellent location, near Subway and "L" stations. No difficulty in renting; show good returns.
On Crotona Av., near 177th St.
4 four-story Double Flats, Lots 40.8x70; no vacancy; bank mortgage $17,500 (5%) 5 years; bring $2,600 each.
4 four-story Triple Flats with Stores; corner Lot 40.8x70; 3 four-room apartments on floor; bank mortgage $25,000 (5%) 5 years brings $3,250; no vacancy.
5-story apartment; 4-family floors, (3 fours; 1 three;) Lot 36.6x110; mortgage $20,000 (5%) 5 years brings $3,864; Bargain.
4-story Triple Flat, (one 5, two 4;) Lot 30x231; brings $3,400; reasonable.
On Prospect Av., near 177th St., five 4-story Double, (two 5;) Lot 25x100 each; each brings $2,568.
For prices and particulars of above and others in this section call on
Chas. F. Mehltretter, 703 Tremont Av.,
Near Corner of Crotona Av., Bronx.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
Must sacrifice 5-story triple, near Bronx Park; small amount cash required; 20% investment.
Write "Estate," Room 3, 1,910 Webster Av.

COLORED INVESTORS ATTENTION!
Three-story brick 3-family house, elegant section Bronx, $14,000. S. 200 Herald, Bronx.

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Mortgagee will sell four-story double cold-water flat, best part Bay Ridge; will take second mortgage for equity of $7,000; brokers protected. Louis Levy, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, Room 707.

Block front, best section Park Slope, where $7 to $10 is guaranteed for room; can be bought cheap; brokers protected. Louis Levy, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, Room 707.

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Equity $100,000 and $10,000 cash, vacant block front, 8th Av.; also free and clear building where $20,000 or $25,000 cash can be raised; what have you to offer in exchange in line of tenements, houses, or second mortgages? Brokers protected. Louis Levy, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, Room 707.

Park Slope Section.—Vacant block front, section where $7 to $10 is paid for room; will exchange for second mortgages or tenements; equity about $45,000; brokers protected. Louis Levy, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, Room 707.

Will trade seven apartment houses, Brooklyn, equity $100,000 over first mortgages; nearby acreage or lots considered. Kenneth W. Nichols, 253 Broadway, Room 206.

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FINE RESIDENTIAL PLOTS OR ACREAGE
on Forest and Apawamis Aves.,
commanding grand views of Sound.
All improvements accessible.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Mount Vernon.

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Big Value for Little Money
A NEW ROCHELLE HOMESTEAD
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COOLEY & WEST, INC., New Rochelle, N. Y.

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Choice residence lot, corner, 80x176, for $5,000; sacrifice price; located in best residential section. Address Mrs. C. P. Houser, 7 Park Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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420 West 117th St.
Columbia College section—Morningside Heights, 4½-story American basement.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

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REAL ESTATE,
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BARGAIN! 28-foot 4-story attractive residence, near Central Park West; bay window, parquet floors, tiled bathrooms $38,500
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BARGAIN IN DYCKMAN
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44th, Near 9th.—3-story private, 3 families, $15,500. Chas. McKenna, 147 4th Av.

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Between 82d and 83d Streets,
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PAYS OVER 5% NET
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Southeast corner Lafayette and 4th Sts. Jay & Candler, 48 Wall St.

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Aged widow sacrifice below value beautiful country residence, acre land, stable, garage, all improvements; near station, only 25 minutes from Broadway; easy terms. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

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Most attractive apartment fronting on Central Park to be sublet until Sept. 1, 1910; the second eastern apartment, 471 Central Park West, corner 107th St.; 8 rooms and bath; unfurnished or partly furnished; particulars by mail. 'Phone 5657 Riverside. Fine home for refined family.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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Elegantly decorated apartment, six rooms, bath; telephone; elevator; $50. See Supt.

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Four rooms, kitchenette, bath; steam heat; open fires; rent moderate. 159 E. 33d St.

Bronx.

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American Real Estate Co., Owner.
MOST HOMELIKE IN ALL NEW YORK.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.
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4 to 6 rooms and bath, $21 to $33.
Large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations.
HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.
Plenty of SteamHeat NOW
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

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Where Lost Articles are found again. See Page 15.

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The NEW A-RE-CO BUILDING
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541 and 543 West 22d Street
Top loft has 4 skylights, windows in front, rear, and sides specially suitable for lithographic or business requiring strong permanent light.
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37 to 45 West 20th St.,
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Store and Lofts,
107 feet front by 92 feet deep.
Modern 12-story fireproof building, in the centre of the wholesale and retail dry goods district; exceptionally well lighted and ventilated.
Ready for Occupancy.
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$1,500 to start and graduated to $1,800 on three years' lease.
Building contains 34 apartments, of which 33 are occupied.
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Apply to Superintendent on premises, or your own broker.
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LOFTS 2,200 sq. ft. each
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At 20 Cts. Per Square Foot
Light Corner Loft 100 x 100
$2,000 PER ANNUM
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All kinds of manufacturing facilities; high ceiling, with balcony; three elevators. Make appointment with me to show it to you.
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Full commission to brokers.
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Modern loft, 7,000 square feet.
Newly renovated; ready for occupancy.
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$3,000 Per Annum.
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FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
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Ernestus Gulick Co., 334 5th Av., at 33d St.

125th St.—Best Location.—125th St.
Modern store, long lease; suitable any business. Fox, 31 East 125th.

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Splendid Opportunities
IN SLIGHTLY USED
Pianos of Renowned Makes
Kranich & Bach Upright....$150
Weber Upright....165
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Chickering Upright....175
Steinway Upright....250
Hallett & Davis Upright....195
Steinway Baby Grand....439
Angelus Player & Piano....200
All in good order, stool and cover included.
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Family must sacrifice mahogany upright piano, $100; cost $450 one year ago; perfect condition. Owner, 56 East 76th St., private house.

Piano lessons evenings; benefit downtown worker; male teacher; lessons $1.00. Stafford, 816 Carnegie Hall.

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LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?
YOU CAN FIND THE SCHOOL WANTED
by writing School Agency, M.-41 Park Row, N.Y.

MILLER SCHOOL 1133 Broadway, cor. 26th St. Stenography, Typewriting.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

THE LACHMUND
132 WEST 85TH ST.
Conservatory of Music.
ALL BRANCHES; INDIVIDUAL LESSONS; SPECIAL COURSES FOR PROFESSIONAL AND ADVANCED AMATEURS; EMULATIVE INCENTIVES FOR CHILDREN.

MUSICAL.

VAN BAAR'S OLD GUARD ORCHESTRA MILITARY BAND.
Charles L. Van Baar, Musical Director and Bandmaster, 102 West 57th St. Tel. 4200 Col. From Pianist to Orchestra or Military Band of 100 Men.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

When you come to New York City stop at the
HOTEL ROLAND
Handy to everything. Street cars to everywhere.
MODERN HOTEL.
NICE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH AT REASONABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RATES
59th St., Bet. Madison & Park Avs.
Block from Plaza entrance to Park

HERMITAGE
Times Square, 42d St. and 7th Av.
GENTLEMEN'S CAFE and GRILL
and
LADIES' RESTAURANT
SUNDAY DINNER 5.30 to 9 P.M. $1.00
After Theatre Supper Specialties.
EDOUARD VARNIER ORCHESTRA.

Alliance House
258-260 WEST 44TH STREET,
One block from Times Square.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
A QUIET PLACE FOR QUIET PEOPLE.
Conducted on the American plan, suitable for persons who appreciate the comforts of home life. Transients accommodated.
RATES MODERATE

Gilsey House
BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
SINGLE ROOMS, $1; DOUBLE ROOMS, $2.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $3 per day up.
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FOR TRANSIENT GUESTS AND FAMILIES.
JOHN H. FIFE CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BURROUGHS REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the SUPREME COURT of the State of New York, at a Special Term (Part I.) thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said Corporation to change its corporate name to the DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY.
Dated New York City, January 14, 1910.
BURROUGHS REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY,
by MAX ROSETT, Vice President.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—A large black fox muff on Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, between Mouquin's, 6th Av., and the Knickerbocker Theatre; possibly left in taxicab. Five dollars reward if returned to Mrs. E. H. Van Name, 332 West 85th St.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A. 38,572, for ten shares in the name "Cornelius Sullivan." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Cornelius Sullivan.

A.—Diamond chain, set in platinum, lost in or near New Theatre, or Madison, Amsterdam and 76th St., Jan. 14; liberal reward. Apply Hugo Baer, 3 Maiden Lane.

LOST—A fur scarf, Tuesday night, Jan. 18, on 42d St., between 5th and Madison Avs., or 54th St., between Madison and Lexington Avs.; suitable reward for its return. E. M. Gottshall, Hotel Seymour, 44 West 45th St.

LOST—In taxicab, night of Dec. 5, a brooch; two wings, pearl studded, diamond in centre, between Murray's Cafe and 14th St., Subway, or taxicab at Atlantic Av., Brooklyn; reward. Notify V 147 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Between East 86th St. and 5th Av. and 60th St. and Madison Av., lady's small handbag marked R. B.; no intrinsic value; prized because of associations; $25 reward. 225 5th Av., Room 1,111.

LOST—Bracelet, initials "W. H. S." inside, at Cafe Raub, Nevins St., Brooklyn, or vicinity, or neighborhood President St. and 7th Av.; reward. Johnston, 837 President St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Between New Rochelle and New York, 125th St. station and 90th St., and Central Park West, diamond studded watch, size of dime; reward. M. B., 296 Central Park West.

LOST—Black leather bag containing trunk keys, pocketbook, and card marked Mrs. Charles H. Colburn. Finder will please return same to office of Park Avenue Hotel.

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, an antique silver necklace, between 31st and 35th Sts., 5th Av., and Garrick Theatre. Reward if returned to Irving Press, 121 East 31st St.

LOST.—On Wednesday morning, about 1:30, taxi-cab from Republican Club, miniature of gray-haired woman; suitable reward. Hotel Lucerne, 201 West 79th St.

LOST—On Friday evening, between 73d and 122d Sts., on Broadway, a straight bar pin two inches in length, containing large baroque pearl. W 31 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Bank book No. 441,624, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for. Please return to bank.

LOST—On Jan. 17, in taxicab, black pointed fox muff, from 26th and Broadway to 64 West 77th, 10:55 P. M.; reward. Davis, 64 West 77th St.

LOST—Neighborhood of 70th St., Lexington Av., lady's gold watch, bearing initials "M. L. O. B."; suitable reward. Maud O'Brien, 729 Park Av.

LOST—On Friday evening, black alligator card case, containing three ten-dollar bills and cards; reward. Pier, Metropolitan Museum of Art.

LOST—Probably on Broadway, near 41st St., a gold pin set with a single turquoise. Finder please return to Crosby Co., 1,457 Broadway; reward.

LOST—Mink muff, between 90th and 92d Sts., Madison and Park Avs., Wednesday afternoon; reward. Apply Heller, 69 East 92d St.

LOST.—Silver bag on 5th Av., 22d and 23d Sts., Flatiron Building side, Thursday afternoon, 5:30; reward. K 148 Times Downtown.

LOST—On Thursday afternoon, in 8th Av. car, jewelled gold purse. Return to Barnard, 108 Central Park West; liberal reward. Apt. 7A.

LOST—Pointed fox muff in Wallack's Theatre or hansom to Waldorf-Astoria; $15 reward. Return to Pollock, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST—On Saturday, lady's gold watch with fraternity fob; monogram, "E. B. S."; reward. C .W. Millard, 25 Broad St., city.

LOST—Bank book 15,625, Yorkville Bank. Special Deposit Department, issued to Agnes Oakes; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring, Grand Central Station. Large reward return Bryan, 308 West 97th St.

LOST—Gold locket, with diamond; "Edna" engraved on back; reward. Strauch, 243 West 99th.

LOST—On 5th Av., gold handbag. Return to 16 West 69th St.; reward.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of mink scarf, lost in Subway, between 72d and 103d Sts.; no questions. Return to Mrs. Grant, 3,915 Broadway.

SUITABLE REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF DIAMOND BRACELET LOST AT TIMES SQUARE. S. STEIN, 8 AND 10 WEST 36TH ST.

LIBERAL REWARD given for return of a diamond and pearl bracelet lost Wednesday evening at or near Knickerbocker Hotel. Telephone clerk, New Weston Hotel.

$75 REWARD—For Gold chain purse containing $16 lost Jan. 8 between Metropolitan Opera House and 42d St.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, from 16 Bay 25th St., Bensonhurst, a fox terrier, (male;) white, with brown head, two brown spots on back. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to above address.

LOST.—White fox terrier, female, in vicinity of 111th St. and 8th Av.; answers to name of "Daisy." Liberal reward if returned to Vedder, 240 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Irish terrier, heavy coat, reddish color; name, Bustie; liberal reward. Return 106 East 79th St.

Bide-a-Wee Home, 86 Lexington Av. Free clinic, 2-4; advice and treatment to animals of the poor free. Dogs, cats, given to responsible people guaranteeing good homes.

LOST—Irish terrier; thick reddish hair; $20 reward. Return 106 East 79th St. No questions asked.

LOST—Pomeranian dog, brown and white; answers to name of Brownie. 23 East 43th St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington, (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

COOK, Chambermaids, Waitress, Laundress.—First-class help, male and female; very best reference. Rowles Agency, 15A West 99th. Tel. 7865 River.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4780—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, waitresses, nurses, helpers; references. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. 741—Riverside.

KEMPER, 615 Columbus Av.—First-class cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, investigated references. 8348 Riverside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th. Bond, $1,000; guarantees A1 help. 'Phone 1119—Harlem.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS AND PACKERS, experienced, wanted. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

STENOGRAPHER.—One that is quick and accurate, reliable, painstaking, efficient, and well educated, to fill responsible position; one who is not afraid of work, who is conscientious and will take special interest in her duties; must be refined and neat appearing. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, experience, address, and references, and where last employed, K 151 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for central office work in Brooklyn; positions for those who qualify; salary of $4 paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. to Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.—One having worked as auditor of railroad or in auditor's office preferred; state fully age, experience, and references; only those at present unemployed need reply. Address K 152 Times Downtown.

CUSTOM CLERKS WANTED.—Custom frauds mean many appointments; examinations in New York coming; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. CU. 53, Rochester, N. Y.

DRUG MANAGER wanted; thoroughly experienced, high-class man to take the management for a prominent New York City retail drug store. K 153 Times Downtown.

MAN.—$30 a week, your city; postal. Electric Metal Works, 3,504 Woodbridge, Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN.—Wanted at once for Washington trade, an experienced piano salesman; $100 per month. Address Box 33, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN on cloaks and suits for city only. Stultz, 64 University Place.

SPANISH SPEAKING
SOLICITORS WANTED.
EL HERALDO AMERICANO,
366 5TH AVENUE.

STOCK SALESMEN—HIGH-CLASS, DIVIDEND PAYING PREFERRED STOCK, ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS; EASIEST SELLING PROPOSITION AVAILABLE. LEADS AND OFFICE ASSISTANCE FURNISHED. ROOM 803, 160 BROADWAY.

SWITCHMEN WANTED—EXPERIENCED R. R. SWITCHMEN FOR YARD WORK WHERE STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS. ONLY COMPETENT MEN, PHYSICALLY SOUND, ACCEPTED. APPLY ONE FLIGHT UP, NO. 129 CEDAR ST.

WANTED—Able-bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35. Must be native born or have first papers. Monthly pay $15 to $69. Additional compensation possible. Food, clothing, quarters, and medical attendance free. After 30 years' service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances. Service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 West 42d St., 79 Cortlandt St., 101 Park Row, 252 Third Av., New York, N. Y.; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Man of 50 as nurse and valet to an elderly gentleman; must have experience in catheterizing, and be able to give personal references as to ability and character; wages, $40. Address P. O. Box 29, Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

WANTED.—Thoroughly experienced salesmen for ladies' hand embroidered neckwear; none but those commanding office and city trade need apply; good inducements. Altman & Sivins, 34 West 22d St.

WANTED.—Salesman; good hustler to handle a fine line of rubberized garments for city and office trade on commission basis. Address W 16 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

TEA AND COFFEE AGENTS wanted; experience not necessary. Apply by letter or personally, Burns & Reed, 209 Hudson St., New York City.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
47 W. 42d St. Telephone 3872 Bryant.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Otto T. Bannard, President;	Jacob H. Schiff,
John R. MacArthur, V. Pres.;	Robert W. De Forest,
Paul M. Warburg, Treasurer;	Frederick G. Bourne,
V. Everit Macy, Secretary;	George Blumenthal,

Francis L. Hine.
EDWARD W. CARPENTER, Manager.

WE ARE CONSTANTLY BEING REQUESTED TO FURNISH COMPETENT OFFICE HELP, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE. ANY PERSON FILING AN APPLICATION WITH US WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACCEPT ANY POSITION WE MAY BE REQUESTED TO FILL, PROVIDING THEIR REFERENCES ARE FAVORABLE AND THEY MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ORDER.

A FEE EQUAL TO THE AMOUNT OF THE FIRST WEEK'S SALARY IS CHARGED FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS, SIX WEEKS' TIME BEING ALLOWED TO PAY SAID FEE, ONE-SIXTH EACH WEEK, IN ALMOST EVERY INSTANCE.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7085—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Gentleman without family wants housekeeper; widow with daughter preferred; must be capable of doing good home cooking, bread, &c.; the place is pleasantly situated on the Hudson; house medium size and well equipped; no laundry; a good position and home for a refined woman; school convenient. Call Mrs. Pillsbury Bureau, 507 5th Av., New York.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Neilson, 508 5th Av., Room 800; 42d St. entrance.

Situations Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—DRESSMAKER—Perfect fitter and original designer; evening gowns, dinner gowns, street gowns, fancy waists, &c.; foulards purchased, wholesale, for customers; rare chance; prompt, reliable, and reasonable. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th. 'Phone 1883—Bryant.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, competent; also stenographer and typewriter; neat; experience, 6 years; highest references; salary $16. Miss A. E. Gritz, 117 Ludlow St.

DRESSMAKER.—Excellent style and fit; out by day or home. Howard, 2,546 7th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—(17;) years' experience; attended high school; speaks German; $7. Margaret, 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-educated; six years' experience; in wholesale house. W 11 Times, Times Square.

Situations Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, accurate, reliable; thoroughly experienced; operate any standard machine; understands office work; best references furnished. Capable, 106 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Six months' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, painstaking, and reliable; hours immaterial; $7-$8. Miss Dorothy, 107 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady wants position; three years' good, practical experience; first-class references. V 150 Times, Times Square.

TYPEWRITING.—Amanuensis; extensive experience, literary and commercial work; expert copying from manuscripts; neat, accurate, moderate. W 24 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG GIRL experienced in clerical work wishes to secure a position where strict attention to business will be appreciated; best references. V 151 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A CLERGYMAN, an experienced teacher, living in a suburban village and having some spare time, would tutor a few boys or young men in Latin, Greek, English, or mathematics. W 10 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, supervised, closed; monthly audits; systems devised; corporation tax reports prepared. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1204. Telephone 2114—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT — BOOKKEEPER. — Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Specialist in system and simplifying methods; audits and investigations made at very reasonable rates; correspondence solicited. R. H., 343 West 58th St.

ACCOUNTANT.—All lines; books opened, closed, systematized, written up; audits $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511, 320 Broadway. 'Phone 2723—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable, experienced, and thoroughly competent, with highest references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; moderate salary. L. Deery, 230 West 27th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—I have five or six hours a day to give to a small set of books. W 3 Times, Times Square.

BOY, 18, willing, bright, neat appearance, wishes position with stock brokerage or good commercial concern, to learn the business; can furnish first-class reference and bond if necessary. S Berger, 207 West 142d St.

BOY, 15, refined, ambitious, desires permanent position in law office. Blatt, 1,310 Boston Road.

CHAUFFEUR.—A lady wishes to obtain a position from Feb. 1 for her most efficient and reliable chauffeur, who has been in her employ for a long time. Apply Mrs. W. S. Pyle, Hotel Gotham.

CIVIL ENGINEER, competent, desires position with estate; construction management of roads, structures, electric light plant, &c.; very best references. V 167 Times, Times Sq.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires position with contractor; familiar with both plans, estimate work, and practical handling of men. V 166 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Account disposing my horses desire to secure position for my coachman; sober, honest, and good horseman. E. J. O'C., Room 1,100, 45 West 34th St.

COFFEE MAN.—I am seeking position as coffee man or lunch counter man after February 1. W 13 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—By Japanese first-class cook in general household; best references; city or country. Takashima, 10 West 21st St.

GENTLEMAN, energetic salesman, accustomed to deal with big people, wishes to change lines; connect with large financial concern selling bonds or investigating properties, &c. W 29 Times, Times Square.

JANITOR.—Who is plumber, steam fitter; understands carpenter work; no children; five years' reference; no basement. J. Wiess, 148 East 98th St.

PAINTER.—American, thorough, experienced painter, tinter, kalsominer, hardwood finisher, enameller, varnisher, desires employment; moderate wages; references. Decorator, W 2 Times, Times Square.

PUBLISHERS.—Experienced editor, proofreader, and printer seeks a position (preferably as business or advertising manager,) of a newspaper or magazine. Journalist, 316 West 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced and competent stenographer seeks a substantial position in that capacity; ability to act in secretarial capacity. K 144 Times Downtown.

YOUNG SALESMAN desires occupation four evenings during week; familiar with bookkeeping. K 131 Times Downtown.

THE NEW YORK TIMES aims to obtain for its Want Page that stamp of character which clean and reliable advertising alone can give. The Times therefore welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Information considered confidential. Telephone 1,000 Bryant.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1—ATTRACTIVE suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Handsomely furnished large back parlor bedroom, bath, suitable gentleman; other rooms.

55TH ST., 351 WEST.—Comfortable room; good table; reasonable for couple; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—With board, single room; southern exposure; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; fine meals; "L," Subway; table guests; Jewish; telephone.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; electric light, steam heat.

79TH ST., 116 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; private baths; references are essential; telephone exchange.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large, well furnished rear room, second floor, with board; table board.

79TH ST., 106 WEST.—Second floor front or entire floor; excellent table. Telephone 7223—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—High-grade rooms, with board.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Table guests; home cooking specialty; best food; also nicely furnished room.

80TH, 154 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room attached; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozy room, bath; steam heat; parquet floors; excellent table; electric light.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Small room, with excellent board, $10 weekly.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—Rooms, newly furnished and decorated; table a specialty; Subway; references.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; near Subway and "L."

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable sunny room, with all conveniences; good board; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Rooms with superior board; table boarders; convenient to "L." Telephone 7442—Riverside.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; Southern cuisine; parlor dining; table guests. Telephone 429—Riverside.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Single and double room; bath; table and house first class.

117TH ST., 415 WEST.—Table guests; excellent meals; home cooking.

145TH ST., 349 WEST, (near St. Nicholas Av.) —Southern cooking; elegant room; terms reasonable. Mrs. Scott.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square, N. W.)—Suite two large rooms, also single; private bath; steam heat; table excellent.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; telephone.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Elegant, heated, large adjoining rooms; parlor suitable for doctor's office or studio.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Large and small connecting rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

Long Island.

DOUGLAS MANOR INN, DOUGLASTON, L. I.; easy commuting distance. For Winter rates, apply New York Office, 1,122 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Board Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Comfortable room, with good board, wanted by young man; quiet neighborhood and private Christian family essential. W 82 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—152D ST., 557 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; near Subway; references.

9TH ST., 32 WEST.—Large and small comfortable, well-heated rooms; every convenience; $2 up.

18TH ST., 26 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms to let, single and double; heated; all conveniences. S. Addleg & Co.

20TH ST., 48 WEST.
Private house; large, also hall rooms; reasonable.

22D ST., 449 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; also single room; southern exposure; well heated and kept; running water; reference; owner.

23D ST., 352 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; running water; exceptionally clean, quiet house; reasonable.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

48TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large front room; steam heated; appointments first-class; terms moderate.

48TH ST., 103 WEST.—Well-furnished, large and single, well heated; excellent board; table guests.

57TH ST., 348 WEST.—Desirable rooms, southern exposure; running water, bath, telephone; near board; "L" and Subway; reasonable rent to permanent tenants.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; board optional; references exchanged. 'Phone 6666—Columbus.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Sunny rooms, one with private bath; steam heat, electric light, 'phone.

72D, 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; convenient "L," Subway; references. Telephone 8380 Columbus.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; near "L" and Subway stations.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room for gentleman; private family; elevator; all conveniences. 'Phone 8384—Columbus. Apartment 61.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm rooms; refined house and neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room and bath; also smaller; newly, elegantly furnished; suitable doctor, dentist, or private; accessible; telephone; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, sunny room; dressing room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; dressing room; gentleman; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; convenient Subway; all cars.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors' home; handsome rooms, en suite or single; refined surroundings; private residence; references exchanged; Subway, "L." 'Phone 7063—Schuyler.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; private house; Subway, "L."

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, with bath, or separately; telephone; near Park; reasonable.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; running water; first-class house; telephone; references; "L."

82D ST., 78 WEST.—Two warm, comfortable rooms, single or connecting; ground floor; $3. Russell.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable, warm, sunny; large, small; plenty hot water; telephone.

88D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful sunny room; suitable for one or two; private house; references.

89TH ST., 101 WEST.—Finely furnished parlor and bedroom, all conveniences, suitable for two, three. Faire.

90TH, 139 WEST.—Clean, warm single and double rooms; $2.50 up. Call evenings. Burke.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny suite, two rooms; private bath; all conveniences; telephone.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, $6; large room, heated, $4.50; telephone; "L."

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished, clean room, adjoining bath; one flight; $3. Corwin.

94TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; select; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone; reasonable; references.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Excellent location; business people; comfortable, homelike rooms; breakfast optional; reasonable. Scott.

97TH ST., 120 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, steam heated front room; suitable two; bath adjoining; private entrance; $4.50; board optional. Parmentier.

103D ST., 12 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; private entrance; apartment. Stern.

105TH, 100 WEST.—Large, delightfully cozy, warm room, adjoining bath; one flight. Stanclift.

105TH ST., 226 WEST.—Large, airy room; telephone; one block from Subway; all conveniences; private house.

111TH ST., 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all prices; also bath; Subway; 'phone service. Mrs. Buckley.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Excellent accommodations for refined people in select private house; all conveniences.

118TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room, private family; telephone, running water; reference required. Apply before 10:30 A. M., 6-8 P. M.

121ST ST., 164 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms, wash rooms attached; terms moderate.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive outside rooms; refined surroundings; references. Apartment 21. Elevator.

122D, 514 WEST.—High-class rooms; elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Kenyon.

145TH ST., 544 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny room, overlooking Hudson; closet, telephone, steam heat; private family; in modern apartment at Subway station; moderate. Ogden.

ABSOLUTELY SELECT, noiseless, residential neighborhood, overlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; reasonable. K 145 Times Downtown.

BROADWAY, (southeast corner 148th St.)—Two delightful outside rooms, lavatory connecting; highest class new elevator apartment; Subway express; Apartment 52.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65—Two large corner rooms, artistically furnished, with Grand Piano; large cupboard, bath, and kitchenette; one block from Subway and "L." Inquire of Superintendent.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 475.—Suite or room, private apartment; separate entrance; facing Park. Williams.

CHARLES ST., 10.—Large room, heated; hot water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 343, (corner 127th St.)—Handsomely furnished high-class elevator housekeeping apartments, four, five, six rooms, $12.50 weekly upward; beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchen, $4-$6 weekly.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 116.—Large, light furnished room; heated, homelike. Bissell.

East Side.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Room, with private bath; second floor; every convenience; telephone; gentlemen; references.

47TH ST., 153 EAST.—Sunny front parlor, bedroom; running water; piano; conveniences; reasonable; private family.

62D ST., 100 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Light, well-heated, small room, adjoining bath.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, Near 72d.—Attractive rooms, housekeeping suite, parlor floor with private bath; steam heat, electricity, telephone; $5-$15.

PARK AV., 1,171.—Physician's parlor suite; exceptional; best service and light; private house.

Brooklyn.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS; hot and cold water, with and without private baths; convenient to Wall St., Subway, and bridge. 3 Montague Terrace.

272 VANDERBILT AV., NEAR DE KALB AV. Private house; heat, hot and cold water; large bathroom. Tel. 4549—Prospect.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

GENTLEMAN wishes small, clean, airy room in private family near Madison Sq.; no large boarding or rooming house; reasonable. W 5 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Two large connecting rooms and bath; private house. 210 Lenox Av. Telephone 4404 Harlem.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Wanted—Two unfurnished rooms, with or without board; references. V 168 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

AUTOMOBILE INN.
My property (3-story building with garage) is located on the shore of Pompton Lake, 30 miles from N. Y., at what is positively the most accessible point on that remarkable highway that carries all the exchange traffic of the two great north and south auto routes of Eastern New Jersey. During 1909 the NATURAL traffic past this point was over 1,000 cars on week ends and holidays. The increased popularity of 1910 will tremendously increase this number. Ample grounds and shade. Superb lake and mountain views from the Inn. Price $3,500. Terms to suit buyer. Address owner, Homer A. Jones, 36 East 23d St.

GROCER, BUTCHER, BAKER, &c., NEEDed by rapidly growing population at Broadway, Flushing; 30 minutes from Broadway now, 15 minutes when tunnels open in Spring; fine stores to rent in new brick building; also offices for builders, architects, and others who could find business in active building, high-class residential section. Alfred E. Loyd, Broadway-Flushing, N. Y.

Partner wanted with $10,000 or more, long-established fur manufacturing; experience not necessary; interest well guarded. Chance, Box 249 Times Downtown.

Partner Wanted.—In well-established business; must be thorough business man and invest $5,000; Hebrew preferred. Write Whitehorn, 320 Broadway.

Bills discounted, businesses financed; money against security; inheritances cashed; partners procured. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 218.

Johnson Press, successors to Call Press, 142 Fulton St.; good printing; low prices; 1,000 letter heads, $2; billheads, $1.50; booklets, $10.

Perfect duplication typewritten letters; $2 first thousand, $1 each additional. New York Letter Co., 23 Park Row. 'Phone 5748—Cortlandt.

Will buy contents houses, apartments, hotels, books, pianos. 560 Stuyvesant. Barnes, 88 University Place.

Color and commercial printing of all descriptions. Eagle Press, 202 West 34th St. Union label.

$750 cash will buy fully equipped 17-room rooming house with two-year lease. 148 East 46th St.

Loan of $200 wanted, 30 days; return $250; security worth $700. K 128 Times Downtown.

Partner with $300. Fashion Pleating Co., 63 East 11th St.

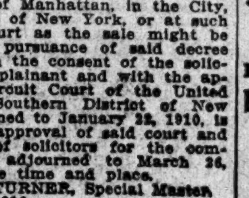
MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Complainant, against Metropolitan Street Railway and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of Paragraph XI of the decree of foreclosure and sale entered herein in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 18th day of March, 1909, the sale heretofore duly advertised in pursuance of said decree to take place on the 1st day of June, 1909, at two o'clock P. M., at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, or at such place in said court as the sale might be adjourned to in pursuance of said decree and thereafter on the consent of the solicitors for the complainant and with the approval of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York duly adjourned to January 22, 1910, is hereby with the approval of said court and on the consent of solicitors for the complainant further adjourned to March 26, 1910, at the same time and place.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Special Master.
Dated Jan. 10, 1910.

FOR SALE.

ROLL TOP DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW
111 FULTON ST.



Family must sacrifice all their fine furniture, mostly imported; English brass bedsteads, $8; heavy Sloane rugs, $7, $10; mahogany parlor suit, leather library; six leather dining chairs, round table, sideboard, buffet, couch, &c.; large gold mirror, $5; davenport, dishes, mission furniture, paintings, curtains, upright piano, lot other things, together or separately; opportunity for any one starting housekeeping. Owner, 56 East 76th St., private house.

TYPEWRITERS Rented $3 month; $100 machines $15 to $50 six months; rental allowed to apply if purchased. Typewriter Sales Co., 5 Cortlandt St. Telephone 1983 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS Rented, $5 for 3 months; New, rebuilt, $10 up; special cash discount; year's guarantee. Send for catalogue. THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1½ Barclay St. Tel. 5915 Barclay.

Desks, partitions, telephone booths, tables, chairs, wardrobes, files, bookcases, stockboards, mirror, wall fixtures, business furniture, all kinds; large safe, 7 ft. high, 5 ft. 6 wide, 2 ft. 9 deep. Finn Bros., 353 Broadway.

OFFICE PARTITIONS.
Highest grade of workmanship; lowest price. Save money by getting our price before you buy. David Kramer, 43 Broad St. 'Phone connec'n.

Slightly used office furniture, desks, chairs, time stamps, cash registers, adding machines, typewriters, safes, filing cabinets, multigraphs, neostyles. Nathan's, 4 White.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

CRUISES DE LUXE

ORIENT — FROM NEW YORK JAN. 29, at 11 A.M.
By S. S. CINCINNATI 17,000 TONS.
80 DAYS $325 UP

WEST INDIES
By S. S. MOLTKE 12,500 TONS.
16 and 28 Days $85 and $150 Up
FROM NEW YORK FEB. 22, MAR. 24

REGULAR SERVICES
All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)
London—Paris—Hamburg
S. S. AMERIKA 23,000 TONS.
Leaving New York Feb. 12, 11 A. M.
†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden.
*Pres. Lincoln, Jan. 29, 9AM | §Graf Waldersee...Feb. 26
*Pres. Grant......Feb. 5 | †Kais'n Aug. Vic. Mch. 5
†Amerika..........Feb. 12 | *Pres. Lincoln....Mch. 12
§Pennsylvania.....Feb. 19 | *Pres. Grant......Mch. 19
§Hamburg direct. *Omits Plymouth.

ITALY VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA.
S. S. CINCINNATI..........Jan. 29, 10 A. M.
S. S. HAMBURG.........Feb. 15, March 29
S. S. BATAVIA.....................March 8
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 BROADWAY.

American Line From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia. Jan. 22 | New York.....Feb. 5
*Oceanic ......Jan. 29 | *Adriatic .....Feb. 12
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 48, N.R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct—Pier 39, N. R.
Min'apolis.Jan.29,9:30 AM | Min'waska, Feb. 12
Minnetonka, Feb. 5, 2 PM | Minnehaha, Feb. 19

Red Star Line From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.
New York—Antwerp—Paris
Lapland. (new).Jan.22,11 AM | Vaderland.Feb.9
Finland..............Feb. 2 | Zeeland.Feb. 16

White Star Line From Piers 48 & 49, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic, Jan. 22, 2 PM | Laurentic (new).Feb. 5
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
†Philadel.Jn.22,10AM | †N.York,Feb.5, 10 AM
Oceanic.Jan.29. 10 AM | Adriatic.Feb.12.10AM
†American Line Steamer from Pier 15, N. R.
NEW YORK & BOSTON TO ITALY & EGYPT
Via Azores, Madeira, and Gibraltar.
Cretic...................Jan. 29, March 12
Celtic, (20,904)...........Feb. 2, March 16
Cedric, (21,035 Tons)................Feb. 16
Romanic...................Feb. 26, Apr. 2
Canopic.................March 24, May 4
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE
ITALY and EGYPT
★ Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers ★
Largest Steamers in the Trade.
CELTIC CEDRIC
FEB. 2. Mar. 16 Feb. 16
CRETIC...................January 29; March 12
CANOPIC..................................March 24
ROMANIC................February 26; April 2
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Go To Bermuda
By Twin Screw Line
Largest and Fastest Steamers
S.S.Oceana, 8000 Tons
S.S.Bermudian, 5530 Tons
Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels
Forty hours from frost to flowers. Sailings every Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or
QUEBEC S. S. COMPANY, LTD., QUEBEC.

CALIFORNIA TOUR
Special Mid-Winter Tour under escort. From New York, Feb. 1, 1910. Most attractive itinerary ever offered. 50 Days Delightful Travel, including Mardi Gras at New Orleans, all of California, Grand Canyon of Arizona, Colorado, etc. Send for itinerary. MARSTERS TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., New York.

BUENOS AYRES
"Show Place of South America"
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, AND ROSARIO.
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York, 5th & 20th of each month.
For rates etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

FOR FORTRESS MONROE,
(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY, (Old Bay Line).
Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York. Equipped with wireless telegraphy. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
•Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every weekday at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
Aboard a Fall River Line steamer to Boston—
A pleasant trip, for you're more than likely to meet somebody you know on the boat.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning —later if you like.
Fare to Boston $3
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information. City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

JOY LINE 2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

EXCURSIONS.

Delightful Tours to
FLORIDA
NASSAU AND CUBA
Tickets good to return until May 31.
Parties will leave in Jan., Feb., and March, and visit the magnificent resorts at St. Augustine, Ormond and its famous beach, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, Cuba, etc. Business men and their families and ladies can see all important points without waste of time, traveling under escort of experienced conductors the entire round trip, and being relieved of every care.
OTHER TOURS To California, Mexico, Porto Rico, Mardi Gras Carnival, Japan, Around the World, Hawaii, Europe, etc.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets everywhere. Send for book, mentioning information desired.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Av., New York. Tel. 6270 Madison Sq. Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

WEEKLY BY NEW 6,000 TON PRINZ STEAMERS of the ATLAS SERVICE
ATLAS 24-25 DAYS $135-$140 & UP | JAMAICA WEST INDIES PANAMA
SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA | CRUISES
Also Tours including all expenses.
12-25 DAYS, $105 to $185.
Excellent Hotel Accommodations in Jamaica.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CRUISE TO WEST INDIES
The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamship "Guiana" leaves New York February 16 for a delightful Cruise of about 28 days, calling at the islands of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Barbados and other islands and Demerara.
$130 and up.

BERMUDA
From New York EVERY WEDNESDAY, twin-screw S. S. "Bermudian" (5,530 tons). EVERY SATURDAY twin-screw S. S. "Oceana" (8,000 tons). Perfect Service.

TOURS to the ORIENT
Our Annual Parties are nearing completion. Several dates still open. Telegraphic application necessary.
70 TOURS TO EUROPE and the PASSION PLAY at OBERAMMERGAU.
Usual Independent railroad and steamship tickets everywhere. COOK'S Travelers Cheques Good Throughout the World.
THOS. COOK & SON
245, 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 Fifth Ave., (Windsor Arcade), N. Y.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52-56, North River, 9 A. M.
Liverpool Service. Calling at Fishguard, South Wales.
Quickest Route to London and Continent via Fishguard.
Wednesday from New York
Monday in London
MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Campania.....Jan. 26 | Campania.....Feb. 16
Umbria........Feb. 2 | Umbria........Feb. 23
Mauretania....Feb. 9 | Mauretania ....Mar. 2
To Italy & Egypt
THREE SPECIAL CRUISES.
CARMANIA & CARONIA
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Strs.
Jan. 22—Feb. 19—March 5.
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
ALSO TWO SPECIAL CRUISES
SAXONIA TO ITALY, Feb. 5—Mch. 19.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO FIUME, VIA
GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Carmania.Jan.22, noon | Pannonia ....Feb. 12
Saxonia..Feb. 5, noon | Caronia........Feb. 19
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

North German Lloyd
Large, Fast, and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships, Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
Kronprinz Wm.Jan. 25 | K. Wm. der Gr.Mar. 8
K. Wm. der Gr.Feb. 8 | Cecilie ....Mar. 22
BREMEN DIRECT
Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.
Zieten.........Jan. 27 | *G. Washington.Feb.24
Roon...........Feb. 10 | Rhein...........March 3
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA—ALGIERS
Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.
*Berlin (new).Jan. 29 | K. Albert......Feb. 12
†Gr. Kurfuerst.Feb. 5 | Barbarossa....Feb. 26
*Omits Algiers. †Orient Cruise.
Independent Around the World Tours.
Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.
Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Bermuda
New Weekly Service by 6,000 Ton
R. M. S. P. "Orotava"
From New York every Wednesday
Pier 50, North River
From Bermuda every Saturday
Comfortable voyage. High Class Cuisine—Orchestra. Electric Fans in all rooms.
JAMAICA-COLON, BARBADOS, Etc.
Clyde ....Jan. 22 | Nile..............Feb. 19
Ortona ....Feb. 5 | Tagus ....Mar. 5
Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up
CRUISES DE LUXE
TO THE WEST INDIES
18 to 54 Days, $85 to $350 up
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
Sanderson & Son, G. P. & F. A.
22 State St., N. Y.

CLARK'S 12th ANNUAL CRUISE
Feb. 5 to April 19.
To THE ORIENT
By S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst
THE ONLY ORIENT CRUISE THIS WINTER
Under the Able Management of
FRANK C. CLARK.
Seventy-three days, including 24 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions, Hotels, &c. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe, to include Passion Play, &c.
Europe-Oberammergau Tours, $270 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

FABRE LINE
REGULAR FAST STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK FOR NAPLES, NICE, AND MARSEILLES. DIRECT OUTSIDE STATEROOMS ON PROMENADE DECK, $70 UP. FRENCH CUISINE. WINES GRATIS. SPECIAL MEDITERRANEAN YACHTING CRUISE 59 DAYS. LVE. NEW YORK JAN. 29TH. MARSEILLES, SICILY, ATHENS, SYRIA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, NAPLES, N. Y. $299.50. WRITE FOR BOOKLET.
J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 23 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
California, Jan. 22, 3 P. M. | Caledonia, Feb. 12, 10 A.M.
Columbia, Feb. 5, 2 P. M. | California, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Noordam.....Feb. 1, 9 AM | Potsdam.............Feb. 22
Statendam...Feb. 8, 9 AM | Noordam..............Mar. 1
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

12 DAY TOURS Tropics. All Expenses. $50.
Information W. S. Irwin, 33 B'way, N. Y.

RAILROAD ASSAILS HIGHER PAY DEMANDS

Alarmingly Revolutionary, Says the Lackawanna, and Not Warranted by Conditions.

ASK 21 PER CENT. INCREASE

But the Request Is Rejected—Railroad the Sole Judge of How to Run Its Trains.

Following the refusal on Thursday of the New York Central to grant the trainmen's and conductors' demands for higher wages the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Erie Railroad announced yesterday that they, too, had rejected them. But, as did the Central, these roads asked for conferences with the representatives of the employes. These meetings will be held probably next week, when it is expected some compromise will be reached. It was also said yesterday that the Central Railroad of New Jersey had turned down the men's requests.

This statement in reply to the men was given out yesterday on behalf of the Lackawanna officials:

"This company has received and given careful consideration to your request submitted by the conductors and trainmen for an increase in wages amounting to an average of 21 per cent. and for the adoption of rules and regulations restricting the hours of work and the amount of work to be performed both by the men and the motive power in the different classes of train service.

"During the past ten years this company has, at different times, met its own employes and gone over the wage question and from time to time made such readjustments in rates of pay and rules and regulations as seemed fair to both employer and employe, considering the service rendered, working conditions, cost of living, &c.

"Such readjustments and increases were made as follows: October, 1899; January and November, 1903; April, 1906, and January, 1907.

"The aggregate increases from these readjustments resulted in increasing the rates of wages paid our conductors and trainmen so that they are now receiving 44 per cent. more for the same or less work than ten years ago.

"The schedule of wages and working conditions you have submitted at this time constitutes an alarmingly revolutionary document, calling for increases of greater extent than are warranted by any existing circumstances and ignoring entirely the greatly improved conditions under which our employes are working at the present time.

"The wage schedule as submitted calls for a general irregular and arbitrary increase, and ignores local conditions. Some of your demands for instance, those regarding double-heading of trains, &c., related to matter in which the management must be the sole judge. The officers of this company are charged with the duty of operating the property under their care in such a manner as best to serve the interests of the public and the company, and authority in such matters is one they will under no circumstances consent to divide with employes.

"Further, the stipulation as to the pay to be allowed the men under certain conditions resulting from what is known as the sixteen-hour law is unfair and unreasonable. The railroad companies have suffered to a greater extent than the men from this law, which was neither sought nor desired by the companies, the adoption of which, it is generally understood, was brought about by representatives of certain railroad employes. There is no reason why employes now tied under this law should be paid by the railroad for time they lose during which they render no service.

"Your proposition calls for increase in pay for freight service running all the way from 8 to 34 per cent., depending on the character of the run and service; in passenger service it calls for increases running all the way from 10 to 76 per cent. This would seem to be sufficient evidence of the unfair and inequitable manner in which the proposed schedule would work out with conditions under which we are required to operate."

Officials of the trainmen and conductors said that, notwithstanding the emphatic terms of the Lackawanna's statement and the action of the other companies in rejecting their demands, there would be no strike. The future attitude of the men will depend entirely upon the outcome of the conference with the railroad officials.

NEW HAVEN MEN ASK MORE.

Trainmen Demand 20 Per Cent. Increase in Wages—Road to Refuse.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—Two conferences were held here to-day between General Manager Higgins of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the sub-committee of the Grievance Committees of the Brotherhoods of Railway Conductors and Trainmen. The demands made by the committees covered a wide range, including regulation of schedules, absolute increases in wages, and diminuation of hours of labor, of which the last was the most important factor in the resulting increase of wages.

The demands, all taken together and averaged, would show a total increase in wages amounting to nearly 20 per cent. upon the present rate. These demands will be refused by the company, and negotiations will follow, at the end of which it is possible some concessions may be made.

RAILROADS REFUSE DEMANDS.

Brotherhood of Trainmen Will Press Negotiations for Higher Wages.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—Plans for negotiating with the railroad systems of the Eastern part of the United States and Canada for wage increases and uniform working conditions were formulated to-day at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen here. President W. G. Lee of the trainmen said that substantially all of the railroads had been heard from, either formally or informally, with respect to the proposition submitted by the trainmen and order of railroad conductors.

Late answers, received to-day, did not change the complexion of the general situation. None granted any of the terms proposed by the employes, but each has expressed a willingness to negotiate a settlement. It is believed there is little likelihood of a strike. It is expected by Mr. Lee that the negotiations, which will be begun at once, will last several weeks. Points seriously disputed will be taken up by all of the committees in a general meeting. If the important points are reufsed by the railroad companies then there will be talk of a strike. Each road will then be dealt with individually by a committee of that road's employes.

JANUARY
22
Saturday

Trade E&W Mark

The only manufacturers in the world of strapped seamed linen collars.

STOCK THINNED AFTER FIRE.

Proprietor Sets Chiefs Inquiring—Not His First Loss.

As a result of a fire in the twelve-story building at 15 and 17 East Sixteenth Street on Wednesday night an investigation is in progress which is likely to put an end too a form of theft which has been going on for years.

The fire was discovered on the tenth floor of the building, in a loft occupied by A. Friedman & Brothers, furriers. It did about $1,500 damage. In fighting the fire the firemen had cause to go to the floor above, occupied by Anathan & Co., manufacturers of neckwear. Entrance to this floor was gained by breaking through a window leading from a rear fire escape. No fire was discovered on this floor, as the building is fireproof.

After the fire had been extinguished Mr. Anathan, who had gone to see if he had sustained any loss and was permitted to enter the building, found, so he says, lots of evidence of a band of thieves having been about. Partly finished cravats and several bolts of silk had disappeared from the workroom in the rear. From the showroom in front had gone many fancy neckties, as well as a quantity of sample silk.

On Thursday Mr. Anathan went to the quarters of Truck 3, in East Thirteenth Street, and notified Battalion Chief Scully of the theft. The latter sent for Deputy Chief Langford, and both Chiefs went with Mr. Anathan to the factory. After an inspection they assured him they would cause a thorough investigation, and, if possible, would find and punish the thieves.

Mr. Anathan also called at Police Headquarters and reported the matter. Detective Mike Miley was detailed to investigate the complaint. Mr. Anathan said yesterday that the same thing happened about twenty-five years ago, when he was in the building at 543 Broadway. There was a fire at No. 539, and somebody succeded in getting away with about $500 worth of his goods. In the present instance about $100 worth has disappeared. He threatens, unless something happens quickly, to bring the matter to Mayor Gaynor's attention.

Stealing at fires is no new thing. Last year the loss was so great from this source that the Board of Fire Underwriters, which controls the salvage corps, was compelled to put the matter into the hands of a detective agency, with a result that almost 50 per cent. of the men in that service were dismissed.

BLACKJACKED AT SALOON.

Wischheusen's Skull Fractured and His Receipts of the Day Stolen.

Mrs. Wischheusen, wife of George B. Wischheusen, a saloon keeper of 166th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, who lives over his place of business, heard a yell for help at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. She was sitting up awaiting her husband, who usually shuts the saloon and comes upstairs at that time, and she ran to the sidewalk, where she found him lying, half senseless. Across the street she saw two men. Mrs. Wischheusen helped her husband upstairs, where he told her that as he left the saloon by the side door he was set upon by two men, who blackjacked him and took from him a bag containing $75, the proceeds of the saloon business for the day.

Mrs. Wischheusen aroused the neighbors, who got an ambulance from the Washington Heights Hospital, and Wischheusen was taken there. It was found that he had a fractured skull, and at the request of his brother-in-law, Fred Von Diesten of 179 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, he was transferred later to the German Hospital and placed in Jacob Ruppert's private ward.

It was said at the hospital that Mr. Wischheusen would probably recover. He was able to give no adequate description of his assailants.

STRIKE SHUTS COTTON MILLS.

Walkout of Back Boys Forces J. & P. Coats to Close Up Shops.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 21.—Because of a strike of the doffers and back boys at mills Nos. 4 and 5 of J. & P. Coats, Ltd., otherwise known as the cotton thread combine, last Wednesday, the corporation to-day posted notices at all six of its factories announcing that they will be shut down next Monday for an indefinite period.

The strike was due to dissatisfaction with the wages received since the new fifty-six-hour law went into effect on Jan. 1. Formerly the mills were operated sixty hours weekly, and under the new schedule wages are lower.

From a small strike of boys the trouble extended until to-day the strikers and operatives forced out by the boys' absence numbered 1,000.

The J. & P. Coats Corporation has its headquarters in Glasgow. The shutdown order affects 3,000 hands.

TRUST COMPANIES' RESOURCES

Supt. Cheney Reports an Increase of $126,628,238 During Past Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—An increase of $126,628,238 in resources and $119,856,963 in the total deposits of the eighty-five trust companies of the State from Jan. 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1910, is reported to-day by State Superintendent of Banks Cheney. The resources on Jan. 1 last were $1,604,203,727, while the total deposits were $1,302,099,730.

Supt. Cheney reports that the amount loaned on collateral on Jan. 1, 1910, was $696,601,870, an increase of $112,595,306 over the amount reported a year ago.

American Traction Shows Gains.

The annual report of the American Light and Traction Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows earnings of $3,023,665 on the stocks of the subsidiaries for the year, which compares with last year's earnings of $2,452,873. Miscellaneous earnings amounted to $311,772, against $270,191 in the previous year. The deduction of $106,261 expenses from gross earnings of $3,345,440 left net earnings of $3,239,179, against $2,678,064 in the previous year. The surplus after the payment of $1,299,585 for the stock dividend amounted to $5,908,065 at the end of the year.

CITY BREVITIES.

The annual meeting of the members, patrons, and donors of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum will be held on Sunday week at 11 A. M., in the synagogue of the institution, 150th Street and Broadway.

John Graham Brooks will lecture on "A New Race Training which Succeeds" this morning at 11 o'clock in the Hudson Theatre under the auspices of the League for Political Education.

Justice Whitney in the Supreme Court signed a decree yesterday granting to Daisy L. Jordan an absolute divorce from Arthur M. Jordan, with $25 weekly alimony, and to resume her maiden name, Cox.

Argument on Nathan Straus's injunction to restrain the ejection of the tuberculosis preventorium from the Cleveland cottage at Lakewood was postponed yesterday until Tuesday.

The fifteenth annual dinner of the Steuben County Society, of which George R. Sutherland is President, will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 1. The dinner will be in the nature of a reunion, and although there will be a few speeches, informality will mark the occasion.

POLICE LACK A CLUE IN TRIPLE MURDER

Brutal East Side Killing Threatens to Go Unsolved Like Thirty-Seven Others of 1909.

BURGLARS NOW SUSPECTED

Police Find Jewelry and Money of Scalpones and His Wife Has Disappeared—Trunk Ransacked.

There were no arrests and no clues were obtained, so far as could be ascertained, yesterday which would clear up the murder of Salvatore Scalpones, his young wife, and aged Mrs. Conchetta Martini, in the flat at 10 and 12 Montgomery Street Wednesday night. Capt. Arthur Carey, head of the Homicide Bureau, said late yesterday afternoon that the police were still in the dark as to the person who had committed the crime.

The police, including Capt. Carey, now believe that the murders were the work of burglars. They have repudiated the theory of some of the neighbors that jealousy or a blackmail plot led to the crime. The entire Italian Squad at Headquarters and many other detectives have been assigned to the case, which promises to be as difficult to solve as the Elsie Sigel and Lomas-Shibley murders.

The police now believe that the murders were committed by more than one person, and that when the two women were killed the husband was not at home. The women out of the way, the murderers, they think, dragged the bodies into the parlor and then waited for Scalpones. The position in which Scalpones's body was found, Capt. Carey said yesterday, indicated that he had been surprised and had been killed probably without knowing that his wife and Mrs. Martini had been murdered.

Scalpones's Jewelry Stolen.

Capt. Carey said that his investigations showed that a diamond ring and a diamond scarfpin that Scalpones always wore were gone. If there was any money in his pockets when he was killed the murderers took it. A number of rings that Mrs. Scalpones wore are missing, and so is a gold watch and chain that Scalpones wore. A trunk in one of the bedrooms had been rifled and the contents thrown about the floor.

There was blood on the collar of Pete, Scalpones's bulldog, and there were blood marks on the stairs leading down from the Scalpones flat. But no bloodstains were found on any of the articles taken from the trunk. This, the police think, shows that the person who did the killing was not the one who rifled the trunk. The fact that Pete, the bulldog, noted for his viciousness, who was tied where he could get at any one who entered the door from the hall, was not killed led to the conclusion that those responsible for the crime were known to him.

Capt. Carey was asked if he did not think that the finding of $227 and a pair of diamond earrings on the younger woman made the burglar theory at least a doubtful one. He replied that he did not, as the thieves probably thought, as he had at first, that the bag containing the money was a scapula, while the earrings could not be seen because they were covered by Mrs. Scalpones's hair. It was said that some $300 was found on the older woman, and this was explained by the supposition that the murderers did not suppose she had any money and had neglected to search the body.

The blackmail theory was strengthened by two things, one the fact that the windows to the flat were all nailed down from the top so that they could not be opened, and the other Scalpones's ownership of the vicious dog. These facts, it was argued, indicated that Scalpones was afraid that somebody wanted to do him harm.

The two barbers who were employed by Scalpones and a number of the dead man's Italian friends were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday to look at the pictures in the Rogues' Gallery in the hope that among the criminals recorded there they might recognize some person who had known Scalpones. The police would not tell the result of the inspection.

Murders Still Unsolved.

The records of the Coroners' Office for the last year show that in Manhattan ninety-seven murders have been committed with only eighteen suspects held for trial. Thirty-seven murders are still unsolved, and there is said to be no prospect of their being cleared up. Here is a list of the cases in which there have been no arrests:

Jan. 2, Adorato Galgini; shot. Jan. 8, Louis Meyer; killed with a blunt instrument. Jan. 21, Pasquale Miali; shot. Jan. 24, Joseph Cusuho; shot. Feb. 1, Louis Perintini; shot. Feb. 8, John McGinnis; struck with a metal instrument. Feb. 8, Herbert J. Bemis; shot. March 1, Emil Vantrini; shot. March 8, Tony Lanvordi; shot. March 29, Frederick Jeutzer; shot. April 17, Cologera Beaucole; shot. April 28, Vincent Amato; shot. May 12, Joseph Brutscher. May 18, Brozzio Buccio; shot. May 18, William Boumy; shot. May 20, Owen McCrystal.

June 1, Benjamin Morelli; stabbed. June 9, Samuel Bersin; stabbed, (body found in sack.) June 9, Rocco Gomato; struck with piece of iron. June 18, Elsie Sigel; asphyxiated, supposedly by a Chinaman. June 28, Sabato Basso; assaulted. July 6, Unknown woman; skull fractured. July 8, Rena Kolsch; skull fractured. July 9, Joseph Pegano; shot. Aug. 9, Giovanni Greco; shot. Aug. 16, Bernard Riley; assaulted. Oct. 2, John Reynolds; shot. Oct. 12, Vincenzo Chaparimo; stabbed. Nov. 13, John Di Pinna; shot. Nov. 14, J. Galucci; shot. Nov. 15, Robert Nolan.

Since the Nolan killing there have been others, some of them still unsolved, notably the murder of the little Shibley and Lomas boys in the northern part of the city.

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MEN'S SHOP
38 New St., One Block Below Wall.
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Balance of High Grade Stock of hand-tailored Clothing must be disposed of at once.
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At Less Than ½ Former Prices.
$30.00 Suit or Overcoat, $7.50.
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CLUBBERS IN COURT, BUT ACCUSERS GONE

Police Report They Can't Find a Trace of Witnesses Against Groth and Muus.

MOVED AWAY IN A HURRY

Policeman Devon Indicted for Assault by Kings County Grand Jury—An Order from Baker.

When the case of Policemen John Groth and Frederick Muus, charged with assault, was called in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the prosecution obtained an adjournment and it was learned that the complaining witnesses had disappeared. At least, they had moved from 69 High Street and the police declared they had been unable to find them. There were those in court who were of the mind that the "system" might have perusaded them that the weather in Brooklyn was bad for their health.

It is expected that some one in the Brooklyn Police Department will be called upon by Commissioner Baker or Mayor Gaynor to explain the ignorance of the police as to the present whereabouts of the witnesses. Capt. Gillespie of the Fulton Street Precinct was instructed by Borough Inspector Holohan to see to it that no policeman "got to" the complainants.

"I'll make sure that nobody tampers with them," the Captain assured him.

If the complainants do not appear the case against the two accused policemen will probably fall through. Inspector Holohan was wroth over developments yesterday. He realized that the police could not have prevented the complainants from moving from the High Street house, but believed they should have trailed them. The Inspector sent some of his men out at once in search of them.

It is charged that Groth and Muus, while on "plain clothes" duty in the Eighth Inspection District, forced their way into a furnished room house at 69 High Street, early last Tuesday morning, and assaulted William W. Donald and John Farrell.

Mrs. Nellie McIntyre, the landlady of the house, went to Capt. Gillespie on Thursday and told him that her two roomers and their wives had given up their rooms unexpectedly the night before and gone away. The Captain detailed several detectives to locate the witnesses, but they reported failure.

Lawyer Charles E. Russell said yesterday that if the witnesses did not appear at the hearing which has been set for next Friday he would ask for a dismissal of the complaint.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in to County Judge Fawcett an indictment charging Policeman James Devon of the Hamburg Avenue Station with assault in the second degree. Devon is accused of having clubbed Oscar E. Gregory of 100 Hart Street, Brooklyn. On complaint of Gregory Mayor Gaynor ordered an investigation. Judge Fawcett held Devon under $2,000 bail pending trial.

Policeman Denis O'Sullivan of the Butler Street Station, who is accused of assault by Pasquale Ricciardi, a butcher, was held by Magistrate Tighe in the Adams Street Court in $300 bail for examination in Special Sessions.

George J. Hansen, a policeman formerly attached to the Adams Street Court, who was dismissed from the force by Commissioner Baker on Thursday, was also before Magistrate Tighe. He is accused of assaulting John F. Mullin, a watchman employed in McLaughlin Park, on Dec. 27. His case was adjourned until Feb. 2.

Following the complaint of Miss Anna Dickoff, who told Mayor Gaynor that she went to the Stagg Street Station, Brooklyn, and that the Lieutenant on the desk did not assist her in establishing the identity of the policeman accused of assaulting her eleven-year-old brother, Henry Dickoff, of 161 McKibbin Street, and his companion, Frank Jenny, of 162 McKibbin Street, both of whom identified Policeman Kelly later on as their assailant, Commissioner Baker issued this order:

"Whenever complaint is made by a citizen for clubbing or assault against a member of the uniformed force, the Lieutenant at the desk will notify the Captain if he is present, or in the absence of the Captain, the Lieutenant will hear the case at once and send a report of the same addressed to the Police Commissioner at Headquarters before finishing his tour of duty, not regarding the hour of day or night.

"Failure to comply with this order will be construed as cause for dismissal.

"Captains of Precincts will be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of this order."

In speaking of these instructions the Commissioner said:

"This order must not become a dead letter, but must be rigidly enforced. Any Lieutenant or Captain who is derelict in this regard will not be fined, but will probably be dismissed."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M. Loss.
12:25—2,558 3d Av.; Slessinger & Engel..$1,000
1:15—47 Leonard St.; Electric Gas Lamp Co. $500
1:35—66th St. and Central Park West; N. Y. Taxicab Co. $10
7:15—167 Willis Av.; Louis Fuller....Trifling
7:45—1 West 135th St.; Anthony Winner. None
8:10—631 East 9th St.; Stormkinger & Reisberg $10
9:35—82 East 113th St.; Isidor Harris—Trifling
P. M.
12:45—112 Christopher St.; Mrs. Hyland..None
12:55—447 East 115th St.; the Rev. Father Miller $150
1:00—3 St. Paul's Place; Abraham Rubenstein $20
1:30—872 Trinity Av.; S. Lahey.......Trifling
2:40—364 E. 123d St.; Jennie Hoffman......$5
5:30—9 W. 75th St.; Abraham Zeller........$25
6:15—974 Boston Road; Yetta Goldstein. $200
6:50—Jerome Av. and Woodlawn Road; Edison Electric Co. None
6:50—Corner 31st St. and 6th Av.; Degnon Construction Co. Trifling
6:55—220 E. 121st St.; David Mulkel.......$50
9:20—152 Spring St.; Louis Kost..........$25
11:30—14-16 Eldridge St.; unknown....Trifling

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A Question Answered in Detail by Prof. Justi of Berlin.

ROSTAND'S PLAY, "THE CHANTECLER."
A Description of the Drama Now the Talk of All Paris.

SENATOR BRISTOW ON LIVING'S COST.
A Keen Analysis of the Matter by the Kansas Insurgent.

SCALES AND HIS DEAL IN COTTON.
A Capital Article on This Plunger and Some Others.

BOURTSEFF, THE FOE OF THE CZAR.
The Spy-Catcher Tells of His Plans and Work.

NEW YORK CITY'S NEW POST OFFICE.
A Full-page Picture of the Structure to be Built.

LEFT HANDS MADE TO DO WORK, TOO.
Important Effort to Make the Hands of Equal Value.

SOLDIERS MADE OUT OF SCHOOLBOYS.
How the Art of War Is Being Taught to Young America.

PRIVATE WEBS TO CATCH CRIMINALS
New Systems Devised to Trap the Doers of Evil.

LEADING OPERAS WITHOUT A SCORE.
How Toscanini Conducts a Metropolitan Production.

AND MANY OTHERS.

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WM. COLLIER in A LUCKY STAR
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FRANCIS WILSON and 3 times as funny.
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in W. Somerset Maugham's PENELOPE
NEXT MONDAY. SEATS NOW.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in MRS. DOT.

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Charles Dillingham's GLOBE THEATRE. B'way, 46 St. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
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GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. EVES. 8:15 MATS WED & SAT. 2:15
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY WITH JOHN BARRYMORE

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15.
HENRY E. DIXEY in the new comedy MR. BUTTLES

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GRAND OPERA SEASON, 1909-10.
To-day Mat. at 2, BOHEME, Mme. Carmen-Melis, Mlle. Trentini, Mr. John McCormack, MM. Sammarco, Gilibert, Laskin, Daddi; Dir., M. Anselmi. To-night at 8 (popular prices), AIDA, Mmes. Mazarin, D'Alvarez, Miss Gentle, MM. Zerola, Crabbe, Vallier; Dir., M. Anselmi.
SUNDAY, 8:30, Grand Operatic Concert. Artists: Mlles. Cavalieri, Gerville-Réache, Miranda, Trentini; MM. Sammarco, Zerola, Crabbe, Carasa ("Lucia" Sextette), and Entire Manh. Orch. Dir., M. de la Fuente.
—NEXT WEEK—
Mon., GRISELIDIS, Miss Mary Garden, Mmes. Walter-Villa, Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Villa, Scott; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Wed., BOHEME, Mlles. Cavalieri, Trentini, Mr. John McCormack, MM. Sammarco, Gilibert, Huberdeau, Daddi. Fri., SAMSON and DELILAH, Mlle. Gerville-Réache, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Crabbe, Vallier, Venturini; Dir., M. de la Fuente. Sat. Aft., GRISELIDIS, Miss Garden and regular cast. Sat. Eve. (popular prices), TROVATORE, Mlles. Baron, D'Alvarez, MM. Zerola, Sammarco, De Grazia.
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SPECIAL—Tues. Ev., Feb. 1, ELEKTRA. Prices for Elektra, $10 to $2.50. Seats Selling.

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Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
To-day Mat., First Time in America, Germania. Mmes. Destinn, Heliane, Sparkes; MM. Caruso, Amato, Didur, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. To-night, Faust, Mmes. Noria, Maubourg; MM. Jadlowker (debut), Gilly, Didur. Cond., Podesti. Sun. Evg., GRAND CONCERT, 50c. to $1.50. Mmes. de Pasquali, Gluck, Flahaut; MM. Martin, Gilly, de Segurola, Gianoli-Galetti, Lecomte. Metr. Op. Orch. Cond., Podesti. NEXT WEEK: Mon. Evg., Trovatore. Mmes. Gadski, Homer; MM. Slezak, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Tango. Wed. Evg., 8:15, La Boheme. Thurs. Evg., Elisir d'Amore. Fri. Evg., Germania. Sat. Mat., Orfeo. Evg., Haensel und Gretel and Cav. Rusticana.
At the New Theatre.
Next Week: Tues. Evg., The Bartered Bride. Wed. Mat., Pagliacci—Histoire d'un Pierrot.
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GRAND —THE HARVEST MOON. Next Week—The Candy Shop.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910. 12 PAGES.

THE WIRES.

By MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

WE are the nerves of the world,
The threads of fate are we,
Whether in coil and spiral curled,
Or flung over land and sea;
From hoards of the ages brought,
The great rocks yield our life;
With flame and force is our being wrought,
With throes of toil and strife.

Over the whole round globe
Our mighty web is spun,
Woven out, as a gleaming robe,
In shimmer of snow and sun;
Drawn from the clods of earth,
By a mounting, hot desire,
We come, to circle its utmost girth
With meshes of prisoned fire.

We span the bounds of space
With burning, outstretched hands;
The speech and soul of a wakening race
Ride on our vivid strands;
We start the viewless waves,
Bearing their hidden song,
And toss them down through our slender staves
To the heart of a waiting throng.

We lift the torch of light;
We drive the wheels of power;
Our careless force, through the day and night,
Smites down the opposing hour;
We make the shining way
On which man's word may fare;
He gives his hope to our vibrant sway,
His dream to our paths of air.

We are the harp of the world,
The chords of life are we;
Through us the song of the sphere is hurled
In a storm of harmony;
Forged in the sullen deeps,
Strung through the void above,
We ring with a note that never sleeps—
The note of a world-wide love.

From "The Road of Life." (Seattle: Alice Harriman Co.)

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

WILLIAM BECKFORD'S BIOGRAPHY. The interesting announcement is made that Mr. Lewis Melville is writing the "Life and Letters of William Beckford," author of the once celebrated but now forgotten romance of "Vathek," a book which was a sort of prose "Lalla Rookh." Beckford succeeded to a fortune of £100,000 a year as a mere boy, and with it he built a fantastic mansion at Fonthill, which he filled with pictures, books, and curios. He also purchased an estate at Cintra, and there he built a palace, which lives in Lord Byron's allusion to it in "Childe Harold." He died in 1844, after a career of extravagance and folly. He was a wit, a virtuoso, a lover of books, and, to a certain extent, a student of them. More than half a century ago the biography of this extraordinary man was written, but there is room for a new version of it, especially as Mr. Melville has come into the possession of a great many letters which have never seen the light.

A MONKEY WITH A MIND. That the vaudeville stage can teach something to psychologists is the burden of an article of an almost fascinating interest appearing in a magazine that is very far from being "yellow," called The Psychological Clinic. The writer of the article, which is entitled "A Monkey with a Mind," is Lightner Witmer, editor of the magazine and Director of the Laboratory of Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania, and his subject is "Peter," the chimpanzee star of the stage. It seems that Peter's owners claimed, with that magnificent assurance peculiar to the veterans of vaudeville, that their protégé was gifted with a mind in the same sense that most human beings are said to possess that attribute. Professor Witmer heard the claim—and doubted it. Then, being interested in monkeys, he went to see for himself—and still he doubted, remaining in this Thomas-like condition after witnessing the fascinating Peter go through his public performances on five different occasions. But in spite of his continued skepticism, Professor Witmer was not altogether satisfied, and so he interviewed Peter in private and put him through some approved paces in his laboratory, with the result that he now believes that Peter has a mind of his own—a mind, in other words, that can be developed by education to stand on its own base, as it were, and to do a little "ratiocination" along original chimpanzee lines. The result sounds simple and plausible enough, as Professor Witmer gives it—and yet, had it been achieved in the early Darwinian days, what a storm centre it would have become for the excitable controversialists of that period!

DISPUTING EXPLORER'S ACHIEVEMENTS. The way of the explorer is apparently fraught with danger and excitement quite as much after his explorations are finished as while they are in progress. Now it is Sven Hedin, whose account of his travels through "forbidden" portions of Tibet have just been given to the world who is called in question. Henry Savage Landor, author of "In the Forbidden Land," claims that these so-called discoveries of his Scandinavian rival should really be called rediscoveries. And, worse than all, under the dates of January 1st and April 1st of last year the Royal Geographical Society's Journal takes exception to Dr. Hedin's claim as discoverer of the sources of the Bramaputra, the "Trans-Himalaya," the Indus and the Sutlej Rivers. Whence it follows that Dr. Hedin's principal work, the bringing forth of conclusive proof as to these matters, is still to be accomplished.

LONDON OR NEW YORK? Which is the best market for the sale of rare books and fine editions, London or New York? This point is raised by Mr. J. Herbert Slater, who in closing a very interesting review of the "Book Auction Sales of the Year" in The Athenæum, calls attention to the large and apparently increasing number of valuable American book collections, shipped to London for sale. Of this feature Mr. Slater says: "If it were asserted that books, considered as a whole, realize more in London than they do in New York, the statement would probably be challenged, with figures to prove the contrary, and as these, when judiciously displayed, might prove almost anything, it is better perhaps merely to suppose that such is the case. Whatever the truth may be, books are now periodically dispatched from the United States to London for sale, and that in the absence of some powerful motive would be strange indeed."

AMERICAN SCHOOL TEACHERS. American school teachers, especially those practicing their profession in New England, the hotbed of freakish theories, are accustomed to regard themselves as of all men most miserable, but it is the Association of Assistant Masters in English Secondary Schools which recently listened complacently to one of their number who declared that the course of study should be simplified; that the teachers were ridden to death by statistics; that home discipline no longer exists, and that the work of making a man of the boy is thrust upon the teacher; and that better conditions of service, juster remuneration and provision for old age should be demanded, all of this is entirely familiar, and in England as in the United States the answer seems to be "What are you going to do about it?" In both countries there are more teachers than places, and nothing but a very great increase in the number of children of a school age will really improve present conditions. That an educated man should undertake manual labor seems unthinkable to the would-be schoolmaster.

MANY ENGLISH BOOKS. While London book publishers complain of unsatisfactory business, it is interesting to note that more books, so far as individual titles are concerned, were published in England during 1909 than ever before. The Publishers' Circular, in its "analysis of books of the year," places the number at 10,725 titles, which compares with 9,821 in 1908, and 9,914 in 1907. Compared with the preceding year the number of new editions decreased from 2,809 to 2,279; books of poetry and drama show a falling off of ninety-four, while the following subject show an increase: Religion and philosophy, one hundred; fiction and juvenile works, ninety-four; political and social science, eighty-one; year books and serials, seventy-six; history and biography, fifty-three; belles-lettres, forty-seven, and arts and science, thirty-seven. "The Spring season," says the report, "was unusually prolific and prolonged, but the Autumn season was marked by still greater activity without any corresponding prolongation, and the result has been an exceptionally congested period for both those who sell and those who buy books."

GEORGE MEREDITH'S VERSE

"Poems Written in Early Youth"—An Enchanted Garden of Song—Contrasted with "Last Poems," Composed in the Author's Old Age.

SOME INTERESTING APPRECIATIONS.

Compared to Keats by Great Critics of the Mid-Victorian Period—Optimism Drawn From Nature's Heart.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

(Author of "George Meredith—Some Characteristics.")

WHAT George Meredith meant to young minds some twenty or thirty years ago can hardly, I suppose, be realized by the more sophisticated young minds of to-day—young minds that have been born and grown up in a spiritual atmosphere largely of George Meredith's creation, and have been nourished on writers who, almost as much as his own books, are emanations of his Jovelike brain.

There were, so to say, many secret societies of literature in those days—free-masonries of serious, enthusiastic youth, more or less affiliated. There was the secret society of Walt Whitman. Shall I ever forget the evening—of which, I confess, I have written before—when two such enthusiastic youths, on tramp through the English countryside, arrived at the drizzling end of the day at the welcome shelter of an inn, and entering a dreary and apparently deserted coffee room, found, to their intense astonishment, a copy of "Leaves of Grass" lying on a table. Who on earth could it belong to in that outlandish, bucolic spot?

As we vociferously gave vent to our delighted surprise, an armchair turned around from the fireside at the far end of the room and a pleasant voice exclaimed, "So you know Whitman!" And then, of course, we sat up till the morning star, in high transfiguring talk. Let us build three tabernacles! Such meetings in those days meant lifelong friendships, as doubtless they still mean to youth with other more recent enthusiasms.

Then, of course, there was the secret society of FitzGerald, the Secret society of Pater, the secret society of Stevenson—of course we always said "R. L. S."

But perhaps the secret society that prided itself most on its mysterious aristocracy was the secret society of George Meredith. To belong to "that acute and honorable minority" that cherished "Richard Feverel" as the Bible of Young Love, and was able, so to speak, to read "The Egoist" in the original, was to feel one's self something like a Rosicrucian of literature. But this was to belong merely to the outer circle.

As in all mysterious orders, there was, in the case of Meredith, an inner circle of illuminati, who looked somewhat patronizingly on those who only knew him by his novels. For them the last word of the Master was in his poetry, in "Modern Love," then in a rare first edition, and in the incomparably rarer "Poems" of 1851. One might hope to possess the first and then only edition of "Modern Love," but one could only hope to catch sight of the "Poems" of 1851 in the library of some rich collector friend, who might, if he were particularly human, consent to let us take it home over night.

One phase of our Meredith worship was indignation that so great a master had so long suffered the neglect not only of the public but of the critics, though at the same time we were proud as peacocks to have him all to ourselves. Actually, as we shall have further occasion to consider, Mr. Meredith had not been so neglected by the critics as in our young championship we supposed. He had been generously recognised by such minds as George Eliot, Swinburne, James Thomson, Mark Pattison long before we were born; but of that most of us were unaware; so we regarded with unutterable contempt a world that apparently knew him not—though, as I said, inwardly rejoicing that he was our own—a garden inclosed, a spring shut up, a fountain sealed.

In the volume* entitled "Poems Written in Early

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*POEMS WRITTEN IN EARLY YOUTH; POEMS FROM MODERN LOVE, AND SCATTERED POEMS. By George Meredith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
GEORGE MEREDITH: SOME EARLY APPRECIATIONS. Selected by Maurice Buxton Forman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
LAST POEMS. By George Meredith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

GEORGE MEREDITH AND HIS ENCHANTED GARDEN OF VERSE

Youth," just published by Messrs. Scribner, the gate of that old enchanted garden is thrown open to the world, so that that mythical person who runs may read. The volume contains the whole of that precious 1851 "Poems," all the poems from "Modern Love" (first edition) except "Modern Love" itself, and "Scattered Poems" gathered from old magazines and newspapers. In publishing this volume Messrs. Scribner—who, by the way, announce an elaborate definitive "memorial" edition of Meredith in twenty-seven volumes, which collection will do well to keep in mind—do a notable service to lovers of poetry, for that 1851 volume—although Mr. Meredith in later years, with characteristic perversity, would not hear it mentioned—contains some of the loveliest poetry he ever wrote. To think that in that dingy, unpromising looking volume, "Love in the Valley," loveliest of modern love poems, saw the light for the first time! Is there any wonder that the young enthusiasts of whom I have spoken regarded the little book as one of the most precious of all unattainable bibliophilistic things?

And how much more there was in it thrilling with the same pure rapture of young love, a rapture which Meredith more than any other poet makes one feel is a part of nature's own creative rapture—one with the wild rose, one with the soaring lark, one with the tumult of passionate waters, one with the soft thunder of the west wind roaring through the Spring woodland.

Take, for example, this song of "Angelic Love":

Angelic love that stoops with heavenly lips
 To meet its earthly mate;
Heroic love that to its sphere's eclipse,
 Can dare to join its fate
With one beloved devoted human heart,
And share with it the passion and the smart,
  The undying bliss
  Of its most fleeting kiss;
  The fading grace
  Of its most sweet embrace:—
 Angelic love, heroic love!
 Whose birth can only be above,
 Whose wandering must be on earth,
 Whose haven where it first had birth!
Love that can part with all but its own worth,
 And joy in every sacrifice
 That beautifies its Paradise!
And gently like a golden-fruited vine
With earnest tenderness itself consign,
And creeping up deliriously entwine
 Its dear delicious arms
  Round the beloved being!
 With fair unfolded charms,
  All-trusting, and all-seeing—
 Grape-laden with full bunches of young wine!
While to the panting heart's dry yearning drouth
Buds the rich dewy mouth—
 Tenderly uplifted,
 Like two rose leaves drifted
Down in a long warm sigh of the sweet South!
 Such love, such love is thine,
 Such heart is mine
O thou of mortal visions most divine!

I think it would be hardly possible to find a love lyric in English which more rapturously embodies "the love where earth and heaven meet" in the mysterious embrace of soul and sense. In fact in the poetry of no other English poet do I find just this quality of the fusion of so-called earthly passion and spiritual love—a quality which is seen to be Meredith's most characteristic possession from the beginning to the end of his work. We will note it still in his "last poems" as here in his first, and it makes the noble vitality of all his novels. It flowers in lovely profusion throughout this first book of his, and I would I had space to quote more of the songs scattered here and there among more ambitious poems of great beauty and power, poems on classical themes such as "Daphne," "The Rape of Aurora," and "The Shipwreck of Idomeneus," poems in which the various myths are revitalized by the same spirit of passionate interpretation which Meredith applied to the whole of life, from star to beetle.

However, I must find room for this tender song:

I cannot lose thee for a day,
 But like a bird with restless wing
My heart will find thee far away,
 And on thy bosom fall and sing.
  My nest is here, my rest is here;—
 And in the lull of wind and rain
 Fresh voices make a sweet refrain,
  "His rest is there, his nest is there."
 With thee the wind and sky are fair,
 But parted, both are strange and dark;
And treacherous the quiet air
 That holds me singing like a lark.
  O shield my love, strong arm above!
 Till in the hush of wind and rain
 Fresh voices make a rich refrain,
  "The arm above will shield thy love."

One curious thing to note about these songs, when one remembers the cryptic and crabbed style of Meredith's later poetry, is their singing quality, their gay, liquid rhythms. Who that only knows his later verse would have thought that Meredith once sang like this:

Under boughs of breathing May,
In the mild Spring-time I lay,
Lonely, for I had no love;
 And the sweet birds all sang for pity—
Cuckoo, lark, and dove.

To turn to the purely nature poems, this young volume contains the superb "South-West Wind in the Woodland," in which the manner, though somewhat simpler, is almost identical with that of the "Songs and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth," written many years after. Here are the same, almost stern, virility of phrase, the same lightning pictures, a whole world of natural observation compressed into a single line, or even word, the same dare-devil imagery. Who ever wrote of nature like this except Meredith:

The great South-West drives o'er the earth,
And loosens all his roaring robes
Behind him, over heath and moor.

* * * * * * *

Now whirring like an eagle's wing
Preparing for a wide blue flight;
Now flapping like a sail that tacks
And chides the wet bewildered mast;
Now screaming like an anguished thing
Chased close by some down-breathing beak;
Now wailing like a breaking heart,
That will not wholly break, but hopes
With hope that knows itself in vain;
Now threatening like a storm-charged cloud;
Now cooing like a woodland dove;
Now up again in roar and wrath
High soaring and wide sweeping; now
With sudden fury dashing down
Full force on the awaiting woods.

In a fascinating series of "Pastorals" he sings of nature in her tenderer, more voluptuous moods—and was the voluptuousness, the intoxication of a ramble through a Summer day ever sung before or since like this:

Summer glows warm on the meadows; then come let us roam thro' them gayly,
Heedless of heat and the hot-kissing sun, and the fear of dark freckles.
Never one kiss will he give on a neck or a lily-white forehead,
Chin, hand, or bosom uncovered, all panting, to take the chance coolness—
But full sure the fiery pressure leaves seal of espousal.
Heed him not; come, tho' he kiss till the soft little upper lip loses
Half its pure whiteness, just speck'd where the curve of the rosy mouth reddens.

Come, let him kiss, let him kiss, and his kisses shall make thee the sweeter.
Thou art no nun, veiled and vowed; doomed to nourish a withering pallor!
City exotics beside thee would show like bleached linen at midday,
Hung upon hedges of eglantine! Thou in the freedom of nature,
Full of her beauty and wisdom, gentleness, joyance, and kindness!
Come, and like bees will we gather the rich golden honey of noontide,
Deep in the sweet Summer meadows border'd by hillside and river;
Lined with long trenches half hidden, where smell of white meadow-sweet, sweetest
Blissfully hovers—O sweetest! but pluck it not, even in the tenderest
Grasp it will lose breath and wither; like many, not made for a posy.

See, the sun slopes down to the meadows, where all the flowers are falling!
Falling unhymned, for the nightingale scarce ever charms the long twilight:
Mute with the cares of the nest; only known by a "chuck, chuck," and dove-like
Call of content, but the finch and the linnet and blackcap pipe loudly.
Round on the western hill-side warbles the rich-billed ouzel,
And the shrill throstle is filling the tangled thickening copses;
Singing o'er hyacinths hid and most honey'd of flowers, white field rose.
Joy thus to revel all day in the grass of our own beloved country;
Revel all day, till the lark mounts at eve with his sweet "tirra-lirra,"
Trilling delightfully. See, on the river the slow-rippled surface
Shining; the slow ripple broadens in circles; the bright surface smoothens
Now it is flat as the leaves of the yet unseen water lily.
There dart the lives of a day, ever-varying tactics fantastic.
There, by the wet-mirrored osiers, the emerald wing of the kingfisher
Flashes, the fish in his beak! There the dabchick dived, and the motion
Lazily undulates all through the tall standing army of rushes.

There is no need to draw attention to the marvelous particularity of observation of natural things shown in this passage. Grant Allen used to say that Meredith was the most learned naturalist in England, and whenever he was in doubt about some bird or flower, he would walk over and consult Meredith, for they were near neighbors.

Now let us pause and think that these remarkable poems were printed, not written, when Meredith was but a lad of 23; and, of course, they must therefore have been written, many of them, long before. Such marvelous maturity is surely unmatched by the record of any other English poet—not forgetting Keats.

How, one asks, was this marvelous boy received by his contemporaries? Owing to a happy inspiration of Mr. Maurice Buxton Forman, the answer is here to our hand, for in a volume entitled "George Meredith, Some Early Appreciations," Mr. Forman has collected together various contemporary notices of Meredith's books as they from time to time appeared. The volume includes two long, as we say, "important," notices of these 1851 poems, one by William Michael Rossetti and the other by Charles Kingsley. Both treat the young poet with considerable, indeed surprising, seriousness—when one remembers that it was a young poet's first book—and both recognize, in varying degrees, his great gifts. Mr. W. M. Rossetti writes somewhat ponderously and patronizingly, after his wont, and makes an elaborate comparison between young Meredith and Keats. Kingsley also incidentally compares him with Keats. Strange nowadays to see Meredith described as a Keatsian!

"The main quality of Mr. Meredith's poems," continues Mr. Rossetti, "is warmth—warmth of emotion, and, to a certain extent, of imagination, like the rich mantling blush on a beautiful face, or a breath glowing upon your cheek. That he is young will be as unmistakably apparent to the reader as to ourself; on which score various shortcomings and crudities, not less than some excess of this attribute, claim indulgence."

Mr. Rossetti concludes with this patronizing passage, which has a pathetically ridiculous look to-day:

> We do not expect ever quite to enroll Mr. Meredith among the demigods or heroes; and we hesitate, for the reason just given, to say that we count on greater things from him; but we shall not cease to look for his renewed appearance with hope, and to hail it with extreme pleasure, so long as he may continue to produce poems equal to the best in this first volume.

How sad and chapfallen old criticism has a way of looking, and how pitiably silly; and it is in many such passages as this that Mr. Forman's book affords one much cruel entertainment.

Charles Kingsley's criticism causes no such smile. Among his many noble qualities Kingsley enjoyed what Swinburne has called "the noble pleasure of praising"; and he was, at the same time, a critic of great insight. In his review of the young Meredith he shows himself a critic of no little foresight, too. It is interesting to note that his review, which was entitled "This Year's Song Crop," and appeared in Fraser's Magazine, December, 1851, included reviews, too, of Mrs. Browning's "Casa Guidi Windows" and Thomas Lovell Beddoes's collected poems.

> This, we understand, [begins Kingsley,] is Mr. George Meredith's first appearance in print; if it be so, there is very high promise in the unambitious little volume which he has sent forth as his first fruits. It is something to have written already some of the most delicious little love poems which we have seen born in England in the last few years, reminding us by their richness and quaintness of tone of Herrick; yet with a depth of thought and feeling which Herrick never reached. Health and sweetness are two qualities which run through all these poems. They are often overloaded—often somewhat clumsy and ill-expressed—often wanting polish and finish; but they are all genuine, all melodiously conceived, if not always melodiously executed.

Kingsley then proceeds to quote two songs, one of which I quoted above, "I cannot lose thee for a day." Continuing, he says: "In Mr. Meredith's Pastorals, too, there is a great deal of sweet, wholesome writing, more like real pastorals than those of any young poet whom we have had for many a year."

So one sees that Meredith fared far better with his first volume than most youngsters.

It would be most entertaining to follow Buxton Forman through his other "retrospective views"; to quote George Eliot's enthusiastic praise of "The Shaving of Shagpat," to tell what The London Times of the morning of Oct. 14, 1859, had to say of "Richard Feverel," or The Saturday Review of "Evan Harrington," or The Morning Post of "Rhoda Fleming"; but we must forego these delights. The reader must buy the book for himself and take a curious object lesson in the making of fame. Particularly would I draw his attention to the masculine reviews of James Thomson, the tragic poet of "The City of Dreadful Night," one of the earliest and most militant Meredithians.

And now I take in my hand the little sheaf of "Last Poems," the gleanings from so majestic a harvest. I said that we should find in these last poems the same indomitable rapture as in the first, and here it is, no whit chilled by the years; and here still is the old bloom, the old, stalwart, passionate trust in the strong, sweet earth, the old valiant faith in "the upper glories," and the old sure reliance that the two are one.

You seek in vain here for the pathos or palsy of age. No, it was an old man wrote this, a very old man, this of "The Wild Rose":

High climbs June's wild rose,
 Her bush all blooms in a swarm;
And swift from the bud she blows,
 In a day when the wooer is warm;
Frank to receive and give,
 Her bosom is open to bee and sun;
 Pride she has none,
Nor shame she knows;
Happy to live.

It was an old man who wrote this:

 Open horizons round
 O mounting mind, to scenes unsung,
 Wherein shall walk a lusty Time;
 Our earth is young;
 Of measure without bound;
 Infinite are the heights to climb,
 The depths to sound.

The three great spiritual poets of the Victorian era—Tennyson, Browning, and Meredith—all died very old men, and each of them died valiantly singing the song of victorious life—a thought to make a younger generation of pessimists ashamed of itself.

Of the three the faith of Meredith is, for me, the most convincing, for it was drawn from no formal creed or philosophy, and it was softened by no suspicion of sentimental optimism. He drew it direct from nature's heart. Nature whom he has finely called "our only visible friend." Here, in his last words to us, he emphasizes the faith in which he lived his life, a faith that fills all his work with a divine energy and a shining courage:

This love of nature, that allows to take
Irregularity for harmony.
Of larger scope than our hard measures make,
Cherish it as thy school for when on thee
The ills of life descend.

It was an iron faith, but a true faith can be made of no other metal.

STORIES OF COLLEGE LIFE.

The University of Chicago is the scene of "Maroon Tales," (Forbes & Co., Chicago, $1.25,) a series of sketches by Will J. Cuppy dealing with various ebullitions of undergraduate spirit. The eight stories comprising the book evince an unskilled hand guided by an excellent feeling for the apt and striking in situation, character, and description. The local college coloring is strong and is put in neatly and tersely—the stories will doubtless greatly interest and please Chicago University graduates and students—while the artistic instinct that is evident in the methods by which the author produces many of his effects makes amends for much that is bungling or commonplace in the conception or the working out of the sketches. The book gives interesting promise of future achievement.

MODERN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS

Prof. Phelps of Yale Publishes Some Interesting Essays on Prominent Writers of Recent Fiction.*

IN the literary criticism of this hour there is need of a more determined effort to get clearly at the hearts and minds of a vast multitude of readers. Literary criticism of a good quality is plentiful. But it does not reach the untutored, uncultured reader of innumerable books, who forms what he calls "opinions" for himself, hampered rather than helped by the small army of complacent, thoughtless reviewers who will proclaim a "best seller" the "most delightful romance ever written," and a slap-dash, inaccurate book of popular history a "monument of scholarship." Charles Lamb, trying, with lighted candle in hand, to examine the bumps on the head of the Stamp Commissioner who expressed his opinion, at the historic dinner to Haydon, that "Shakespeare was a great poet," precisely illustrates the traditional attitude of literary criticism toward the larger part of the public. Criticism remains aristocratic. The sustenance and elevation it offers are for the initiate. Coleridge and Arnold, like Ste. Beuve, wrote for the few, and contemporary criticism of the best quality often preserves the tradition. The newly rich commercial Englishman of Pater's era could as little comprehend his judgments of the great as the Stamp Commissioner could comprehend Coleridge's. Yet the great wrote for all, and when the Stamp Commissioner called Shakespeare a great poet, why should he have been derided? He had at least got to a milestone on the road to culture.

In the modern literary essay* what Prof. William Lyon Phelps calls "the terminology of the art" still prevails. In a popular sense it matters a great deal whether criticism is a clear, simply expressed exposition, according to understandable rules, or "a subjective literary confession." The literary shelves are burdened with tomes of "subjective literary confessions." Experience teaches that they help very little in the spread of culture, as only the cultivated enjoy them. Prof. Phelps is an educator who believes strongly in the beneficent influence of good fiction. He lives up to his own rule that "a teacher of English literature should not be the last man in the world to discover the name of an author whom all the world is talking about." He is not one of the scholarly men of letters who, whenever a new book is published, read an old one. He does not believe in waiting until a book is a year old before taking it up. He is alert and omnivorous. He knows all about the popular writers of this hour. As a lecturer on literature to young men he tries to stir his hearers, to get at their minds and make them think. We fancy he is doing much good in the development of taste. He is certainly doing no harm, though perhaps some of the old fogeys may sometimes despair of him, and not one of them, assuredly, would write of him as he writes of Howells: "During his long career he has never published a single line of which he need feel ashamed." But Prof. Phelps need be ashamed of no word he has ever uttered or published which was intended to stimulate thought, to turn the awakening minds of the young toward the appreciation of the true and the beautiful in literature.

Prof. Phelps quotes admiringly a criticism of one of Mr. Howells's novels, "A Modern Instance," made by a young man in one of his classes: "I think it is a very good book for young ladies to read before getting married." A very truthful characterization of the novel, which indicated, at least, that the critic had read it with some comprehension, and thought about it afterward. His was a didactic mind. Forms of art did not bother him, or its jargon. There is really nothing in Prof. Phelps's own maturer appreciation of this novel that is saner or more vital. The likeness or unlikeness of Bartley Hubbard and Tito Melemi is not significant, nor does Prof. Phelps's confession that he is not prepared to say that Mr. Howells is a greater novelist than George Eliot matter very much.

One of the most illuminative essays in this book treats of the novels of William De Morgan. Of "Joseph Vance" it is said that it reads "not only as if its author had never written a novel previously, but had never read one." "It has the strangeness of reality." There is a hint of the easy paradox of Shaw and Chesterton in this, of course, and Prof. Phelps is a persistent phrasemaker. Many of his judgments, however, are so simply worded as to carry conviction to the mind of the least "literary" reader. They are not final, of course. But they are constructive. His admiration for De Morgan is great. He has found not one of the novels tiresome, it seems. But he is willing to admit that De Morgan knows better how to begin his books than to end them. Some interesting passages of the book deal with the beginnings of novels, and there is much insistence on the modern idea of the novel as an art form. But if most of the novelists from Fielding to Black were in the habit of breaking the illusion of their tales by speaking now and then directly to the author, we may be sure their readers liked the habit. Nobody ever disliked Thackeray for his discursiveness. The broken illusion of a novel is soon restored. In the performance of a play a break in the illusion is fatal. Prof. Phelps likens the explanatory or apologetic remarks in the middle of a chapter to an imaginary speech by Ophelia, in the mad scene, informing the audience that the agony would be short and the comic gravediggers would soon come on. As a matter of fact, Shakespeare antedated Phelps in suggesting interruptions of plays to conciliate or reassure the spectators. Remember Nick Bottom and the lion. But the imaginary parallel exactly serves its purpose. It arrests the reader's mind and sets him thinking for himself on the subject Prof. Phelps has breached. One of the essays is Phelps's famous appreciation of Mark Twain. When he delivered it as a lecture at Yale the reporters were attracted by one striking sentence: "Indeed, it seems to me that Mark Twain is our foremost living American writer," and telegraphed it all over the country as a revolutionary utterance. In its context it is nothing of the sort. Phelps's judgment places Clemens no higher than other able critics place him. But it is always worth while to excite a literary controversy.

The telling phrase is Prof. Phelps's strongest hold, and it is generally a phrase that gets at the common mind. Anatole France's phrase, "Criticism is the adventures of a soul among masterpieces," is all very well for the initiate. The Stamp Commissioner would call it bosh. Sometimes the telling phrases are a bit tricky, as, for instance, this concerning Thomas Hardy: "No man to-day has less respect for God and more devotion to His house." Hardy was once an ecclesiastical architect and is very fond of ancient churches. The phrase startles. But note the conjunction, which is "and," not "or." The sentence may mean that no other man who cares so much for ancient churches cares so little for religion. But the meaning one is likely to derive from it at first is that no man cares less for God than Hardy, wherefore his devotion to churches is remarkable. Of course, Hardy cares for God in his own way of caring.

In his reading of modern German novels Prof. Phelps has been annoyed by the moon. He feels that what German novels need is not the examination of literary critics, but the thoughtful attention of astronomers. We regret to note that he falls foul of Mrs. Humphry Ward. It has seemed to us that since she got over her "Robert Elsmere" habit she has developed in the direction of greatness. But he thinks that she works like "a well-trained, high-class graduate student who is engaged in the preparation of a doctor's thesis."

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*ESSAYS ON MODERN NOVELISTS. By William Lyon Phelps, M. A., Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

No Unkind Words in Burmah.

If a missionary quoted by the Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to be Happy Though Civil," be a truthful reporter, Burmah must be a large edition of Friendship Village. He says that during thirty-six years among the Burmese he never heard one of them say an unkind word of another. It is true that elective offices of emolument or dignity are rare in Burmah, but it requires faith like a cocoa palm seed to believe that story.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL ETHICS

Prof. Peabody, in a New Book, Proposes a Substitute for Political Economy—Old Theories Superseded.

STUDENTS of social problems who are offended by the cruelty of the orthodox laissez faire theory, and are equally repelled by the sordid materialism of Socialism as an ethical remedy for the wrongs of society, can find in "The Approach to the Social Question"[*] a stimulating suggestion of a possible substitute for both. Prof. Peabody writes with as keen a sympathy for suffering as any Marxist, but his sympathy includes also those whom the Marxists despise and oppose. His style abounds with happy illustrations, and lambent humor helps to commend a rather dry subject to the casual reader. He shows acquaintance with the literature of the subject, and excels in epitomizing opposing philosophies, so that the reader can satiate himself with tabloid doses of huge volumes, and feel that he has absorbed their essence better, perhaps, than as though he had dozed over them. And there are many passages of sustained eloquence in vindication of existing institutions despite their faults, and in exhortation of those who think with him to strive for the betterment of humanity, along advanced but orthodox lines.

Both striking and informative is the author's comparison of the development of society to the development of an individual. The child is the true egoist. He is animated frankly by selfishness, not yet perceiving any reason why he should not seek pleasure, and gratify every desire. To this stage of personal and social development belongs the philosophy of society epitomized in the maxims laissez faire and let the fittest survive. In the rigor of the competitive doctrine there is no room for pity for the weak. The inefficient have no rights which the strong are bound to respect, and there is no rational support for the doctrines of a living wage, or the alleviation of the struggle for life. Hobbes and Nietzsche are the prophets of this school. In the youth of the individual and society there is developed the next stage of social and personal philosophy, termed prudentialism, and expounded by Bentham and Spencer. To them morals is a matter of mathematics, rather than of conscience. Duty is to be calculated. Pains and pleasures are to be balanced, and, according to the balance are right or wrong. Vice is a miscalculation of chances, a mistake in estimating pleasures and pains. Law, religion, public opinion all enter into the equation, but none of them dominates without control by the sane and sagacious seeker after all this world has to offer by a balancing of rights and obligations. Just as a growing child perceives gradually that he must take others into his calculations, so society forms a like perception that in a crowd there is comfort and safety for none if any jostle, and so life and society are held together by accommodations of one to another.

But idealism dominates alike the maturity of men and of society, and the thesis of this inspiriting book is that we are struggling toward that happy goal, even if we have not arrived, as is half contended. The idealist neither flounders in the slippery places of self-interest like the egoist, nor trudges with the prudentalist along the flat country of calculated pleasures. He climbs the heights of moral decision, and finds pleasure by not seeking it. Life is the only true wealth, and when society seeks fullness of life for all rather than merely material accumulations, then economics becomes a moral science. Prof. Peabody believes that the characteristics of labor troubles of the present day prove that we are living in an idealistic era. A quotation will show his point of view:

> Modern business, far from being, as it is often described, a pitiless system of piracy and plunder, is essentially a vast system of social service, where economic gain, as a rule, coincides with public utility; and where for one fortune procured by destructivism and fraud, a hundred are the consequences of integrity and fidelity. The best qualification for success in business is an endowment of sobriety, incorruptibility, hopefulness, and patience; and the more complex business has grown, the more dependent it has grown at every point upon trustworthy character and incorruptible leadership. The economics of modern industry give a new significance to its ethics.

Current events afford illustration of this theory of an ethical economy. In recent days there have been abundant instances of employers giving employes more than is nominated in the wage bond. The Steel Trust has a profit-sharing device. Many railways have pension systems. Corporations too numerous to mention set up welfare works of a costly sort. Legislatures enact shorter hours and better conditions, in defiance of political economy, but according to the theory and practice of ethical economy. Many perverse acts by trades unions are really in accord with ethical economy rather than antagonistic. Strikes which are not for wages, but for the elevation of a class by organized action, are a struggle for industrial idealism. The intervention of ladies in the shirtwaist strike may not be along lines of proven wisdom, but at least shows a recognition of social responsibility for the defenseless and weak.

Such signs of moral sense in those engaged in gainful rather than benevolent pursuits may seem fantastic or extravagant to some. To Prof. Peabody they attest that "the first evidence of insight and foresight in the administration of business under conditions of the modern world is the capacity to recognise that stability and efficiency are dependent on unity and peace, and the ingenuity to devise on terms of mutual self-respect, a working plan of moral idealism." These are words characteristic of an age which is agnostic in economics as well as religion. At the recent meeting of the Economic Association, President Hadley of Yale wittily expressed the breaking away from the classical economists, and the assembled wise men applauded as well as smiled. It is well to remember that Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" was the second part of a treatise on the "Theory of the Moral Sentiments," on which he thought his usefulness and name would rest. Now we have another professor of Christian philosophy announcing a theory of ethical economy which, indeed, is useless in drawing up a balance sheet or prospectus, but which may nevertheless have a considerable influence on the political economy of our times and later.

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[*] THE APPROACH TO THE SOCIAL QUESTION. An Introduction to the Study of Social Ethics. By Francis Greenwood Peabody. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25. 204 pp. and index.

PHILADELPHIA BOOK NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—An interesting reprint of a monograph on the Atlantic fisheries question, by Thomas Willing Balch, has just been made by Allen, Lane & Scott. The article originally appeared in the pages of the Revue de Droit International of Brussels, and discusses the legal aspects of the case which will shortly be presented to The Hague International Court for decision. Mr. Balch quotes the decisions of courts, the opinions of jurists learned in the law of nations, and many historic facts in support of the rights of the United States. His contention is that all through the negotiations relating to the fisheries question since the treaty of partition of 1783 the British effort has been to cut down the rights assigned by that treaty to American citizens to catch fish in the territorial waters adjoining the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some of these rights the United States consented to relinquish in 1818, but since then both Canada and Newfoundland have striven to obtain further concessions.

The Lippincott Company has begun the year's list of new books with a series of more or less important scientific publications, reserving until February several interesting announcements in fiction, history, and travel. Henry Harrison Suplee's book on "The Gas Turbine," just published, is an important contribution to the literature of a subject about which the available information has hitherto been only accessible through the pages of the technical society reports. The fact that gas turbines ranging from 2 to 200 horse power are in successful operation lead engineers to believe that such motors are about to assume a commercial status. Mr. Suplee's book is calculated to hasten that result.

There was also published this week from the Lippincott press the tenth volume of the "Works of James Buchanan," dealing with the interesting period of 1856-60. This important reprint of letters and State papers is being edited by Prof. John Bassett Moore, and is rapidly nearing completion.

The following technological books, brought out this week by The J. P. Lippincott Company, were originally intended for publication in the Fall, but were delayed for one reason or another. "The Theory and Practice of Enameling on Iron and Steel," by Julius Grunwald; "Sea Water Distillation," by Frank Normandy; "Commercial Peat: Its Uses and Possibilities," by F. T. Gissing, and "Blast Furnace Practice," by J. J. Morgan.

Carolyn Wells has written a new detective story which will appear in the February Lippincott's Magazine, under the title "The Gold Bag." This versatile authoress is on the eve of her departure for Egypt, where she expects to spend the rest of the Winter.

Twenty Books on Banking.

A library of banking and currency of twenty volumes or more is to be published during the coming year under the auspices of the National Monetary Commission.

MY LADY'S FAN AND ITS HISTORY

The Entertaining Story of an Article of Feminine Adornment and Coquetry, Told by Mr. Rhead.

THAT a fan is "an instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves" is doubtless all that the erudite Dr. Johnson, maugre Mrs. Thrale, could have been expected to know about that witching toy. But Mrs. Thrale, or any other woman, could have told him that his definition is a primitive and purely masculine conception of the purpose and uses of the fan. The masculine half of the world can never do much more than hazard a guess now and then as to just what and how vital a part the fan has played in the game of love, and so in the scheme of life, and the other half is far too wise to tell all that it knows. But in G. Woolliscroft Rhead's sumptuous volume, "History of the Fan," (J. B. Lippincott Company, limited importation, 150 copies, $25 each,) can be found all that man and much that woman has ever done with the fan, or purposed for it, or thought about it.

The volume is in royal quarto form, and is a model of simple elegance in its make-up. It contains twenty-seven full-page plates of famous fans in color, a hundred illustrations, exceptionally well done, in half tone, most of them full page in size, and a number of line drawings. As this is the first complete account of the fan that has ever been made, of its historical and artistic development, and of the part it has played in the social, civil, and religious life of both primitive and civilized mankind, the book will be of particular interest and value to students of the subject and to connoisseurs and collectors.

Mr. Rhead goes back into dim antiquity for the origin and first uses of the fan, which were more prosaic than those indicated in the Spanish legend which tells how Cupid tore a wing from the back of Zephyrus and with it fanned Psyche as she lay asleep upon her bed of roses. In the course of its history, too, there was a time when Harry Hotspur's desire to "brain this rascal with his lady's fan" was not too far removed from either its possibilities or its achievements. For stern fathers and mothers in old-time England used a long fan handle as a means of discipline for refractory children. The story is told of Sir Thomas More that he mauled his daughters with a fan of peacock feathers because they had run him into debt with the milliner.

English engraved fans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries show a long series of more or less flippant but significant comments on public affairs that seem to have in them the seed of the modern newspaper cartoon. One of the first of these fans satirizes the intrigues of European diplomacy over the affairs of Poland in a picture showing the Governments of Europe playing piquet, with the Sultan of Turkey threatening to tear up the cards. Sir Robert Walpole's excise scheme in 1733 was fired at unmercifully. One enterprising fan publisher advertised "for all Loyal Ladies, an Excise Fan," "a most agreeable fan, at two shillings sixpence," and declared that now "'Tis in the power of every British fair to turn excises of all kinds to air." In France more than a century ago one fan designer became a sort of prophet, for he pictured upon two fans a scheme for a canal across Nicaragua.

Among the beautiful colored plates is one of a fan belonging to the Princess of Wales, to whom, "by gracious permission," the book is dedicated, picturing "Rinaldo in the garden of Armida," made before the production of Glück's opera, and presented by King William IV. to Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, and left by her to her granddaughter, its present possessor. Among the illustrations are examples from the collections of the Duchess of Argyll, the Victoria and Albert Museum, Lady Northcliffe, W. Burdett-Coutts, W. Harding Smith, the Schreiber collection in the British Museum, and many others. Three chapters and many exquisite illustrations are devoted to the painted fans of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Italy, Spain, France, England, Holland, Flanders, and Germany. The story of the fan, with all its varied and intimate connections with public and private life, is brought down to the present. And the author looks forward to the twentieth century "for a renaissance of the fan; for a re-attainment if not of its past spiritual significance, at least of something of its artistic possibilities."

A Much Traveled Author.

Philip Verrill Mighels is said to have crossed the American continent nineteen times, and each time, so he says, he gathers material for his novels.

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SOME NEW BOOKS ON AERONAUTICS

The Fascinating Subject of Aerial Navigation Considered by Charles G. Turner and A. Lawrence Rotch.

TWO volumes* which give an excellent summary of the present state of aerial navigation are provided by Mr. Turner, who adopts the more popular form, and Prof. Rotch of Harvard, who, as the director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory, prefaces what he has to say of the various machines for aviation with a somewhat scientific account of what he names the "ocean of air." The importance of the study of atmospheric conditions as a preparation for any real mastery of the flying art has already been dwelt upon by Sir Hiram Maxim in his "Artificial and Natural Flight," (Macmillan,) which has previously been reviewed in these columns. Sir Hiram's little book, taken with the two now in hand, will in fact provide the ordinarily interested but non-flying citizen with a liberal education in this fascinating subject.

Unavoidably the same ground is covered to a large extent in each of the books. Mr. Turner's volume, however, adopts more thoroughly the layman's point of view and provides the most consecutive history of man's various attempts to fly. Not to mention Phaeton and Icarus, Mr. Turner quotes Froissart to show that ballooning must have antedated 1783, when Dr. Franklin, then our Minister in Paris, described the "first aerial voyage by man"—the ascent of the Marquis d'Arlandes and Pilatre de Rozier in one of Montgolfier's hot-air balloons as observed by Franklin himself at Passy.

The immortal chronicler tells of a magician, who came to the Count of Burgundy in 1383, just 400 years earlier, and assured him that he could aid him by "means of a cloud which should serve as a bridge" to take a citadel near Naples which the Count heartily desired to possess. The Count declined the offer and put the magician to death—but his "cloud" was obviously a balloon.

Mr. Turner proceeds with the development of ballooning up to date, describes the principles of ballooning and the various experiments with the dirigible gas bag, culminating in the somewhat doubtfully conclusive achievements of Count Zeppelin. He provides also a very clear and readable account of the history of mechanic flight—the long series of unsuccessful or only partly successful experiments leading up to the practical flying machines of the Wright brothers and others to-day.

What the Wrights and their French rivals have done is a matter of daily news, and need not be entered into here. But Mr. Turner has a description of most of the machines that really fly—both monoplanes and biplanes—and he undertakes to predict that the next few years will see an extension of the use of flying machines comparable perhaps with the extension of the use of the motor car during the past decade. In short, he appears to be confident that the present flying machine needs only those practical improvements in details, which will come with daily use and competition of types in aviation as a sport, to become a quite ordinary vehicle. At the same time he does not believe the advent of the airship will work any vast change in the boundaries of nations, in warfare, or in the usages of society. Useful features of the book, by the way, are a glossary of aeronautical words, both English and French, and a more or less complete bibliography of aeronautics.

Mr. Turner's chapters on the military and naval aspects of man-flight show what use has already been made of balloons in warfare and something of what military authorities expect to do in the future, while he does not neglect the commercial side of aviation or even the discussion of the atmospheric conditions which Prof. Rotch treats more elaborately. Thus his book gives a fairly complete general idea of the latest development of man's control of his surroundings and the bearings of this development.

Prof. Rotch rather discourages the reader by putting the hardest and dryest part of his matter first. As a matter of fact the most lively passages in his little volume are contributed by Benjamin Franklin, whose account of the "first aerial voyage by man" already alluded to, as well as accounts of several other ascents in and about Paris in the same year (1783) are printed in full as they were sent to Sir Joseph Banks, then President of the Royal Soci[illegible]. Thus you get the contemporary journalistic attitude toward these first ascents as thoroughly as you do now when you read of the flights of Wright and Blériot and Paulhan and Farman and the rest. Benjamin Franklin, printer, was nothing if not a newspaper man—even when he was reporting to the Royal Society.

It is interesting to note that Prof. Rotch gives the record for extreme height attained by a man in a balloon to the German, Dr. Süring, who, aided by an oxygen respirator, ascended in 1901 to the height of about 34,000 feet. Glaisher and Coxwell, it may be recalled, narrowly escaped asphyxiation during an ascent from Wolverhampton in 1862 when the aeronauts passed 29,000 feet.

The Harvard professor's book is more directly practical—being, in fact, a "primer of aviation" for beginners in the art—but he also considers the future of aviation in its bearing upon the race, and he likewise, though he is more cautious in what he has to say, seems to think the perfection of the now infant art of man-flight will bring about no revolutionary changes in international society and relations. Any changes of moment will at all events be gradual.

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*AERIAL NAVIGATION OF TO-DAY. A Popular Account of the Evolution of Aeronautics. By Charles C. Turner. With seventy illustrations and diagrams. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR; or, The Advent of Aerial Navigation. By A. Lawrence Rotch, Professor of Meteorology in Harvard University. Illustrated. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. $1.

"STORY OF THE SUBMARINE."

DID Adam's brain have in it the seeds of all the inventions of mankind—airships and steam engines and wireless telephones and battleships and submarines and all the rest? Does man ever achieve anything he thinks absolutely new and startling but somebody discovers that the idea of it and crude attempts to work it out are almost as old as civilization itself? The submarine, with its several developments, we are accustomed to think of as the most modern of all the modern words of marine warfare. But men had the idea of it centuries ago, and its slow development can be followed through the ages, growing steadily more efficient as fighting ships grow more formidable. That is the task which Lieut. Col. Cyril Field of the Royal Marine Light Infantry has essayed in "The Story of the Submarine," (imported by J. B. Lippincott Company.) It is a remarkable story, and the author tells it, without technicalities, but keeping always within scientific accuracy, in a way to interest and instruct "the man in the street" as well as those more informed, so wide and painstaking has been his search for his materials.

The first submarine gun had its being long before the birth of Christ, when an instrument was invented for setting off Greek fire under water. And it was not much later that the trick was discovered of diving beneath the enemy's ships and boring holes in their bottoms. It was Lucullus, of the splendid villas and the gourmand tastes, who first utilized the idea of the submarine when he tied up a messenger in a distended goat skin and sent him floating on the tide out of a besieged port, right through the fleet of the enemy, who thought he was a fish. Several mediaeval manuscripts have pictures, of which Col. Field gives reproductions, of Alexander the Great, crowned and robed, seated placidly in a glass barrel which is being lowered by chains to the bottom of the sea. The surrounding view, no less than the central incident, proves the artist's vivid imagination.

Beginning with these dim foreshadowings of the idea of the submarine, Col. Field follows its development down through the centuries, with incident, anecdote, and quotation, never omitting the warning word when he thinks that some historian has drawn the long bow. He gives an entire chapter to the ideas, experiments, and failures of Robert Fulton, of whom he says that "he is rightly recognized as having been one of the greatest pioneers in submarine navigation." The greater part of the book is devoted to the development of the submarine and its weapons during the last fifty years. It is copiously illustrated with half-tones and line illustrations.

SELECTIONS FROM BROWNING.

Ten full-page illustrations in color by Eleanor Fortescue Brickdale embellish a quarto volume of Browning's "Dramatis Personae and Dramatic Romances and Lyrics," (Chatto & Windus.) The pictures are all strongly marked by dramatic feeling, and in some of the instances give an almost startlingly realistic interpretation of the poet's thought. The brilliant colors in which they are printed intensify their dramatic quality.

"The Broken Wheel."

Next month "The Broken Wheel," a novel by Florence Land May, will be published by the Clark Company of Boston. A volume of verse, called "Lyrics from Lotus Lands," by the same author, will be published some time in the Spring by the Poet Lore Company. The author is a daughter of Justice Alfred D. Land of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and a resident for six years in San Francisco, where the scene of her novel is laid.

FAR-OFF LABRADOR AND ITS PEOPLE

An Interesting Description of the Little Known Land by Dr. Grenfell, the Deep-Sea Missionary.

DR. WILFRED T. GRENFELL, whose deep-sea missionary work among the fishermen of Labrador has made him famous throughout the civilized world while contributing at the same time to arouse a keener interest in that little known land, has compiled a most interesting volume* on that country dealing with all of its phases, including its early history. Those chapters which will doubtless appeal the strongest to the average reader, such as the mission work, fisheries, the people of the coast, traveling conditions, reindeer and dogs are written by Dr. Grenfell. Among the other contributors are W. S. Wallace, who writes the historical introduction; Dr. C. W. Townsend of Boston and G. M. Allen, who have written on the ornithology; Dr. E. B. Delabarre of Brown University, who describes the flora; Dr. Reginald A. Daly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who contributes an interesting chapter on geology, while William B. Cabot of Boston gives a valuable monograph of his studies extending over many years among the Labrador Indians. The thoroughness of the work from both a scientific and popular standpoint is thus seen, and the numerous illustrations add to the interest in the volume.

For seventeen years Dr. Grenfell has been collecting material for such a book. He says:

> I have come to love the rugged fastnesses of my adopted country and to lament the amount of almost Stygian darkness that hangs still over it and its resources.

Facilities for reaching Labrador are few and the modern conveniences of travel practically nil. Not a policeman nor a warning "not to trespass" will be encountered, Dr. Grenfell tells us. No advertising fiend has yet succeeded in defacing these refreshing wilds. There are no hotels, yet every house is glad to offer what accommodation it can, and visitors may always be sure of aid and attention from the Moravian Brethren and the hospitals of the Royal National Mission to deep-sea fishermen.

The wildest and most magnificent scenery is on the north half of the northeast coast. Here the great rocky cliffs rise in sheer precipices several thousand feet above the sea. At the Moravian mission station of Ramah the maximum height is 3,500 feet, while the famous Four Peaks, at the head of Seven Islands Bay, are estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 feet.

The condition of the Indians, except in a few places, is deplorable. The Moravian missions have done a great work for the Eskimo, and the Deep Sea Mission has benefited and brightened in countless ways the white inhabitants. The latter are of two classes, either fishermen, that is, cod catchers, or trappers of fur-bearing animals in Winter and salmon fishers in Summer. The white population is largely illiterate, methods of communication are of the scantiest, proper food is often hard to get, life is arduous, with no luxuries and few comforts, but in spite of this the Labrador fishermen are grand, sturdy characters, lovable for their simple virtues, hospitality, faith, truthfulness, and loyalty."

Yet in this land of ignorance and hard conditions, temperance is almost universal. Says Dr. Grenfell:

> Practically no alcoholic liquors are sold in Labrador, not a licensed house exists. Thousands of our fishermen are absolute abstainers on principle. We have not one policeman stationed along the whole coast, not one among 25,000 people. We have no penitentiary, and there has not been, to my knowledge, a conviction for drunkenness.

Surely, in a great fishing community, amid extremes of cold, with little variety in food, and that often poor, this is a remarkable statement.

"There is no need for liquor in these subarctic climates," adds Dr. Grenfell. "On the contrary, the first man to go down in hard physical conditions is almost always the drinking man."

The history and success of the Deep Sea Mission and the inestimable benefit it has been to the physical as well as moral well-being of the people are told with evidences of that fervor and zeal which have characterized Dr. Grenfell's unusual work along the coast line of Labrador for seventeen years. For the future of the land, Dr. Grenfell is an optimist.

"Some day," he predicts, "a railway will come to export our stores of mineral wealth, to open our sources of more than Niagaran power, to bring visitors to scenery of Norwegian quality, yet made peculiarly attractive by the entrancing color plays of arctic auroras over the fantastic architecture of mountains the like of which can seldom be matched on earth."

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*LABRADOR. The Country and the People. By Wilfred T. Grenfell, M. D., and others. Illustrated. Pp. xiv.-497. 8vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.25.

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SATURDAY REVIEW
—OF—
BOOKS

LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JANUARY 22, 1910.

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A SIN OF DISPROPORTION.

THE large number of our readers who are keenly interested in Italy, and especially in ancient Italy and its art, must have been amused as well as instructed by the Roman correspondence of THE SUNDAY TIMES this week, in which Signor Campino discussed and interpreted the recent letter of Mayor Nathan of Rome. This letter, it will be recalled, was addressed to the Directors of the British School of Archaeology. It expressed warm resentment at the way in which foreign writers had undertaken to dictate to Italians what should be done with ancient monuments and with works of art, and how modern plans of improvement should be shaped with reference to these. This resentment Signor Campino, the correspondent, shares, and his expression of it is quite as heated and a good deal more specific. Among those to whom he points as extreme offenders is Mrs. Edith Wharton, the accomplished author of "The Valley of Decision" and "Italian Backgrounds." With her he groups the English writers Arthur Symonds, Maurice Hewlett, and Edward Hutton.

We are far from thinking the indictment wholly justified. It is not likely that the Italians, in the evolution of their new nationality and their energetic pursuit of material prosperity, have entirely escaped the errors and omissions as to art that every other nation, and our own especially, is subject to. And it is quite probable that outside criticism, never very acceptable, may owe some of its sting to an uneasy sense of its partial justice. But the feeling expressed by Signor Campino and Mayor Nathan is quite readily understood. It springs from a personal and patriotic pride that we all share, and it is excited by a certain air of superiority on the part of foreign writers that cannot be denied and which none of us, in our own experiences, "suffer gladly."

The superiority is not necessarily conscious. But men and women intensely interested in one line of thought, particularly if it appeals to emotion and sentiment, are prone, as the legal phrase is, to "magnify their jurisdiction." It has been carpingly said that "a specialist is one who, because he knows more of one matter than of all others, thinks he knows more about it than any one else." And when we specialize, so to speak, in sentiment, the tendency is very strong to exaggerate its importance and our own importance on account of it. Since it is our sentiment, we cannot readily measure its true relative value. It required the saving wisdom of Touchstone to acknowledge that his bride was "an ill-favored thing, but his own." Most of us incline to insist that "our own" is intrinsically precious. When it is a sentiment of our own that is in question the inclination is almost irresistible. Mrs. Wharton seems to us to escape this besetting tendency more successfully than Hewlett or Symonds. The last named sometimes becomes, on account of it, nearly insufferable, and his passionate confidence in his feelings and his judgment passes to arrogance in his estimate of others.

But the "sin of disproportion" of which the Italians complain lies not only in the exaggerated sentiment or sentimentality inspired by the past of Italy on these writers, but even more in their neglect of and indifference to the achievement of modern Italy in the struggle for national unity and development. The bitter protest of the Mayor of Rome against the view that the ancient city is but "an antique bazaar" is not surprising. It is the indignant cry of men conscious of the great difficulties as well as the lofty aims of that struggle—actual, pressing, persistent, and perplexing difficulties. It is a feeling with which Americans can have some degree of intelligent sympathy. There was a time in our own short history when fine old Colonial churches were used as forts and altar plate melted for bullets. In Italy there is not, fortunately, a strict choice presented between preserving the relics of a glorious past or working out plans for a great future, but there is a question of what shall be the relative share of both in the activities of the present. It is not surprising that the Italians feel they can best "organize their life and cultivate their traditions, with all due respect to history and art, according to their own judgment."

"THE UP GRADE."

FOR a young novelist making his first offering, Wilder Goodwin, son of Maud Wilder Goodwin, takes audacious chances when he introduces his hero as a disreputable derelict, dead broke, sitting on the edge of the sidewalk in Tucson, his feet in the gutter, and his head barely recovered from a drunken debauch. The image is not one to enlist the reader's sympathies.

Mr. Goodwin, in "The Up Grade," (Little, Brown & Co.) does not attempt to gloss over his hero's state. Neither does he see existence in Arizona through a mist of rose color nor apply any gilding to the conditions of life in a mining camp. He sees it all with the eyes of a realist, and he writes about it with a pen of uncompromising truthfulness. Wherefore the more power to his elbow! It is a good, wholesome story that he tells, and, just because it shows this intimate knowledge of the life with which it deals and is not afraid to deal with it honestly, it is interesting and convincing. In the main it is well told, too, though some parts of it might have been woven together more closely and the author will do well in future to keep in mind the wisdom of reserve of statement and of blue penciling unnecessary adjectives and adverbs.

Mr. Goodwin carries his derelict on the slow progress along "the up grade" with a skill that shows both artistic insight and understanding of character. When he does not depend on the love of woman to save his hero and develop him into something worth while he shows appreciation of the facts of life, and, if he had been writing anonymously, he would also have revealed his sex. Only women novelists save drunken wretches by means of woman's love. Mr. Goodwin allows that factor to have its full force, but he has realized that it takes something stronger than that to save a man's sized man from himself.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP

The Poor Share of the House of Lords in English Authorship—Worthy of Mrs. Malaprop.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—During the general election we have heard much about members of the House of Lords being engaged in various useful spheres of activity. We have not had it put forward, however, that, as an order, it contributes greatly to literature. Now and then my lord goes somewhere, shooting or traveling, and he comes back and publishes a book, but the present-day association of the British peerage with literature is rather slight.

The Earl of Rosebery would probably have been a great writer if he had given himself to his pen. He wrote, as an introduction to authorship, a life of Pitt for a series which his old friend Lord Morley edited. He has written an estimate of the later days of Napoleon, and he has delivered many speeches, which were delightful literary essays. Again, we have Lord Curzon of Kedleston, whose beautiful wife was Miss Leiter of Chicago. Before he became Viceroy of India he wrote several excellent travel books. A curious fact, which has never, I believe, been mentioned, is that he had in hand a new book about his travels in Asia at the time he was appointed Viceroy of India. As Viceroy he could not, of course, speak in the same free way as he could have done as a traveler, and so the book could not be published then, and now, I suppose, it never will be published.

The Earl of Cromer is another member of the House of Lords who has written at least one notable book, that giving an account of his stewardship as the remaker and ruler of modern Egypt. Its success may be gathered from the fact that it sold something like 10,000 copies, a big sale for an expensive work on a very serious subject. Since this year began Lord Cromer has sent forth a volume which is a story of imperialism, ancient and modern. The most illustrious of living English literary men, that is to say, Lord Morley, now sits in the House of Lords, although he never personally wanted to go there. Lord Acton, who knew more history than half a dozen ordinary men, was also, like Lord Morley, a peer by creation, not by inheritance. Altogether any claim in authorship for the House of Lords would have to rest on individual members, not on the institution. A garden of literary work, a place where authorship has budded and bloomed from its authorship—no, it has never been that.

Beaconsfield was a novelist, and Bulwer Lytton was a popular novelist in his day and generation. But, again, they were both put into the House of Lords, they did not grow up there. So with Monckton Milnes, who became Lord Houghton. His son, the Earl of Crewe, and his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, have inherited their father's literary tendencies. Why is it that no peer of long descent seems, in modern times anyhow, to have taken a first place in English authorship? Maybe it is just that the conditions of life amid which he is born and brought up make this difficult, if not impossible. Occasionally a sister, or a cousin, or an aunt has written a book, but when you think of it there has not even been a peeress whose name, as such, has been outranked by her fame as a writer.

The peers with notable books to their credit have mostly, in first instance, been commoners, like Lord Milner, to mention still another name. Some day Viscount Esher, if he cares, will be able to write a most interesting volume of memoirs. He is the King's intimate friend, his adviser in chief, and he has known more, perhaps, of the workings of inner history within recent years than any other man. At the moment he has a volume of essays in preparation, and it will be full of sidelights on national affairs—sidelights as seen by a very shrewd observer. Lord Esher is only the second holder of the title and therefore he is to be counted with the men of ability who represent the modern, as apart from the traditional, side of the House of Lords.

Sir Stafford Northcote was made a peer when Lord Randolph Churchill wanted him out of the way in the House of Commons, and—his eldest son, the Earl of Iddesleigh, has written quite a number of novels. Nay, in this particular family the literary tradition promises to continue, for Lord Iddesleigh's eldest son, Viscount St. Cyres, is also giving himself seriously to authorship. He has this Winter written a scholarly monograph on Pascal, and he has been telling an amusing story in that connection. It is about a lady of his acquaintance, who had heard that he was writing of Pascal, and she asked him what was that? He explained that it was a man, whereupon she inquired, quite unabashed, if he was still alive. He answered her, still very courteously, that Pascal was an eminent Frenchman and that he had been dead two centuries and a half. She lifted her eyes, now shining with surprise and interest, and burst out: "Tell me, do tell me, however you came to hear of him?"

One wonders if that marvelous lady was a peeress, and if so, who she was, but Viscount St. Cyres is too chivalrous to mention her name. He may take the comfort that outside the peerage we sometimes find a literary ignorance as immense. An anecdote which Edward Clodd tells of Grant Allen, the novelist, illustrates this: "In your clever story, 'The Great Ruby Robbery,'" a lady wrote to him, "you mention Browning being splendid for the nerves. Is there such a thing? Would you give me the address to obtain it? I am a dreadful sufferer from nervousness; under such circumstances you will accept my apology for troubling you."

Quaint, is it not? It was not a peeress who thus wrote, but the address on the letter was that of a big house in the West End of London. Possibly the writer had the hope that some day, if good luck came to her rich husband, she might sit among the peeresses in their gallery. Well, if she could not have hoped to strengthen the peerage in a literary sense, she might have supplied a peeress of a new kind for use in a novel. That service the English peerage has long achieved, thanks to novelists like "Ouida," and we should not, perhaps, overlook it in saying how little it has done and does to-day for English authorship. JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN is reported to have entered upon a dramatic career. She made her first appearance on the stage at His Majesty's Theatre in London in the revival of the Christmas play, "Pinky and the Fairies." The part taken by the Baroness was one played by Ellen Terry last year. Beerbohm Tree is said to believe that there is the making of a great actress in her. Baroness von Hutten, before her marriage to the Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria, was Miss Riddle of Erie, Penn.

Hartley Burr Alexander, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Nebraska, is another instance of a "learned man," who this season makes his appearance as the author of a book of poetry. The first was Wendell Phillips Stafford, Judge of the Supreme Court, who wrote "Dorian Days." Prof. Alexander's forthocming book is called "The Odes on the Generations of Man." One other book of verse, however, has already appeared to his credit, called "The Mid-Earth Life," and he is known as the author of many fugitive poems.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, author of "The Relations of the United States with Spain—Diplomacy," was appointed to the Naval Academy from West Virginia in 1861, and was graduated in 1864. He took part in the civil war after leaving the academy. In the Spanish-American war he was Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, and commanded the cruiser New York. During the war he was advanced five numbers "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

Quiller-Couch is said to be an active man in the affairs of his home town, Fowey-in-Cornwall. He is Justice of the Peace, Rear Admiral of the Yacht Club, and a leading spirit in the Mercantile Association and the Troy Town Band. He is also a cricketer, and kicks off the ball at important football games. According to one of his Cornish neighbors, "They'm many of us could tell you that Mr. Quiller-Couch is the only gent in Fowey."

H. G. Wells is said to be at work upon the dramatization of one of his own books, "When the Sleeper Wakes." The report is of interest as denoting a change of heart in Mr. Wells, who recently gave it as his opinion that "the dramatic censorship upon authors, with the quite wanton power of suppression, has always been one of the reasons why I have not entered into play writing."

Harry A. Franck, teacher of modern languages, recently spent fifteen months making a trip around the world, relying on luck and chance earnings to win his food and transportation. He carried a kodak with him, and brought back a record of many unusual adventures, which form the basis for his narrative now appearing in the Century Magazine.

Juliet Wilbor Tompkins is known in private life as Mrs. Pottle. A large part of her youth was spent in California, the scene of her early books, "Dr. Ellen" and "Open House." The scene of her forthcoming novel, "The Top of the Morning," is laid in New York City.

William J. Locke has gone to the South of France on an automobile trip. He plans to visit Avignon, Arles, and several other cities in that section of the country, after which he intends prolonging his tour into Spain.

LATEST GOSSIP OF PARIS BOOKS.

Some Literary Partnerships Under Consideration—The Brothers Margueritte, Rosny, and Leblond—Some Long Drawn Out and Wearisome New Novels—An Intimate Picture of the Home Life of Alphonse Daudet by His Wife.

By ALVAN F. SANBORN.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The appearance of "L'Or," by Victor Margueritte, affords a glimpse of the probable reasons for the dissolution of the literary partnership of the Margueritte Brothers. This novel condescends to claptrap methods of enlisting interest which come as a distinct shock to admirers of the noble tetralogy entitled "Une Epoque," that bore the joint signature. If there are chapters in it which do not suffer by comparison with the gigantic social frescoes of Emile Zola, there are, unfortunately, crudely sensational and childishly melodramatic chapters which scarcely rise above the romans-feuilletons of Jules de Gastyne, Pierre Sales, Pierre de Courcelles, and Jules Mary, and which the eminently refined and sensitive Paul Margueritte could hardly have signed without doing himself great violence. Victor Margueritte is nothing, however, if not an indefatigable reformer; and it may very well be that in his zeal to paint a picture of the corrupting power of money which should possess a universal appeal he threw artistic scruples by the board and deliberately "wrote down" to the people. At any rate, "L'Or" abounds in thinly veiled allusions to hypocritical rascals who are powers in the worlds of politics and finance, and it contains a detailed exposure of the criminal machinations of a well-known financial plunger which may do a great deal of good. If the reading of this book shall prevent even a few persons from investing hard-earned savings in the get-rich-quick schemes of irresponsible and unscrupulous promoters, it will not have been written in vain.

As times goes by the probable motives for the literary divorce of the Rosny brothers are also beginning to emerge. While Rosny ainé has continued to inhabit the capital and to turn out interpretations of its life, Rosny jeune, a voluntary exile in remote Gascony, has been making a veritable laboratory study of the social conditions of the provinces. "L'Affaire Derive," the first book produced by him since the divorce, is advertised by the publishers as possessing an analogy with the most celebrated murder case of recent times. In it André Derive, a person of scholarly tastes, who has lived an unostentatious but free life in Paris, retires to Pont-de-Lutz (Saint-Jean-de Luz is obviously indicated) to enter into the inheritance of a millionaire uncle. He becomes infatuated there with a beautiful and clever woman, Marcelle Caldé, (the wife of a local functionary,) and Marcelle, seized with a devouring ambition to become Madame Derive, "suppresses" not only her husband but her aunt and her mother-in-law by poisoning them with aconitine, stolen from André. Marcelle and André are tried before the Assizes Court. Marcello is pronounced guilty and condemned to hard labor. André is acquitted.

Notwithstanding the relative simplicity of this plot, "L'Affaire Derive" is one of the longest novels that has appeared in years, and one of the most wearisome—wherein it offers a striking contrast to Rosny ainés latest book, "Marthe Baraquin," which, whatever else it is or is not, is one of those books you are compelled to read at a sitting. "L'Affaire Derive" is wearisome not because it is long—it would be easy to cite several novels equally long which are most absorbing—but because it is long without sufficient excuse. The author devotes nearly four-fifths of the book to introducing the characters. He describes in minutest detail the manners, the mannerisms, and the morals of practically all the members of the "society" of Pont-de-Lutz—mediocre, uninteresting individuals for the most part. He gives in full the speeches made at a meeting of a local political club and what amounts to a verbatim stenographic report of the murder trial. His laboriousness is altogether too much in evidence, his scrupulousness too obvious. His book is loaded down with a ponderous "documentation" which speaks worlds, it is true, for his conscientious industry, but which does not reflect similar credit upon his taste, his sense of proportion, his capacity for selection. Naturalism pushed to this extreme has just about as much to do with literary art as has natural history.

"En France," the recently published novel by the Creole brothers Marius and Ary Leblond, is also a most thoroughgoing social study, but it is almost as long as "L'Affaire Derive," and, alas! almost as wearisome. When, after 450 pages or more devoted to the introduction of the characters, (in this case Creole students in the Latin Quarter,) there are signs that at last something is really about to happen, the book comes to an abrupt close, and the disillusioned reader is obliged to content himself with the following innocent-looking little footnote: "This book is only the 'history' of Claude Mavel; the 'romance' of Claude will begin immediately in 'Les Jardins de Paris.'" In awarding to "En France" its annual prize, the Goncourt Academy is loyal to its predilection for naturalism, a predilection which it has waived occasionally, notably last year in crowning the fantastic "Ecrit sur de l'Eau" of Francis de Miomandre.

Wearisome also—who would have believed it possible?—is Jules Verne's "Les Naufragés du Jonathan," a study of the problem of government. But it should be borne in mind that "Les Naufragés du Jonathan" is a posthumous work; and it is only fair to suppose that a writer who, whatever his limitations may have been, almost invariably succeeded in making his books interesting, would have contrived to make this book interesting likewise, had he lived to give it the final touches.

In contradistinction to the overloaded "L'Affaire Derive" and "En France," Edmond Jaloux's "Le Reste est Silence" (which has just been awarded the annual prize of La Vie Heureuse) is noteworthy, as its charming title intimates, for its happy omissions. It describes the misdoings of an adulteress as they impressed her son when he was a mere slip of a boy. Thanks to this novel device, a narrative which might otherwise have appeared most indelicate is characterized by a naïveté appreciated by the jury of a family magazine that would not readily lend its sanction to salacious literature. "It is," to employ the language of V. Cyril, (M. Jaloux's most serious competitor for the prize,) "a discreet evocation of the drama through the narrow window of the vision of a child, made up of uncertainties and demi-comprehensions; it becomes thus a study of the reactions produced by the event and by its household consequences in a little sensitive and innocent soul."

"Le Mystère Vénitien," by Ferdinand Bac, is a novel in which five persons (a French gentleman, a poor Tyrolian student, a beautiful and romantic Polish woman, and two Venetians) confide to each other their views of Venice, the two Venetians taking a mischievous delight in contradicting the affirmations of the three foreigners. There is a love affair between the Tyrolian student and the Polish lady, but it does not really count.

Félicien Champsaur (not least known of distinctly Parisian writers) has become his own publisher. Having written a historical novel entitled "L'Abattoir," treating nominally of the Franco-Prussian War, but reeking with totally irrelevant and gross abuse of Prime Minister Briand and other notabilities of the Third Republic to which the boldest of publishers might well hesitate to affix his imprint, he has brought the book out on his own responsibility and proclaims his intention of filling orders directly from his private residence. The reverse of the title page of the ordinary 3 franc 50 centime edition bears the following appeal: "The sympathetic, who may be desirous of aiding an independent author in his work of political purification, of national uplifting, of progress, and of art, who will send him a postal note of 5 francs will receive postpaid one copy of "L'Abattoir," (in which this note will be suppressed,) with a personal autograph dedication; and, for 20 francs, one of the hundred numbered copies printed upon special paper and supplemented by a four-page envelope, same size and same paper, with an autograph dedication and a fragment of the original manuscript with signature." If autograph fiends are anywhere near as numerous as they are popularly supposed to be M. Champsaur will make a financial success of his curious venture—particularly if the parties he has attacked shall be naïve enough to give him free advertising by prosecuting him for libel.

Alphonse Daudet's transcendently cynical "Femmes d'Artistes" acquired a certain additional piquancy from the fact that the author was known to have made a happy marriage. The full beauty of this union is now revealed by the person best fitted to speak with authority. In a recent volume of reminiscences, entitled "Souvenirs autour d'un Groupe Littéraire," Mme. Daudet takes the public into the very heart of their home. The following citation will give an idea of the delightfully intimate tone of the book: "Now that my dear husband is no more, bereft of his vigilant presence, desolate and drifting, I realize that everything I did in life—my housekeeping, my attention to my person, and my writing—was done in view of his loving approbation, which never failed; and I feel now the emptiness of all effort, the discouragement of no longer working to please him. I married with a taste for duty, for household tasks, and I always put genuine ardor into the pettiest details of our common life. At first this ardor made him smile a bit; then he declared himself enchanted with the harmony of the things about him. Prodigal and disorderly, he adored the order in which the beauty of his work expanded freely day by day. * * * During thirty years of housekeeping I never suffered from ennui a single hour; I may have had my sorrows, wifely or motherly anxieties, hours of anguish or of tears—what life is exempt from these things?—but never a minute of ennui, of discontented idleness. I knew that no effort was vain in his sight; young, his gayety, his exuberance, which flustered me a bit, dispelled my feminine timidities, revealed me to myself. From the first pages of mine he saw he judged me worthy to be his companion of letters, and thus our lives were closely mingled, even in certain of his criss-crossed manuscripts, where our two handwritings follow, embrace, continue one another.

"Since he is no more it is decked with his youth that I see him; brilliant, radiant, disquieting for a tranquil person like me. I recall the Sundays at Vigneaux, where he scaled the hay cocks after a hard row upon the water, after a race from one end to the other of the garden walks. He never had activity enough; and the next morning, from daybreak on he worked over 'Petit Chose' in the tiny study whence he could look out upon the poplars of the park, the pond, the masses of the big trees, while I played for him, at his side, Chopin's mazurkas or waltzes whose broken rhythms, Tsigane measures, positively delighted him.

"My artistic tastes always kept his company in one way or another; music, reading aloud, correction of the proofs he confided to me, we were always two, although so different, he so Southern, I so Northern, especially at first; for our natures blended, impressed each other mutually. He often said that I had perfected in him the art of writing, and it was he who taught me to live."

"Lettres Inédites de Lamennais à la Baronne Cottu" (edited by Comte d'Haussonville) are as tantalizing as one side of a telephone conversation. But, even as they stand, without the answers of the Baroness, they present a charming picture of one of the most unruffled platonic friendships of literary history.

Balzac students should read the Dilecta de Balzac, by Geneviève Ruxton, a biography of that Mme. de Berny, supposed to be the original of Le Lys dans la Vallée, who was for him "family, friend, counsellor, who consoled him in his young manhood, who formed his taste, who wept like a sister, who laughed, who came every day like beneficent slumber to dull his pains."

Apropos of the translation of Thomas Hardy's novels, which is being made by Eve Margueritte, (daughter of Paul Margueritte,) M. Paul Souday makes a number of observations regarding the ethical significance of Hardy's writing, which should be of interest to Anglo-Saxon readers. Among other things he says: "It was to be foreseen that the works of Thomas Hardy would creat scandal in England, and they have not failed to do so. It looked as though his boldness would constitute a good chance of success in France. Without doubt we have not the prudery of our neighbors. It may even be that we have not prudery enough and that we fall too readily into license. But, for that very reason, we have long passed the stage where Mr. Hardy stops. For his fellow-citizens he was a bit scandalous; for us he is rather a bit timid and a bit cold. His attacks against marriage, his sympathies for free love and free union, la belle affaire! For years and years our ears have been assailed with these individualistic theses, and we have even begun to see a great deal of exaggeration in them. We admit that these criticisms may have had their raison d'être, that they may have been a useful check upon certain bourgeois abuses, but all that comes near being ancient history for us. The audacities of Thomas Hardy, in so far as they are well founded, appear to us archaic—and decidedly pale beside the fantasies of our most recent innovators, at whom we content ourselves with smiling without thinking of veiling our faces. If he has succeeded in disquieting his British readers and in shocking sometimes their susceptibilities, Thomas Hary naturally appears much more original to them than to us, and must interest them that much the more."

IN BEHALF OF CATS.

DOGS and horses have had their woes and their rights pleaded for them by their human lovers, and some of these volumes have won their place among the classics for youthful reading. But the cats, though no less a person than Miss Agnes Repplier has written eloquently and learnedly in their praise, have had to wait for the simple story of their wrongs to be put within book covers. But at last this has been done, with pathos and gentle touches of humor, with ample understanding of the subject, and a moving appeal for human sympathy and consideration, by Eunice Gibbs Allyn in "The Cats' Convention," (Cochrane Publishing Company, Tribune Building, New York.)

The cats decided to hold a meeting and talk over their sufferings and their grievances, and see if they could not discover some method of ameliorating their condition and showing to human beings how much they suffer under misunderstanding, neglect, and cruelty. So they assembled in great numbers in an unused barn—persecuted alley cats, bruised and lame; pampered house cats, fat and sleek; prize cats, kitchen mousers, petted cats, neglected cats, Maltese cats, Angoras, tortoise shells, black "witch" cats, white cats, spotted cats, striped cats—all colors and degrees of cats, but all earnest and united in their fellow-feeling for unfortunate grimalkins.

For a number of meetings they listened to one another's histories, discussed the varied attitudes of human beings toward them, and considered the question in general. But finally, out of the knowledge gained by this comparison of their experiences, they evolved a series of resolutions in which they set forth the various ways in which men, women, and children, through ignorance or cruelty, cause them suffering, and beseech these should-be human protectors to read, ponder, and be wiser and kinder.

Miss Allyn, who writes and illustrates the book, has done both quite cleverly. To each of her many cat characters she has given a distinct personality, with which the creature is always consistent. In addition to a large number of excellent half-tones from photographs of real cats, there are marginal decorations, tail and head pieces, and many illustrations in line drawings of attractive specimens of the cat tribe. The volume will please all cat lovers, and will be an excellent book to put into the hands of children, especially of thoughtless lads inclined to unfeeling mischief toward animals.

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AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Important and Entertaining Articles Noted in the February Magazines—A Tribute to the Late Richard Watson Gilder in The Century—Has the Press of the United States Lost Its Power?—Mr Roosevelt's Hunting Adventures—Table of Contents.

THE Century Magazine for February devotes much of its space to tributes to its editor, the late Richard Watson Gilder. Very many notable persons, statesmen, men of affairs, and authors, including President Taft and Ambassador James Bryce, contribute to this memorial feature. In the same number Robert Hichens, writes of "The Spell of Damascus" and "The Preservation of Mount Vernon," is considered by Abby Gunn Baker.

Francis E. Leupp, in the forthcoming Atlantic Monthly, writes of "The Waning Power of the Press." The same number will contain an article by Alexander D. Noyes on "The Future of High Finance." The important "Japanese Letters of Lafcadio Hearn" are continued in The Atlantic. Mr. Roosevelt's narrative of his hunting experience in East Africa is continued in the February Scribner's. In this number the former President writes of "A Buffalo Hunt by the Kamiti." "The Progressive Pacific Coast," by Henry T. Finck, and the continuation of "Rest Harrow," by Maurice Hewlett, are other features of the February Scribner's.

In Putnam's for February Robert F. Gilder writes of "Wireless Railroading." Alcott W. Stockwell considers "The Problem of Superannuation in the Civil Service." Elisabeth Luther Cary writes of "Some Masters of Portraiture." "Is the Republican Party Breaking Up?" is the title of an article in The American Magazine. In Everybody's Edwin Lefevre writes of "Flagler and Florida." Many other important and instructive articles and much entertaining fiction is to be found in these and other periodicals, the tables of contents of which for February—second instalment—appear herewith:

CENTURY.

Love in the City.......Richard Watson Gilder
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VIEWS OF READERS.

Some Difficulties in the Way of Printing a Selection of John Boyle O'Reilly's Poems—"Rhoda of the Underground"—Poe's "Raven" Again—Various Other Topics of Timely Interest.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE warm kindness of the letter in which one of your correspondents states the origin of the two stanzas published anonymously in an English magazine, although reprinted in this country in the Summer of 1886 in "In Bohemia," by John Boyle O'Reilly, will be highly agreeable to the poet's American friends, who are too often exasperated by seeing the verse which he scattered with careless lavishness credited to men and women of all the English-speaking nations. Is it not, however, rather unjust to attribute all the blame of allowing the error to persist for two years to Americans, inasmuch as they can hardly be expected to watch all the minor magazines of the United Kingdom? Was it not for the dead poet's own countrymen to defend the rights of the man who was willing to give his life for them, and for them all his life long endured the pangs of exile?

The suggestion that his best poems should be included in a little volume cannot be put into effect until the expiration of the copyright on the complete collection published very soon after his death in the excellent biography written by his friend, the late James Jeffrey Roche, who generously sacrificed his own interests to its production that the "Four Little Daughters" to whom "In Bohemia" was dedicated, might with their mother profit by it while the fickle popular memory still cherished the poet's name. By a chain of accidents, it happened that the actual gain for the widow and the orphans was small. Therefore, it is to be hoped the editing and publication of such a book as your correspondent suggests will be left to O'Reilly's daughters, any and all of whom are quite competent for the work, and are as devoted to their father as if he still lived to accept the adoring affection with which their mother taught them to brighten all his days.

As matters of detail of consequence only because the most insignificant error grows like a snowball, it may be worth while to say that the comma after the word "flickered" in the quoted verses remains there in spite of repeated corrections. Also that Mr. O'Reilly's death occurred early Sunday morning, Aug. 10, 1890, as hundreds of Bostonians can testify, for the tidings came from his seashore home so early that they were circulated at the low masses in more than one church. Moreover, the eloquent and very ill-reported eulogy delivered over his coffin by his dear friend, the Jesuit Father Fulton, recorded the announcement as coming in the brightness of the Summer morn breaking the Sabbath quiet.

Boston, Jan. 17. X. Y. Z.

Rhoda of the Underground.

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your clever reviewer's serious estimate of Mrs. Kelly's "Rhoda of the Underground" has emphasized in my mind the inconvenient lack among us of clearly defined, recognized, literary genres or classifications. These would save time and space, would promote lucidity in argument, would enable the American critic and author more readily to understand each other, and thus prove of mutual benefit and satisfaction. Mrs. Kelly's latest story seemed to me, I confess, a trained and successful performance of what she and her publishers manifestly set out to do, namely, to write and publish in exemplary English a brief, clean romantic story of action and love interest. Our American homes and public libraries demand such fiction. Had she drawn her characters more to the bone of reality, employed dialect, or tackled her theme like a problem, would not other critics have risen up in their familiar complaint and fear of these things?

STUART HENRY.

New York City, Jan. 17.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It seems to us that our novel, "Rhoda of the Underground," by Florence Finch Kelly, was rather roughly handled in THE SATURDAY TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS, issue of Jan. 15. Let us call your attention to the reviews from papers throughout the country regarding the novel in question as quoted on the inclosed slip, the perusal of which will indicate the difference between THE TIMES's treatment of the tale and that of the press in general. You might compare especially your reviewer's comments regarding the historic verisimilitude of the background of the story with the words of a Southern paper, The Baltimore American, which says "the historic setting is as nearly absolutely true as the limitations of fiction make possible."

STURGIS & WALTON COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 19.

Poe's "Raven."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent, Rossiter Johnson, referring to the proof of Poe's "Raven," when it was first put into print, says this proof was read by the late Francis A. Teall. Does he mean the first publication of the poem in The New York Mirror of Jan. 29, 1845, or the first type setting of "The Raven" for The American Review of February, 1845? I have seen it stated a number of times that the poem was written for and first published in The Mirror, but the truth is, it was published in the weekly paper from advance sheets of the monthly. Apparently, the editor of The Review was not aware of the fact that Poe was the real author; otherwise he would not have credited the poem to one Quarles and said on Page 143 of The Review: "The following lines from a correspondent appear to us one of the most felicitous specimens of unique rhyming which has for some time met our eye. The resources of English rhythm for varieties of melody, measure, and sound have been thoroughly studied, much more perceived, by very few poets in the language. While the classic tongues, especially the Greek, possess, by power of accent, several advantages for versification over our own, we have other and very great advantages of sound by the modern use of rhyme. Alliteration is nearly the only effect of that kind which the ancients had in common with us. It will be seen that much of the melody of 'The Raven' arises from alliteration, and the studious use of similar sounds in unusual places."

After further comments, the editor of The Review prints the poem as originally written, and it differs somewhat from "The Raven" as we now have it. There are slight changes in the sixth, tenth, eleventh, fourteenth, and eighteenth stanzas, but the principal change is at the close of the eleventh stanza.

It is not a matter of importance whether Mr. Teall did or did not read the real "first proof" of "The Raven," but if some one has the "original manuscript," any doubt as to its originality might be determined by comparing it with the first version of the poem, as published on pages 143 to 145 of The American Review, wherein the authorship is credited to an unknown correspondent named Quarles. Evidently, the editor of The Review afterward ascertained the real name of the author, as five months later, when the magazine index was made public, the authorship was attributed to Poe. The name of Quarles was omitted from the index.

A. M. HESTON.

Atlantic City, Jan. 15.

Miss Guiney's Poems.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your issue of Jan. 8 gives a new form of Miss Guiney's memorable poem beginning, "A man said unto his angel"—a change for the worse and not for the better, as it seems to me. From memory I put two of the former stanzas beside the corresponding improved ones:

OLD.	NEW.
A man said unto his angel,	A man said unto his angel,
My spirit has fallen through,	My spirits have fallen low,
And I cannot carry this battle:	And I cannot carry this battle,
O brother, what shall I do?	O brother, where might I go?
• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Thy will is the very, the only,	Thy will is the sovereign measure,
The solemn result of things;	And only event of things,
The weakest of souls defying	The puniest heart defying
Is stronger than all these Kings.	Is stronger than all these Kings.

Surely "Where might I go?" is weak in comparison with the everywhere recognized cry of despair, "What shall I do?" Who in desperate bafflement would say merely "Where might I go?" It is even unnatural.

The other instance is worse. The cumulative effect of the very, the only, the solemn—brief, most direct efficient words—is quite lost in "sovereign measure" and "puniest heart" is most unwelcome as a substitute for "weakest of souls." It is an affair of the soul, anyway. Of course, either form conveys the meaning that the will is what matters and that nobody is whipped while the will fights on, but surely the earlier way of conveying it was the more effective.

One fears to discover what Miss Guiney may have done in her revised version to that other ever to be remembered utterance:

Take temperance to thy breast
 While now the hour of choosing,
As arbitress exquisite
 Of all that shall thee betide;
For better than fortune's best
 Is the mastery in the using
And sweeter than anything sweet
 Is the art to lay it aside.

Let us hope it remains unblotted.

Of course, no disrespect is intended. It is the vice of noble poets to touch up (sometimes) not wisely but too well. Tom Campbell's niche is deserved and beyond disturbing. Yet he could put the cheese press on his most splendid and spirited four lines and make them issue (for a time) as:

Shall victor exult in the battle's acclaim
Or look to yon heaven from the death-bed of fame.

Another turn of the screw would have brought it down to:

Under the sky
I'll win or die;

equally well preserving the naked germ and still more perfectly expressing (in the bad sense) everything beside. It often happens that verse needs to turn backward and recover its better self.

WILLIAM H. BABCOCK.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.

New Bret Harte Biography.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Our attention has just been called to a letter from Thomas Mills, printed in a late issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning the desirability of a new biography of Bret Harte—one dealing particularly with Harte's connection with the actual life of the West in early days. May we take this occasion to say that such a life as your correspondent describes will presently be issued by this house, and eventually added to the American Men of Letters Series? The author, H. C. Merwin, who has been at work on the book for several years, has had exceptional opportunities in the examination of unpublished manuscripts and otherwise for preparing a fresh, authoritative, and final book about the real Bret Harte.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Books of Unfavorable Criticism on Shakespeare—History of "Yankee Doodle"—Religious Poems of Barbara Miller Macandrew—Works Descriptive of the Island of Madagascar—"Variable History of Aelianus"—Answers From and Appeals to Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

S. R.—Would you kindly let me have a list of books of unfavorable criticism on Shakespeare?

Shakespeare's "Henry VI." was produced in 1592, and Robert Greene, a rival dramatist, wrote on his deathbed that same year a farewell to Marlowe, Nash, and Peele, or Lodge, entitled "Groat's-worth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance," in which occur these references to Shakespeare: "There is an upstart crow, beautified with our feathers, that, with his Tyger's heart wrapt in a player's hide, supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes factotum, is, in his owne conceit, the only Shake-scene in a countrie. * * * Never more acquaint (those apes) with your admired inventions, for it is a pity men of such rare wits should be subject to the pleasures of such rude groomes." In this Greene travesties the line from "Henry VI.," "Oh, Tiger's heart wrapt in a woman's hide." Ben Jonson said that Shakespeare wanted art, but gave him first place among all dramatists. Thomas Rymer, author and archaeologist, (1641-1713,) criticised "Othello" in "The Tragedies of the Last Age Considered" and in "A Short View of Tragedy, * * * with Some Reflections on Shakespeare and Other Practitioners for the Stage." Rymer thought "Othello" was "a bloody farce without salt or savour," and that Shakespeare was indifferent to the classical laws. Pepys said that "The Tempest" had "no great wit," and that "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was "the most insipid and ridiculous play." Dryden called Shakespeare "the very Janus of poets." Pope and Johnson found faults in his writings. In Germany J. C. Gottsched (1700-1766) denounced Shakespeare in different reviews. Goethe deemed Shakespeare's works unsuited to the stage. The dramatist J. R. Benedix also is an adverse critic in his "Die Shakespearomanie," (Stuttgart, 1873.) In France Nicolas Clement, Louis XIV.'s librarian, deplored Shakespeare's obscenity. Voltaire attacked his want of taste and art, ("Lettre sur la Tragedie," 1731.) In two later letters he described Shakespeare as a barbarian. His works, he said, were "a huge dunghill" concealing some pearls. Marmontel, La Harpe, Marie-Joseph Chénier, and Chateaubriand, in his "Essai sur Shakespeare," 1801, are also adverse critics. Paul Duport, in "Essais Littéraires sur Shakespeare," (Paris, 1828,) practically takes the same view of him as Voltaire does. Some of the Italian writers also find fault with him. Consult Giovanni Andre's "Dell' Origine, Progressi e Stato Attuale d'Ogni Litteratura," (1782.)

E. A. D.—Can you supply the remaining verses to the following, which I remember being sung many years ago to the familiar tune of "Yankee Doodle"?

Father 'n' I went down to camp,
  Along with Capt. Good'n;
And there we saw the boys and girls
  As thick as hasty pudd'n.

The lines quoted by our correspondent comprise the first verse of the original "Yankee Doodle." The rest of the song is so easily obtainable that there does not appear any reason for printing it in this column. A most interesting and exhaustive contribution to the history of this and other patriotic verse is the "Report on the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Hail Columbia,' 'America,' and 'Yankee Doodle,'" compiled by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief of the Division of Music in the Library of Congress, and printed by the Government. It is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

H. P. C.—I should like some information as to the author of a little volume entitled "Religious Poems by B. M., Author of 'Coming.'" There is no date, and on the cover is "A. D. F. R. & Co." I assume this to be A. D. Randolph & Co., a publishing firm now out of business.

The author's name is Mrs. Barbara Miller Macandrew, daughter of Hugh Miller. She published "Religious Poems," 1871; "Ezekiel and Other Poems," 1880. Her poem, "Coming," is founded upon the following passage of Scripture: "At even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning."—Mark xiii. 35. Our correspondent's assumption as to the publisher of the volume in question is correct. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.'s place was at 900 Broadway, this city.

HARRY A. FRANCK.—Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of your appreciated Supplement what books descriptive of the Island of Madagascar, her history, customs, &c., have been published in English or French during the past twenty or twenty-five years?

The following list may be sufficient: Sibree's "Madagascar and Its People," "The Great African Island," and "Madagascar Before the Conquest"; Cousins's "Madagascar of To-day," Catat's "Voyage à Madagascar," Grandidier's "Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar," Drury's "Madagascar, Journal of Fifteen Years," Mears's "Story of Madagascar," Shaw's "Madagascar and France" and "Madagascar of To-day," and Matthews's "Thirty Years in Madagascar."

T. B. S.—Can you tell me if an old book, "Variable History of Ælianus," is of much value? The only name found on the pages which might identify the author is Abraham Fleming.

Our correspondent does not give the date nor the place of publication, and we are unable, therefore, to answer the question. Abraham Fleming, antiquary and poet and rector of St. Pancras, London, was born about 1552 and died in 1607. He was an industrious translator. His "Register of Hystories from the Greek of Aelianus" was published in London in 1576.

R. W. WILLIAMS.—Can you tell me the value of one volume of Thomas Little's "Poetical Works," published at London, 1803, third edition?

"Thomas Little" was a pseudonym of Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet. In 1801 original amorous writings by him appeared under the title of "Poetical Works of the Late Thomas Little, Esq." The 1803 edition is worth about $2.25. More than twenty editions of this work were published before 1833.

BROOKLYN.—Kindly give the value of "Life of Henry W. Longfellow, with Extracts," &c., two volumes, large 8vo, cloth. Boston: Ticknor & Co.; 1886. Also, "Final Memorials, with a Bibliography," 1887. I am told that the Ticknor volumes are scarce and valuable. Their condition is excellent.

These three volumes, in boards, uncut, brought $6 at the Alger sale and $6.75 at the Knapp sale. The cloth copies seem to be worth less than those in boards.

F. W. S.—Can you inform me as to the value and rarity of a copy of "The Vision of Columbus," by Joel Barlow, printed at Hartford 1787, with a dedication to Louis XVI., and a list of subscribers at the end, those in this country divided by States?

This is a first edition of Barlow's celebrated poem. A copy in the original calf binding, with a letter of the author laid in, sold for $4 at Merwin-Clayton's in 1905. Another copy brought $3 at Anderson's the same year.

H. L. G.—Can you tell me the poem in which the following lines occur:

Be she fairer than the day,
Or the blooming rose in May,
What care I how fair she be
When her smiles are not for me?

The lines, not quite correctly quoted by our correspondent, are from "The Shepherd's Resolution," by George Wither, (1588-1667,) and are as follows:

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be?

Sir Walter Raleigh makes use of the same sentiment in a poem in which he wrote:

If she undervalue me,
What care I how fair she be?

S. STAR.—Kindly give value of "The Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters and Sculptors," by Allan Cunningham, five volumes, published by Harper & Brother, 1868, (good condition.)

It has no special value. The London 1830 edition, six volumes, 8vo, is worth from $6 to $11.

Answers from Readers.

R. FLEMING.—"G. A. F.," in your issue of Jan. 1, asks for the poem entitled "The Willow." Perhaps the one given below is what is wanted:

THE WILLOW.

Elizabeth Akers.

O willow, why forever weep,
  As one who mourns an endless wrong?
What hidden woe can lie so deep?
  What utter grief can last so long?

The Spring makes haste with step elate
  Your life and beauty to renew;
She even bids the roses wait,
  And gives her first sweet care to you.

The welcome redbreast folds his wing,
  To pour for you his freshest strain;
To you the earliest bluebirds sing,
  Till all your light stems thrill again.

The sunshine drapes your limbs with light,
  The rain braids diamonds in your hair,
The breeze makes love to you at night,
  But still you droop and still despair.

Beneath your boughs, at fall of dew,
  By lover's lips is softly told
The tale that, all the ages through,
  Has kept the world from growing old.

But still, though April's buds unfold,
  Or Summer sets the earth aleaf,
Or Autumn prinks your robes with gold,
  You sway and sigh in graceful grief.

Mourn on forever, unconsoled,
  And keep thy secret, faithful tree;
No heart in all the world can hold
  A sweeter grace than constancy.

C. W. BARNES.—In your issue of the 8th inst. C. G. Mackenzie asks for the author of the following lines; also if the poem is complete or not? There is but the one verse, and is as follows:

FROM THE PERSIAN.

On parent knees a naked, new-born child,
Weeping thou sat'st while all around thee smiled;
So live that, sinking to thy last, long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile, while all around thee weep!
SIR WILLIAM JONES.

In relation to the above R. Fleming writes that the lines are a translation by Sir William Jones from Calidassa, a Hindu poet, while J. Wallace of East Orange, N. J., informs us that the verse is taken from an old Chinese saying on the birth of a child. Answers to the appeal were also received from Fanny Thornton, New York; R. A. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elvenah J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y.; Mrs. M. H. Kimberley, New York; E. L. Kimball, Northampton, Mass.; Catharine Cleveland Corning, Prince's Bay, N. Y., and Warren R. Dix, Elizabeth, N. J.

DAVID LINDSAY LAWSON.—In answer to C. G. Mackenzie's query, in your issue of Jan. 8, I beg to state that the lines were written on a window of an inn in Henley, England, and may be found in any edition of William Shenstone's poems.

Apropos the lines, Boswell remarks in "Boswell's Johnson":

We dined at an excellent inn at Chapel House, where he [Johnson] expatiated on the felicity of England in its taverns and inns, and triumphed over the French for not having in any perfection the tavern life. "There is no private house," said he, "in which people can enjoy themselves so well as at a capital tavern. Let there be ever so great plenty of good things, ever so much grandeur, ever so much elegance, ever so much desire that everybody should be easy; in the nature of things it cannot be; there must always be some degree of care and anxiety. The master of the house is anxious to entertain his guests; the guests are anxious to be agreeable to him, and no man but a very impudent dog, indeed, can as freely command what is in another man's house, as if it were his own. Whereas, at a tavern there is a general freedom from anxiety. You are sure you are welcome, and the more noise you make, the more trouble you give, the more good things you call for, the welcomer you are. No servants will attend you with alacrity which waiters do who are incited by the prospect of an immediate reward in proportion as they please. No, Sir, there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man, by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn." He then repeated with great emotion Shenstone's lines:

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
  Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
  The warmest welcome at an inn."

In Dodsley's collection the stanza runs thus:

"Whoe'er has travel'd life's dull round,
  Whate'er his various tour has been,
May sigh to think how oft he found
  His warmest welcome at an inn."

"J. W. F." gives two verses as follows:

"Here, waiter! take thy sordid ore,
  Which lackeys else might hope to win;
It buys what courts have not in store,
  It buys me—freedom at an inn.

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
  Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
  The warmest welcome at an inn."

Answers to the appeal were also received from Elvenah J. Seeley, Oswego, N. Y., "B. O.," New York; Mrs. George N. Bliss, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Fanny Thornton, New York, and Warren R. Dix, Elizabeth, N. J.

P. O. BOYLE.—The poem requested by G. W. C. in your issue of Jan. 8 will be found in Halpine's Poetical Works, edited by Robert B. Roosevelt, 1869, and is as follows:

JANETTE'S HAIR.

Oh, loosen the snood that you wear, Janetta,
Let me tangle a hand in your hair my pet,
For the world to me had no daintier sight
Than your brown hair veiling your shoulders white,
  As I tangled a hand in your hair, my pet.

It was brown with a golden gloss, Janetta,
It was finer than silk of the floss, my pet,
'Twas a beautiful mist falling down to your wrist,
'Twas a thing to be braided and jeweled and kissed—
  'Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Janetta,
It was sinewy, bristled, and brown, my pet,
But warmly and softly it loved to caress
Your round white neck and your wealth of tress—
  Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming glory, Janetta,
Revealing the old, dear story, my pet—
They were gray, with that chastened tinge of the sky,
When the trout leaps quickest to snap the fly,
  And they matched with your golden hair, my pet.

Your lips—but I have no words, Janette—
They were fresh as the twitter of birds, my pet,
When the Spring is young, and the roses are wet
With the dewdrops in each red bosom set,
  And they suited your gold-brown hair, my pet.

Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Janetta,
'Twas a silken and golden snare, my pet;
But, so gentle the bondage, my soul did implore,
The right to continue your slave evermore,
  With my fingers enmeshed in your hair, my pet.

* * * * * * *

Thus ever I dream what you were, Janetta,
With your lips, and your eyes, and your hair, my pet;
In the darkness of desolate years I moan,
And my tears fall bitterly over the stone
  That covers your golden hair, my pet.

This appeal was also answered by "T. F. W.," Succasunna, N. J.; James W. Tooley, West Philadelphia, Penn.; E. E. Smith, New York; "M. I.," New York; Vincent F. O'Reilly, New York; Eugene Bird, Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. M. H. Kimberley, New York; "H. P. P.," Ridgewood, N. J., and "E. A. P.," Pottsville, Penn.

W. B. SOUTHWICK.—As no one has answered Janet M. Clark's query in your issue of Dec. 11, 1909, I venture to reply even at this late date. The poem is by Bayard Taylor, and is as follows:

AUTUMNAL DREAMS.

When the maple turns to crimson
  And the sassafras to gold;
When the gentians in the meadow
  And the asters on the wold;
When the moon is wrapped in vapor
  And the night is frosty cold;

When the chestnut burrs are opened
  And the acorns drop like hail,
And the drowsy air is startled
  With the thumping of the flail
With the drumming of the partridge
  And the whistling of the quail—

Through the rustling wood I wander,
  Through the jewels of the year,
From the yellow uplands calling,
  Seeking her that still is dear;
She is near me in the Autumn,
  She, the beautiful, is near.

Through the smoke of burning Summer,
  When the weary winds are still,
I can see her in the valley,
  I can see her on the hill—
In the splendor of the woodlands,
  In the whisper of the rill.

For the shores of earth and heaven
  Meet and mingle in the blue;
She can wander down the glory
  To the places that she knew,
Where the happy lovers wandered
  In the days when life was true.

So I think, when days are sweetest
  And the world is wholly fair,
She may some time steal upon me
  Through the dimness of the air,
With the cross upon her bosom
  And the amaranth in her hair.

Once to meet her, ah! to meet her
  And to hold her gently fast
Till I blessed her, till she blessed me,
  That were happiness at last;
That were bliss beyond our meetings
  In the Autumns of the past!

READER.—In the list of Sudermann's works printed in your issue of Jan. 8, there was omitted "Rosen," a volume containing four one-act plays, a translation of which was published last year by Charles Scribner's Sons, "The Song of Songs," recently published by B. W. Huebsch, and "Das Hohe Lied," pub-

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TYNDALL'S WORKS, 6 VOLS., half morocco, $6.50; Poe, 10 vols., limited edition, $8.00; Dickens, 15 vols., $2.50; Balzac, 31 vols., limited edition, $25.00; Carlyle, 30 vols., parchment, $25.00; Thackeray, 10 vols., half morocco, $7.50; Lockwood's Colonial Furniture, $6.00; Owen Jones's Grammar of Ornament, $12.50; Chaffer's Ceramic Gallery, $6.00; other art works on every subject. Davis's Book Store, 41 West 42d St. New catalogue just out.

FOR SALE.—LA FONTAINE'S TALES, IN English, 2 vols., 8vo, Japan paper, Eisen's 85 famous copper plates, Lemonnyer, Paris, 1884, $15.00; Pepys's Diary, St. Olave edition, 18 vols., the only unexpurgated edition, $36.00. H. F. Hutchinson, 15 Leach St., Salem, Mass.

ANJON'S L. A.—HISTORY OF THE REFormation in Sweden, published in 1859, translated by Mason; also any other standard books on General and Church History of Sweden. Edward S. Gorham, 37 East 28th St.

FOR SALE.—FINANCIAL REFERENCE Books, Poor's and Moody's Manuals, Financial Chronicles, railroad books and pamphlets at cut prices. Dixie Book Shop, 41 Liberty St.

ADDRESSES OF AUTHORS WANTED; those now writing books; not directory or Who's Who lists; will pay liberally for good list. Literary, J 195 Times Downtown.

CASS, 337 ADAMS ST., NEAR BOROUGH Hall, Brooklyn.—Rare books; fine subscription sets Thoreau, Stevenson, Kipling, Page, Harte, etc. Books purchased.

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Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

lished at Stuttgart and Berlin in 1908. The last named is the only romance Sudermann has written in the past fourteen years.

ADELA F. SMITH.—The quotation given by "E. L. M." in "Appeals to Readers," Jan. 1, is from Whittier's "Snow Bound." I give the part of the poem from which it is taken:

"But Love will dream, and Faith will trust,
Since He who knows our need is just;
That sometime, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees,
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the light of day
Across the mournful marbles play.
Who has not learned in hour of faith
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of death
And Love can never lose his own."

This appeal was also answered by Herman V. Seebach, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "M. C.," Greenwich, Conn.; Elizabeth E. Thompson, Medford, Mass.; B. W. Hanson, New York; W. E. Simpson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "A. E. P.," Brooklyn, N. Y.; "M. R. L.," Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. J. A. Parker, Rochester, N. Y., and W. B. Southwick, New York.

J. B.—"Time was made for slaves" has the line "We won't go home 'till morning," and here is the verse in full from "Billy Taylor":

On such an occasion as this,
All time and nonsense scorning,
Nothing shall come amiss,
And we won't go home 'till morning.

Why should we break up
Our snug and pleasant party?
Time was made for slaves,
But never for us so hearty.

Here we'll stay,
Singing, dancing, frolicking;
'Tain't the time of day
To be melancholick in.

E. C. S.—In answer to Charles Hamlin's request, I wish to say that "The Italian Girl's Hymn to the Virgin" may be found in the book of Mrs. Felicia Hemans's poems. A Latin verse is quoted in the introduction from the "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn," which may perhaps be the original.

Appeals to Readers.

S. B. R.—At an entertainment I heard recited a little piece of poetry the last line of every verse of which was "Four little fingers and a thumb." Can any of your readers kindly give me the poem or any information as to where I can get it?

FOENG.—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the author of an article on Napoleon commencing as follows:

> From the castle-crowned hills above the terraced gardens of Genoa, the purple summits of Corsica can be seen, on a clear Italian morning, rising out of the sea. Thrown up by some pre-Adamic convulsion, and bathed by the Mediterranean, refreshed by cool breezes from the Alps and the Apennines, and warmed by a southern sea, with mountain peaks clothed in eternal snow, and valleys blushing in endless Summer, it is one of the wildest fairy spots in the world.

S. H. BURGESS.—Can you inform me where I can find an old English song or Christmas carol, which runs:

Come, my lads, let's all be jolly,
Drive away all melancholy;
For to-night we'll merry merry be,
To-morrow is a holiday.

Come, my lads, let's all agree
Always keep good company,
For to-night we'll merry merry be,
To-morrow is a holiday.

S. J. S.—Please assist me in finding a poem of which the first lines are:

There goes old gaffer over the hill,
Feeble and bent and gray.

H. P. P.—Can any of your readers give the words of the poem entitled, "The Artillerist's Oath," and beginning:

From out the wild flames of the furnace,
Thou cam'st with labor fierce and earnest,
For the glory of Our Queen.

It is rather a poetical appeal of the gunner to his gun, and closes, I think, with the words:

I'll wed thee in the battle storm,

or words to that effect. I know neither the author nor composer.

A. L. S.—Will you kindly request one of your readers for a copy of the poem, "The Tapestry Weavers." I think it is by Anson G. Chester, but have been unable to find it in the books to which I have access.

Latest Publications Receivea.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review during the week ended Jan. 20:

History and Biography.

QUANTRILL AND THE BORDER WARS. By William Elsey Connelley. 8vo. Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press.

THE WORKS OF JAMES BUCHANAN. Collected and edited by John Bassett Moore. 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Volume X., 1856-60.

THE DIVINE MINSTRELS. A Narrative of the Life of Saint Francis of Assisi with His Companions. By Auguste Bailly. Translated by Ernest Barnes. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

MASTER MINDS AT THE COMMONWEALTH'S HEART. By Percy H. Epler. 8vo. Worcester, Mass.: F. S. Blanchard & Co.

FIFTY YEARS OF NEW JAPAN. (Kaikoku Gojunen Shi.) Compiled by Count Shigenobu Okuma. English version edited by Marcus B. Huish. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $7.50.

SAINT TERESA OF SPAIN. By Helen Hester Colvill. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Literature.

Including Essays, Poetry, and Art.

ESSAYS OF MODERN NOVELISTS. By William Lyon Phelps. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

AUTUMN LEAVES AND OTHER POEMS. By Mary Gray Winship. 12mo. Flatbush, L. I.: 50 cents.

HELDERBERG HARMONIES. By Magdalene Merritt. Edited by M. G. Kains. 12mo. Voorhesville, N. Y.: M. Merritt.

THE END OF THE GAME AND OTHER PLAYS AND STORIES. By Otto S. Mayer. 12mo. New York: Moods Publishing Company.

PHILEMON'S VERSES. Anonymous. 16mo. Montrose, Penn.: The Evergreen Press. (Paper.)

THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. By Richard Rathbun. 8vo. Washington Government Printing Office.

Travel and Description.

THE SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA. By Minnie Moore-Willson. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.25.

PEAKS AND GLACIERS OF NUN KUN. A Record of Pioneer Exploration and Mountaineering in the Punjab Himalaya. By F. B. and W. H. Workman. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

CRUISES IN THE BERING SEA. By Paul Niedieck. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

LEGENDS OF THE CITY OF MEXICO. By Thomas A. Janvier. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

New Editions.

PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION. By Frederick Howard Wines. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB. By Charles Dickens. Collected and annotated by C. Van Noorden. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Two volumes. $7.

A NEW HISTORY OF PAINTING IN ITALY. From the Second to the Sixteenth Century. By Crowe & Cavalcaselle. Edited by Edward Hutton. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Volume III., "The Florentine, Umbrian, and Sienese Schools of the Fifteenth Century." $5.

Religion.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. By Frank W. Patch. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 50 cents.

THE POET OF GALILEE. By William Ellery Leonard. 16mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.

FAITH AND ITS PSYCHOLOGY. By William Ralph Inge. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION. By Hastings Rashdall. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A CRITICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. By Arthur S. Peake. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

THE PATH OF LIGHT. By L. D. Barnett. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. (Wisdom of the East Series, edited by L. Cranmer-Byng and Dr. S. A. Kapadia.) 60 cents.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF RELIGION AND ETHICS. By James Hastings. Folio. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Volume II., Arthur—Bunyan.

Fiction.

THE BIOGRAPHY OF A BOY. By Josephine Daskam Bacon. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

JOHN ARROWSMITH-PLANTER. By Bella Bushnell. 12mo. Cedar Rapids: The Torch Press. $1.50.

WHERE MEN HAVE WALKED. By H. Henry Rhodes. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE DRAG-NET. By Elizabeth Baker Bohan. 12mo. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

THE SEA OF MATRIMONY. By Jessie H. Childs. New York: Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE LOST LEGION. By Robert Valentine Mathews. 12mo. New York: Edwin C. Hill.

ON THE BRANCH. By Alys Hallard. From the French of Pierre de Coulevain. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMMERCIAL HANDBOOK OF CANADA AND BOARDS OF TRADE REGISTER. 1910. Edited by Ernest Heaton. 12mo. Toronto: Heaton's Agency.

THE SENSITIVE CHILD. By Kate Whiting Patch. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents.

WHO'S WHO AMONG THE WILD FLOWERS. By W. I. Beecroft. 12mo. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.20.

THE ANCIENT MYSTERIES AND MODERN MASONRY. By the Rev. Charles H. Vail. 12mo. New York: Macoy Publishing and Masonic Supply Company.

THE EXPOSITION AND ILLUSTRATION IN TEACHING. By John Adams. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

THE NEW SALESMANSHIP AND HOW TO DO BUSINESS BY MAIL. By Charles Lindgren. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.50.

HARPER'S LIBRARY OF LIVING THOUGHT. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Three volumes. "Roman Law in Mediaeval Europe," by Paul Vinogradoff; "Diamonds," by Sir William Crookes," and "Crete, the Forerunner of Greece," by C. H. and H. Hawes.

HISTORY AND LAW OF THE HAYES-TILDEN CONTEST. By Elbert William R. Ewing. 12mo. Washington: Cobden Publishing Company.

THE DIFFERENTIATION AND SPECIFICITY OF CORRESPONDING PROTEINS AND OTHER VITAL SUBSTANCES IN RELATION TO BIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By Edward T. Reichert and Amos Peaslee Brown. Folio. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF THE STABLE. By Vero Shaw. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

TREES AND SHRUBS OF THE BRITISH ISLES. Native and Acclimatized. By C. S. Cooper and W. Percival Westell. Folio. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Two volumes. $7.

JOHN MARTIN'S LETTERS FOR CHILDREN. New York: Morgan Shepard. Four envelopes.

MICHELET'S HISTOIRE DE FRANCE. Edited by Douglas Labaree Buffum. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MAIDA'S LITTLE SHOP. By Inez Haynes Gillmore. 12mo. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.25.

CROWELL'S SHORTER FRENCH TEXTS. General editor, J. E. Mansion. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. Eleven volumes.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Portland's Renovated Library—Some Forthcoming Novels and New Editions—Atlantic Monthly and the Living Age.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Legal and literary Portland is rejoicing over the return of the Greenleaf Law Library, thoroughly renovated and replenished, and with only an interesting trace or two, an honorable scar, to indicate its recent passage through the ordeal of fire. The work of restoration was intrusted to Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. soon after the event, and has been rapidly accomplished in spite of last year's confusion of removal, and Portland, one of the seven New England towns which had a public library of any sort before the Revolution, is naturally pleased to recover this special treasure. As for the firm's binders, they find themselves occupied with second and third editions of the firm's two new novels, "Passers-by" and "The Up Grade," and are inclined to doubt their own wakefulness, so quickly have the earlier paintings been devoured. Moreover, Australia has ordered a large edition of "The Up Grade," but lately the Commonwealth seems to desire American fiction more than the "home" product.

A new story by Mr. Oppenheim is on the Spring list of Little, Brown & Co., and the present animated discussion of the British tariff should create a demand for his "The Prince of Sinners," in which he anticipated Mr. Chamberlain's arguments for the protection of the British manufacturer against cheap and inferior goods imported from the Continent.

Lady Stanley in the course of her husband's "autobiography" tells of a call from John Bright, during which she gave him a cup of very hot tea, and asked him almost simultaneously, "What do we want with a House of Lords?" He did not answer immediately, but poured his tea into his saucer to cool it, a measure which reminds one of the Princess Beatrice's declaration when he was received at Windsor, that he had excellent manners. Miss Tennant repeated her question. "This is the House of Lords," said the Quaker Solon, pointing to the saucer, and not telling her that an American had used the same figure a century earlier to illustrate the value and usefulness of a second chamber in moderating the undue heat of the lower house.

Small, Maynard & Co. find themselves beset for Father Tabb's "Poems" and "Lyrics," and an occasional "The Rosary in Rhyme." The sad story of the good poet-priest's blindness and death has had the customary effect. "You must die," said the Irish publisher, "if you really want to see yourself read."

The Atlantic Monthly seems to have made one of its fortunate hits in timing Edward Porritt's article "The Waning of Editorial Influence in the Whole Anglo-Saxon World" to the election of Mr. Fitzgerald as Mayor of Boston in face of the opposition of the daily press. Mr. Porritt's article furnishes a striking contrast to an advertisement published just sixty years ago of the Living Age, founded by E. Littell in 1844, and oldest of all living American magazines which reprint matter from English periodicals. In the Boston Almanac for 1850, enumerating the sources upon which he drew, Mr. Littell spoke of "the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the sober and respectable Christian Observer, and Chambers's admirable Journal, and said that from all of these he expected contributions to "Literature, History, and Common Life." Elaborate and stately essays were to be drawn from the reviews, and from Blackwood noble criticism of poetry and keen political commentary. It seemed to him, he added, that Americans should be careful to inform themselves of the condition and changes of foreign countries, not only because the steamship had brought Europe, Asia, and Africa into their neighborhood, but "because the nations seem hastening through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee." Not a bad forecast for 1850, before the coup d'état, the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny.

Five years earlier, in December, 1845, John Quincy Adams had deliberately written of the Living Age: "Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country this has appeared to me the most useful. * * * It includes a portraiture of the human mind to the utmost expansion of the present age."

Yet when in 1865 the Atlantic Monthly began to print "Griffith Gaunt," by Charles Reade, a tempest of wrath ensued. That a magazine devoted to American literature should so sin as to print a story written by a foreigner was too much for Elijah Pogram and the rest. The Atlantic mildly drew attention to its prospectus and its cover, and continued, and still continues, and so does the elder veteran.

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Book and Art Sales
Weekly Announcement.

Monday After'n and Even'g, Jan. 24,
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First Atlas of America, 1598; Disney's Trial from the First Press in Canada, and rare early books on Canada and the American Revolution; "Cries of New York," with colored plates, 1846; Early English Chapbooks; rare and unknown Cruikshankians; complete sets of the "Busy Body" and the "Attic Miscellany"; Two books from Dickens' Library; Scott's copy of Remi in Witchcraft; Mrs. Thrale's "Retrospection," with marginal notes, presented by her to W. A. Conway; First Edition of Erasmus' "Praise of Folly" with the Holbein Plates; Froben's Bible; Savonarola's "Exposition of Psalms," 1518, and other rare books.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

Science, History, and Religion in the Month's Publications—A Coincidence in Titles—Important Biography.

By the end of this month William Winter's "Life and Art of Richard Mansfield, with Selections from His Letters," will be published by Moffat, Yard & Co. in two illustrated volumes. The work of collecting material for this biography was begun by Mr. Winter more than fifteen years ago, and the project, as was recently stated in these columns, met with Mansfield's approval and authorization. The object of the book has been declared by its author to be "to make an authentic record of the life, a just estimate of the achievement, and a veritable picture of the man." For this purpose Mr. Winter has drawn on his long intimacy with Mansfield and has reinforced certain controversial features of his subject—such as the authorship of "Beau Brummel"—by original documents and letters in his possession. The book is thus intended to be authoritative in numerous matters that have been open to question, at the same time that it aims to furnish a graphic picture of Mansfield's career on the stage.

Nations Within the United States.

That there are nations living under their own laws and government in the United States is a fact not often realized by writers of contemporary history. The peculiar relation that some tribes of Indians bear, however, to State and Central Government furnishes more than one instance of this political anomaly. One of these tribes has been taken as the subject of a volume, published by Moffat, Yard & Co. this week. It is entitled "The Seminoles of Florida," and the author, Minnie Moore-Willson, gives the history of these people as well as a description of their present status and condition. The book contains a foreword by Edward S. Martin and twenty-eight illustrations.

Three other books published this week by Moffat, Yard & Co. are: "Individual Responsibility," by Frank W. Patch; "The Sensitive Child," by Kate Whiting Patch; "Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers," by W. I. Beecroft, author of "Who's Who Among the Ferns," with an introduction by Frances Duncan, and containing 150 illustrations. The first of these is intended as a protest "against the ephemeral metaphysics of the day, which teaches that mental attitude or a belief in some special leadership is all that is necessary for the maintenance of health." "The Sensitive Child" is intended as a book of practical suggestions for parents who face the problem presented in the unfolding of child life in their homes. The book by Mr. Beecroft is written for lovers rather than for close students of nature, and furnishes "a brief but complete description" in untechnical language of the wild flowers in the northeastern part of the United States. The classifications have been arranged in such a way that, so the reader is assured, "one doesn't have to be a botanist" to use them successfully in the identification of flowers.

A new edition of "Musical Studies," by Ernest Newman, the English musical critic and author of "Hugo Wolf," has just been published by the John Lane Company. In an appendix to this edition the author replied to certain criticisms made by Ashton Ellis as to a statement contained in a former edition of "Musical Studies," affirming that Wagner "expressed himself very positively upon subjects he knew nothing about." The essays that make up the present volume deal with such subjects as "Berlioz, Romantic and Classic," "Programme Music," "Maeterlinck and Music," "Richard Strauss and the Music of the Future," &c.

His publishers, John Lane Company, announce that they will bring out W. J. Locke's new novel, "Simon the Jester," at present running serially in the American Magazine this Spring.

Books for Lent.

Appropriate to the coming Lenten season, Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly bring out a volume entitled "The Garden of God. Some Characteristics of the Spiritual Life, Mainly from the Song of Songs," by the Rev. Jesse Brett, L. Th., author of "The Divine Friendship," &c., with a frontispiece after a design by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The book is of a devotional character, and is made up from addresses which were prepared primarily for members of a religious community. It is intended, however, to "appeal to all who, in whatever state, are living the higher life." Another book to be published at the same time is "Rules and Instructions for a Holy Life, and Prayers and Meditations," by Archbishop Leighton, selected and edited, with an introduction, by the Rev. James Dinwoodie, and a prefatory note by the Bishop of Durham.

A Modern Hoyle.

That classic of the card player, "Hoyle," is not likely ever to lose its position of commanding authority with those who enjoy whist for the opportunity it offers to put in practice a certain strain of scientific cleverness. Fashions in games change, however, and hence it has been thought necessary to bring Hoyle, who taught whist considerably more than a century and a half ago, up to date. Thus, this week the Duttons publish "Hoyle's Games Modernised," a revised edition, by Prof. Hoffmann, with additional chapters on auction bridge, and three other new games, by Ernest Bergholt, and with new chapters on roulette and trente-et-quarante, by Capt. Browning. Another book having to do with the entertainment loving portion of humanity is published at the same time, with the title "Tricks and Illusions." This is a book by Will Goldston, and is written with the intention of helping out the amateur and professional conjuror in his efforts to mystify the credulous. The volume is profusely illustrated.

Besides these two books, and of a very different type from them, is a new volume in the Wisdom of the East Series that the Duttons are just publishing. "The Path of Light" is the title of the volume, which comprises certain rules and aphorisms known as a manual of Maha-Yana Buddhism, "now rendered for the first time into English," by L. D. Barnett, M. A., Litt. D.

Some Marmaduke Maxims.

There is a sting in the most effective kind of wit that, although it may hurt, gives a sensation of intellectual pleasure—at least to those who are not its victims—that repays whatever of cynicism there may be behind it. In the minds of many wit is esteemed as a quality that is peculiarly French in its origin and development—a sort of mental rapier that gives the necessary glint of steel to the silken flutter of Courts—but there have not been lacking excellent exponents of this kind of verbal sword play in English, and it is interesting to learn that one of the latest of these, "Marmaduke" (Charles Edward Jerningham) of Truth has had his "maxims" collected and published in book form in England, and that the publication will be brought out by Brentano's in this country this month. Here are a few specimens of these "maxims": "The French are more immodest than immoral—the English are more immoral than immodest." "Man—a biped with prejudices, which he calls principles; woman—a biped with more prejudices, and less principles." "Reputation—moral capital with which to deceive our neighbors." "The world—a place in which we all hate each other for a time in expectation of loving each other later for eternity." "A perfect lady—the highest praise which the scullery maid can accord to her mistress." "He who is drunk in a first-class carriage has had a fit; he who has a fit in a third-class is drunk." "Never mix your women." "The men who love woman seldom love women, and those who love women seldom love woman." "America is educating Europe; Europe is cultivating America."

"In Praise of Gardens."

Scarcely a season passes that some odd duplication of titles is not unearthed in the announcements of the publishers. Last Saturday there appeared in these columns a notice of a book to be published by Sturgis & Walton Company entitled "In Praise of Gardens." The book was described as an anthology of verse, made by William A. Bradley. Now it appears that a similar anthology, with the identical title just given, was already on the Spring list prepared by the Baker & Taylor Company. In this case the anthology has been made by Temple Scott, author of "The Pleasure of Reading," &c. Through the publication appearing in last Saturday's Times both publishers became aware of the duplication appearing on their list of Spring books, and as it is thought to be as confusing in literature as in war to have "two Richards in the field," one of these titles will be changed. The title that keeps the field is "In Praise of Gardens," by Temple Scott, published by the Baker & Taylor Company. In the meantime it would be a curious poser in psychology—or whatever other ology it comes under—to explain why, after all these centuries of bookmaking, two people should bring out for the first time an anthology of verse with the title "In Praise of Gardens."

Another compilation promised this season by The Baker & Taylor Company is by Edith Rickert, and will bear the title "American Lyrics." And then, as a still further contribution to the poetical output of the season, this firm will issue a volume of original verse by Hartley B Alexander, called "Odes." They have also a book of travel and adventure called "Camp and Camino in Lower California," by Arthur W. North. This, it is expected, will appear in two volumes, furnished with numerous illustrations. Lower California has ever been a sort of terra incognita to geographer and historian, and has, as a very natural consequence, furnished the makers of fiction with more than one mysterious background for the adventurous children of their imaginations. One would hardly hazard the statement that Mr. Alexander has now changed all this and has succeeded in bringing this elusive country into the realm of the prosaically known. His travels, however, are said to have been made with a scientific purpose in view, and to have been successful. Moreover, while in Lower California, he did some survey work for the Government, the results of which have since been published by the latter—a proceeding that does not sound altogether favorable to the continuance of the old-time type of Lower California fiction.

Mr. Pinchot as a Hero.

With the special interest that is prevalent just now in Mr. Pinchot, a book having him as one of its principal characters should at least enjoy the advantage of being considered "timely." Such a book, assuredly, is the one entitled "Recreations of a Sportsman on the Pacific Coast," which the Putnams will soon publish. Mr. Pinchot is not the author of the volume, but he appears as the companion of the author, Charles F. Holder, in one of the adventures related by the latter. There are plenty of "fish stories" in the book, (it is needless to say that the term is used here without a suggestion of the proverbial innuendo that sometimes goes with it,) and one of the most exciting of them is said to be the veracious account of a "terrific struggle" in which Gifford Pinchot engaged, single-handed, with "a mighty swordfish, weighing 180 pounds." As generally happens in these combats, between a daring hero and a ferocious monster, we are told that "the battle was prolonged till after night had set in," and then, of course, nature helped the matter out with a judicious and sympathetic display of fireworks, "every crest and bit of broken water, owing to the phosphorescence, became a flash and gleam of silvery light." With such a setting, it is unnecessary to add that the hero won and the monster was vanquished.

There is scarcely the same degree of picturesque interest as in the foregoing in another book that is about to be published by the Putnams—"The Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century"—although Virginia in the seventeenth century could undoubtedly give some very broad and pertinent hints to the Pacific Coast and sportsmen generally in the matter of adventure. This forthcoming volume, however, aims at nothing so ephemeral as the yarns of fishermen. It is written by Philip Alexander Bruce, LL. D., who has already written a history of Colonial Virginia, in which he described the economic and social aspects of the period that he took for his theme. In his forthcoming work he is said to have given "in even greater detail all the remaining conditions prevailing in the colony during that formative century." The work, as a whole, is said to be a result of years of study and investigation not only among the records in Virginia, but also of "the Virginian manuscripts to be found in the great depositories of Colonial documents in England—such as the Public Record Office in London, the British Museum, and Fulham and Lambeth Palaces."

Fiction and Religion.

A story for young people by Inez Haynes Gillmore, called "Maida's Little Shop," has just been published by B. W. Huebsch. The theme has a decided flavor of latter-day life; the daughter of a millionaire is cured of hip disease by bloodless surgery. Feeling the need for occupation, she takes the suggestion of a New York reporter and "keeps store"—and in pursuing this occupation Maida comes in contact with the poor as well as the rich children of the neighborhood, and learns much of real humanity through the experience.

Another book published this week by B. W. Huebsch is "The Poet of Galilee," by William E. Leonard of the University of Wisconsin. As already described in these columns, this is an attempt to give an account of Jesus of Nazareth in the many-sided personality that the Gospel narrative, according to the author, gives him. Thus, Prof. Leonard pictures Christ as a poet, a satirist, a humorist, a seer, a story-teller, a hero, an observer, &c.

A book that might be said to have for its theme the psychology of religious conversion, and bears the name "Twice-Born Men: A Clinic in Regeneration," is being published this month by Fleming H. Revell Company. The author, Harold Begbie, has entered upon a somewhat novel territory in the series of studies that he has here brought together, and his venture has thus been characterized by Prof. William James of Harvard University, who has read the book in "advance sheets": "Mr. Begbie's book is a wonderful set of stories splendidly worked up. It certainly needs no preface from me. I might as well call my book a footnote to his. I am proud of the dedication and of the references, and I wish the book a great success."

HARPERS
BOOKS

The Biography of a Boy

By Josephine Dasham Bacon

Here is "Binks" again—that droll young person whose capers caused so much laughter in "The Memoirs of a Baby." He's a little bit older now and funnier—very much funnier—in this new story. The fun is for all grown-ups, married or not. Rose O'Neill has made fifty pictures for the book—reproduced in sienna—the kind you'll see framed before long in half the homes you visit.

Legends of the City of Mexico

By Thomas A. Janvier

"These legends are of my finding, not of my making; they are genuine folk-lore stories," says the author. Each one has grown from some obscure, curious, or tragical circumstance. They have become most interesting and thrilling narratives.

The Silver Horde

By Rex Beach

Four hundred booksellers said this was the best selling novel in December. Like Beach's other novels, its scene is Alaska. With the exception of Cherry Malotte—most welcome in her reappearance—the people are all utterly different. "Fingerless Fraser," the amusing, conscienceless adventurer, and "Big George," the colossal, uncouth fisherman, are new in fiction.

Northern Lights

By Sir Gilbert Parker

This new book of short story masterpieces represents the mature power of "The Weavers" and the dramatic action of "The Right of Way," coupled with the swift, keen, tender impressionism which marked the early work of Sir Gilbert Parker.

Ann Veronica

By H. G. Wells

Talked about more than any other novel of the year. Ann Veronica is a young girl who rebels against the restrictions placed upon her by a prudish father and a conventional aunt. She wants to really live—to be a human being. This is her astonishing story.

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